

INDIAN SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION – 2018
Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE Set 1(Ans. Key)

Day, DD/MM/YYYY

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Sub Code: 087

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Question from serial number 8 to 18 are three marks questions.. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Question from serial number 19 to 25 are five mark questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question no.26 and 27 are map questions from History with one mark each
7. Question number 28 is a map question of three marks from Geography.
8. For questions 26, 27 and 28(map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion attach the maps inside your answer books.
9. Questions at serial number 20,22,24 and 25 have internal choice . Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

1.	<p>What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?</p> <p>Ans.the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe was to oppose monarchical forms of government. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Phan Boi Chau’s ‘The History of the loss of Vietnam focussed on two connected themes. What are these themes?</p> <p>Ans. 1.Severing of ties with China 2.The loss of sovereignty of Vietnam. ½ +</p> <p>½</p>	1
2.	<p>Name the oldest printed Japanese book? What does it contain?</p> <p>Ans. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist ‘Diamond Sutra’ containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. ½ +</p> <p>½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1

	<p>What was the benefit of serialisation of novels in magazines? Ans. Serialisation allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories. 1</p>	
3.	<p>Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization. It falls which category of resources? Ans. Developed resources</p>	1
4.	<p>Several political organisations of Tamils were formed in Sri Lanka. What did they demand? Ans. They demanded an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. 1</p>	1
5.	<p>Why do banks ask for collateral while lending? Ans. In case of the debtor failing to repay the loan, the lender can recover same money by selling the collateral. 1</p>	1
6.	<p>A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality medicines from Germany but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the medicines very expensive leading to a decline their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation. Ans. The import tax is acting as a Trade barrier.</p>	1
7.	<p>Antony buys a new helmet and finds detail about price, batch number etc. printed on it except the ISI mark. Under which right of the consumers he can claim to know this information from the manufacturer? Ans. Right to be informed</p>	1
8.	<p>List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code. Ans. a) It did away with all privileges based on birth. b) It established equality before law and secured the right to property. c)It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system.(1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam. Explain. Ans.Paul Bernard's arguments in favour of economic development of Vietnam: a)He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits. b)If economy was developed ,the standard of living of the people would improve and they would buy more goods. c)to reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms. d)to ensure sufficient employment ,industrialisation was needed to create more jobs. (1+1+1)</p>	3
9.	<p>What is a manuscript and what were its shortcomings? Ans.Hand written documents. 1.copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business 2.manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried easily.</p>	3

	(Any other relevant points) 1+1+1) OR How did G.A.Henty's historical adventure novels for boys become popular? Ans .a) they aroused excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands. b) They were set in Mexico, Alexandria, Siberia and many other countries. c) They were also about young boys who witnessed grand historical events; get involved in some military action and show. (1+1+1)	
10.	An area or region may have ample water resources but still face water scarcity. Explain why such circumstances arise. Ans; 1. Water scarcity in the most cities is an outcome of dense and growing population. 2. Large and growing population results in greater demands of water. 3. Water resources are over exploited for irrigation and dry season farming. 4. Industrialisation and hydroelectricity have placed undue pressure on the existing fresh water resources. 5. Pollution due to the discharge of effluents from industries. Any three points 1+1+1	3
11.	Mustafa owns a farm in Kerala; he wishes to cultivate either cotton or rubber. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. Rubber :- 1. It is an equatorial crop but it grows in tropical and sub-tropical areas. 2. Climate- Moist and humid. 3. Rain fall-above 200 cm. 4. Temperature above 25 Degree Celsius. 5. Leading producers in India. Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. 6. India ranks fifth in the world. (½ + ½+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½)	3
12.	Distinguish between 'coming together federation' and 'holding together federation' with examples. Ans. Coming together federation: It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. Eg. USA, Australia. Holding together federation: a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Eg: India Spain. (Any other relevant points) (1 ½ +1 ½)	3
13.	Transparency is the most important feature of democracy. Analyse. Ans. Transparency is the most important feature in democracy: a)Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.	3

	<p>b) So a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedure can find this out.</p> <p>c) The citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. (1+1+1)</p>	
14.	<p>The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous and explosive. Do you agree? Support the answer with three suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. Social divisions and politics really make a very explosive combination:</p> <p>a) In the case of Sri Lanka, where preference is given to Sinhalese, dejecting the Tamils in the society, which led to revolt and ultimately a civil war.</p> <p>b) In Northern Ireland the conflict between the Catholics and the Protestants led to the killing of hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces.</p> <p>c) In Yugoslavia the political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries. (1+1+1)</p>	3
15.	<p>Ronak Singh is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why?</p> <p>His BMI is 33.16</p> <p>He is over weight</p> <p>Because his BMI is more than 25 (1+1+1)</p>	3
16.	<p>In India about 80% farmers are small farmers, who need credit for cultivation. Why banks are unwilling to lend to the small farmers?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks loans require proper documents. 2. Collateral as security against loans. 3. Terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmers. 4. Getting a loan is time consuming. 5. Banks don't want to take financial risk by giving loans to the small farmers. <p>(1+1+1)</p>	3
17.	<p>"The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain this statement.</p> <p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has only benefited skilled and professionals not the unskilled. 2. The industrial and service sector gained not agriculture. 3. Small producers have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports. 4. well off people had a choice of wide range of goods. (any 3 points) <p>(1+1+1)</p>	3
18.	<p>Lalitha wants to purchase a sewing machine from the shop. Describe some of her duties as a consumer.</p> <p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She should chose a brand product which is reliable, worth buying, and manufactured according to government specification's 2. Check the product and know information about the product. 3. Insist on cash bill and Warrantee card. 1+1+1 	3
19.	<p>Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery. Elucidate with examples.</p>	5

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How were the Indian weavers affected by the monopoly rights of trade by East India Company</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Their export market collapsed. 2.LOcal markets also shrank as it was flooded with MAanchester imports. 3.imported cotton goods were cheap. 4.by 1860,weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. 5.As raw cotton export from India increased,the price of raw cotton shot up. <p>(5 Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What forms of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?</p> <p>Ans.1.several cultural events such as operas,the theatre and classical music performances were organised for an elite group of 300 to 400 families.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.working classes met in pubs to have drink,exchange news and someties to organise for political action. 3.Libraries,art galleries and museums were established. 4.music halls were popular among the lower classes. 5.cinema became the great mass entertainment for mixed audiences bt the early 20th century. <p>(5Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
20.	<p>How did the first world war help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India?</p> <p>Ans.1.huge increase in defence expenditure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.custom duties were raised and income tax introduced. 3.forced recruitment. 4.acute shortages of food 5.influenza epidemics. <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Elucidate.</p> <p>Ans.1.This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.</p> <p>2.But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination:</p>	5

	<p>a)the identity of the nation symbolized in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature,songs,paintings.</p> <p>b)movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>c)role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.</p> <p>d)creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
21.	<p>Describe the significance of Mineral-based Industry in India with specific reference to iron and steel industry.</p> <p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries. 2. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry since all the other industries-heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. 3. Iron and steel is known as basic industry as it forms base to all other industries. 4. Iron and steel industry plays a key role in the development of manufacturing industry and agriculture. 5. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of the iron steel industry. 	5
22.	<p>“India is a land of different topography and economic factors”. How it influence the distribution pattern of Indian railways network? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in India. 2.himalayan mountain region and north eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic activities don't support railways 3. Sparsely populated deserts of Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh have posed great difficulty of laying railway lines. 4. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in India. 5. Indian railway plays an important role in integrating countries rich diverse cultural heritage. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines 2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas 3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, 	5

	<p>4. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower</p> <p>5. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p>	
23.	<p>Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.</p> <p>Ans.1.there are sex selective abortions in India.Agirl child is aborted due to the preference of a male child among several Indian parents.</p> <p>2.the literacy rate of women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men in India.</p> <p>3.women form a small portion among highly paid and valued jobs.</p> <p>4.although Equal wages Act has been passed, but women are paid less than men.</p> <p>5.there are instances of sexual harassment and domestic violence against women</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	5
24.	<p>Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about five such challenges while citing appropriate examples.</p> <p>Ans.1.Lack of internal democracy: concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.</p> <p>2. Dynastic succession: In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</p> <p>3.Growing role of money power: parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.</p> <p>4.Growing role of muscle power: parties support criminals who can win elections.</p> <p>5.No meaningful choices: Very often parties do not offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In which year was Bharatiya Janata Party founded? What are its main policies?</p> <p>Ans.It was founded in the year 1980.</p> <p>Main policies:</p> <p>1.wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmi with India.</p> <p>2.A uniform civil code for all people living in the country.</p> <p>3.cultural nationalism.</p> <p>4.ban on forced conversions.</p> <p>(5points 5 marks.) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	5
25.	<p>Rahim works as a farm labourer while his friend Gopal is a bank clerk. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in respective sectors.</p>	5

OR

Seema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Vishnu works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Seema and Vishnu are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy

Ans

Rahim works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get pension as well.

In contrast, Gopal works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and Scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.

Ans Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy. Reema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Shirin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector

Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector –

This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.

The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.

This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.

Role of Tertiary/Service Sector –

These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods need to be

	<p>transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns. So, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.</p> <p>Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1+2+2)</p>	
26.	Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt laws.	1
27	Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India. The place where Indian National Congress Session of December 1920 was held.	1
28	On the outline political map of India. Mark the following. a. Kandla port. b. Namrup Thermal power plant. c. Eastern most terminal city of East West corridor	3

END



Set One



END OF MARKING SCHEME

INDIAN SCHOOL PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION – 2018 Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCES Set 2 (Ans.Key)		
Day, DD/MM/YYYY Sub Code: 087		Time Allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80
General Instructions: <p>1. This question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>2. Marks are indicated against each question.</p> <p>3. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.</p> <p>4. Question from serial number 8 to 18 are three marks questions.. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.</p> <p>5. Question from serial number 19 to 25 are five mark questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.</p> <p>6. Question no.26 and 27 are map questions from History with one mark each</p> <p>7. Question number 28 is a map question of three marks from Geography.</p> <p>8. For questions 26, 27 and 28(map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion attach the maps inside your answer books.</p> <p>9. Questions at serial number 20,22,24 and 25 have internal choice . Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.</p>		

1	Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? Ans.Kaiser William_I of Prussia. (1) OR Who was the founder of Hoa Hao movement? What did he oppose? Ans.Huynh Phu So.	1
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	<p>He opposed the sale of child brides and gambling and the use of alcohol.</p> <p>(1/2 mark for each point) (1/2 +1/2)</p>	
2	<p>Name the oldest printed Japanese book? What does it contain?</p> <p>Ans. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist 'Diamond Sutra' containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.</p> <p>(1/2 mark for each point) (1/2 +1/2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What was the benefit of serialisation of novels in magazines?</p> <p>Ans. Serialisation allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.</p> <p>(1point 1mark) (1)</p>	1
3	<p>"There is enough for everyone's need but not for anybody's greed" who said this?</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi.(1)</p>	1
4	<p>Several political organisations of Tamils were formed in Sri Lanka. What did they demand?</p> <p>Ans. They demanded an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(1point 1mark) 1</p>	1
5	<p>What are the modern forms of money in India?</p> <p>Currency notes, Coins, Check books, Plastic money.</p>	1
6	<p>A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality medicines from Germany but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the medicines very expensive leading to a decline their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation.</p> <p>Ans. The import tax is acting as a Trade barrier.</p>	1
7	<p>Antony buys a new helmet and finds detail about price, batch number etc. printed on it except the ISI mark. Under which right of the consumers he can claim to know this information from the manufacturer?</p> <p>Ans. Right to be informed</p>	1
8	<p>List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code.</p>	

	<p>Ans. a) It did away with all privileges based on birth.</p> <p>b) It established equality before law and secured the right to property.</p> <p>c)It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system.</p> <p>.1+1+1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam. Explain.</p> <p>Ans.Paul Bernard’s arguments in favour of economic development of Vietnam:</p> <p>a)He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits.</p> <p>b)If economy was developed ,the standard of living of the people would improve and they would buy more goods.</p> <p>c)to reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms.</p> <p>d)to ensure sufficient employment ,industrialisation was needed to create more jobs.</p> <p>(1point 1mark) 1+1+1</p>	
9	<p>How were ideas and information written before the age of print?</p> <p>1.Hand written manuscript in sanskrit ,Arabic ,Persian.</p> <p>2.copied on palm leaves,or on hand made paper</p> <p>3.pages were sometimes illustrated.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point 1point 1mark 1+1+1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain how Sewasadan written by Premchand, lifted the Hindi novels from the realms of fantasy.</p> <p>Ans .a)he picked up the lives of ordinary people and depicted them in his novel Sewasadan.</p> <p>b)it deals with poor condition of women,child marriage and dowry.</p> <p>3.it also tells us about the ways in which the Indian upper caste takes the opportunities from the colonial government.</p> <p>(Any other relevant points)1point 1mark. 1+1+1</p>	

10	<p>An area or region may have ample water resources but still face water scarcity.</p> <p>Explain why such circumstances arise.</p> <p>Ans;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water scarcity in the most cities is an outcome of dense and growing population. 2. Large and growing population results in greater demands of water. 3. Water resources are over exploited for irrigation and dry season farming. 4. Industrialisation and hydroelectricity have placed undue pressure on the existing fresh water resources. 5. Pollution due to the discharge of effluents from industries. <p>Any three points 1+1+1</p>	3
11	<p>Describe the geographical condition, and major sugarcane producing states.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a tropical crop and sub-tropical areas. 2. Climate- Hot and Humid. 3. Rain fall-70 to 100 cm. 4. Temperature 21 to 27 Degree Celsius. 5. Leading producers in India. UP, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu 6. India ranks second in the world. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$) 	3
12	<p>The cost of time to take decisions that democracy pays is perhaps wortg it.Justify.</p> <p>Ans.a)Imagine a government that may take decisions very fast.But that decision may not be accepted by the people.</p> <p>b)the democratic government will take more time to follow procedure.</p> <p>c)Because it has followed procedure ,its decision may be more acceptable to the people and more effective.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) 1point 1mark. (1+1+1)</p>	3
13	<p>The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous and explosive. Do you agree? Support the answer with three suitable examples.</p>	3

	<p>Ans. Social divisions and politics really make a very explosive combination:</p> <p>a) In the case of Sri Lanka, where preference is given to Sinhalese, dejecting the Tamils in the society, which led to revolt and ultimately a civil war</p> <p>b) In Northern Ireland the conflict between the Catholics and the Protestants led to the killing of hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces.</p> <p>c) In Yugoslavia the political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries</p> <p>(1 point 1 mark) (1+1+1)</p>	
14	<p>Distinguish between 'coming together federation' and 'holding together federation' with examples.</p> <p>Ans. Coming together federation: It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. Eg. USA, Australia.</p> <p>Holding together federation: a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Eg: India Spain.</p> <p>(Any other relevant points) (1 ½ +1 ½)</p>	3
15	<p>Define the following terms.</p> <p>A Infant mortality rate B Literacy rate C. Net attendance ratio.</p> <p>a. Total number of children that die before the age of one year.</p> <p>b. Proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years and above.</p> <p>c. Total number of children of 6-10 years of age attending the school.</p>	3
16	<p>"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development". Explain the statement.</p> <p>In India about 80% farmers are small farmers, who need credit for cultivation. Why banks are unwilling to lend to the small farmers?</p> <p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks loans require proper documents. 2. Collateral as security against loans. 3. Terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmers. 4. Getting a loan is time consuming. 	3

	5. Banks don't want to take financial risk by giving loans to the small farmers. (1+1+1)	
17	How do MNC's setup and control production in other countries? a.by setting up partnership with local companies. b. by placing orders with local companies. c. by closely competing with the local companies. d. by buying local companies. Any three points (1+1+1)	3
18	Lalitha wants to purchase a sewing machine from the shop. Describe some of her duties as a consumer. Ans 1.She should chose a brand product which is reliable, worth buying ,and manufactured according to government specification's 2. Check the product and know information about the product. 3. Insist on cash bill and Warrantee card. (1+1+1)	3
19	Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery. Elucidate with examples. Ans.1.In the 19 th century Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction. 2. Indentured labourers were hired under contracts. 3. These workers were from present day eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and dry districts of Tamil Nadu. 4. The main destinations were Caribbean islands, Mauritius and Fiji. 5. Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commissions. (5 points 5 marks)) (1+1+1+1+1) OR How were the Indian weavers affected by the monopoly rights of trade by East India Company	5

	<p>1. Their export market collapsed.</p> <p>2. Local markets also shrank as it was flooded with Manchester imports.</p> <p>3. Imported cotton goods were cheap.</p> <p>4. By 1860, weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.</p> <p>5. As raw cotton export from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up.</p> <p>(5 Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1 +1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What forms of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?</p> <p>Ans. 1. Several cultural events such as operas, the theatre and classical music performances were organised for an elite group of 300 to 400 families.</p> <p>2. Working classes met in pubs to have drink, exchange news and sometimes to organise for political action.</p> <p>3. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established.</p> <p>4. Music halls were popular among the lower classes.</p> <p>5. Cinema became the great mass entertainment for mixed audiences by the early 20th century.</p> <p>(5 Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
20	<p>How did the first world war help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India?</p> <p>Ans. 1. huge increase in defence expenditure.</p> <p>2. custom duties were raised and income tax introduced.</p> <p>3. forced recruitment.</p> <p>4. acute shortages of food</p> <p>5. Influenza epidemics. (5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging. Elucidate.</p>	5

	<p>Ans.1.This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.</p> <p>2.But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination:</p> <p>a)the identity of the nation symbolized in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature,songs,paintings.</p> <p>b)movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>c)role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.</p> <p>d)creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
21	<p>Describe the significance of Mineral-based Industry in India with specific reference to iron and steel industry.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>1. The industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.</p> <p>2. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry since all the other industries-heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery.</p> <p>3. Iron and steel is known as basic industry as it forms base to all other industries.</p> <p>4. Iron and steel industry plays a key role in the development of manufacturing industry and agriculture.</p> <p>5. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of the iron steel industry.</p> <p>(1+1+1+1+1)</p>	5
22	<p>“India is a land of different topography and economic factors”. How it influence the distribution pattern of Indian railways network? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.</p>	5

	<p>1. Northern plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in India.</p> <p>2. Himalayan mountain region and north eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic activities don't support railways</p> <p>3. Sparsely populated deserts of Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh have posed great difficulty of laying railway lines.</p> <p>4. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in India.</p> <p>5. Indian railway plays an important role in integrating countries rich diverse cultural heritage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines</p> <p>2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas</p> <p>3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances,</p> <p>4. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower</p> <p>5. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1X5</p>	
23	<p>What is secularism? Mention any four constitutional provisions that make India a secular state?</p> <p>Ans. Secularism means no special status is given to any religion.</p> <p>Constitutional provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 There is no official religion for the Indian state. 2 The constitution provides to all individuals' freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion. 3 the constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds off religion 4 the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality <p>(5points 5marks) 1+1+1+1+1</p>	5

<p>24</p>	<p>Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about five such challenges while citing appropriate examples.</p> <p>Ans.1.Lack of internal democracy: concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.</p> <p>2. Dynastic succession: In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</p> <p>3.Growing role of money power: parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.</p> <p>4.Growing role of muscle power: parties support criminals who can win elections.</p> <p>5.No meaningful choices: Very often parties do not offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) 1+1+1+1+1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In which year was Bharatiya Janata Party founded? What are its main policies?</p> <p>Ans.It was founded in the year 1980.</p> <p>Main policies:</p> <p>1. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.</p> <p>2.A uniform civil code for all people living in the country.</p> <p>3.cultural nationalism.</p> <p>4.ban on forced conversions.</p> <p>(5points 5 marks.) 1+1+1+1+1</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>25</p>	<p>Rahim works as a farm labourer while his friend Gopal is a bank clerk. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in respective sectors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Seema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Vishnu works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Seema and Vishnu are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy</p> <p>Ans</p>	

	<p>Rahim works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get pension as well.</p> <p>In contrast, Gopal works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and Scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.</p> <p>So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.</p> <p>Ans Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.</p> <p>Reema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Shirin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector</p> <p>Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector –</p> <p>This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.</p> <p>The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.</p> <p>This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.</p> <p>Role of Tertiary/Service Sector –</p> <p>These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.</p>	
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	<p>These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns. So, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.</p> <p>Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.</p> <p>1+2+2</p>	
26	<p>Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India.</p> <p>The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt laws.</p> <p>Ans. Dandi</p>	1
27	<p>Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India.</p> <p>The place where Indian National Congress Session of December 1920 was held.</p> <p>Ans. Nagpur</p>	1
28	<p>On the outline political map of India. Mark the following.</p> <p>a. Paradweep port. b. Bhilai Iron and Steel plant.</p>	2
	<p>a. Western most terminal city of East West corridor</p>	1



END OF MARKING SCHEME

INDIAN SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION – 2018
Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE Set 3(Ans.Key)

Day, DD/MM/YYYY		Time Allowed: 3 hours
Sub Code: 087		Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Question from serial number 8 to 18 are three marks questions.. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Question from serial number 19 to 25 are five mark questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question no.26 and 27 are map questions from History with one mark each
7. Question number 28 is a map question of three marks from Geography.
8. For questions 26, 27 and 28(map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion attach the maps inside your answer books.
9. Questions at serial number 20,22,24 and 25 have internal choice . Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

1.	<p>What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815? Ans.the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe was to oppose monarchical forms of government. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Phan Boi Chau’s ‘The History of the loss of Vietnam focussed on two connected themes. What are these themes? Ans. 1.Severing of ties with China 2.The loss of sovereignty of Vietnam. ½ +</p> <p>½</p>	1
2.	<p>Several political organisations of Tamils were formed in Sri Lanka. What did they demand? Ans. They demanded an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. 1</p>	1

3.	Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization. It falls which category of resources? Ans. Developed resources	1
4.	Name the oldest printed Japanese book? What does it contain? Ans. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist 'Diamond Sutra' containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ OR What was the benefit of serialisation of novels in magazines? Ans. Serialisation allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories. 1	1
5.	Why do banks ask for collateral while lending? Ans. In case of the debtor failing to repay the loan, the lender can recover same money by selling the collateral. 1	1
6.	What are the modern forms of money in India? Currency notes, Coins, Check books, Plastic money. 1	1
7.	Antony buys a new helmet and finds detail about price, batch number etc. printed on it except the ISI mark. Under which right of the consumers he can claim to know this information from the manufacturer? Ans. Right to be informed	1
8.	List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code. Ans. a) It did away with all privileges based on birth. b) It established equality before law and secured the right to property. c) It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system.(1+1+1) OR How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam. Explain. Ans. Paul Bernard's arguments in favour of economic development of Vietnam: a) He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits. b) If economy was developed, the standard of living of the people would improve and they would buy more goods. c) To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms. d) To ensure sufficient employment, industrialisation was needed to create more jobs. (1+1+1)	3
9.	What is a manuscript and what were its shortcomings? Ans. Hand written documents. 1. copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business 2. manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried easily. (Any other relevant points) (1+1+1) OR	3

	<p>How did G.A.Henty's historical adventure novels for boys become popular? Ans .a) they aroused excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands. b) They were set in Mexico, Alexandria, Siberia and many other countries. c) They were also about young boys who witnessed grand historical events; get involved in some military action and show. (1+1+1)</p>	
10.	<p>An area or region may have ample water resources but still face water scarcity. Explain why such circumstances arise. Ans; 1. Water scarcity in the most cities is an outcome of dense and growing population. 2. Large and growing population results in greater demands of water. 3. Water resources are over exploited for irrigation and dry season farming. 4. Industrialisation and hydroelectricity have placed undue pressure on the existing fresh water resources. 5. Pollution due to the discharge of effluents from industries. Any three points 1+1+1</p>	3
11.	<p>Describe the features of Tea plantation in India. 1. It is an example of plantation agriculture. And a beverage of India. 2. Climate-Warm and Moist free climate. 3. Rain fall-Fair and frequent showers. 4. Temperature above 25 Degree Celsius. 5. Leading producers in India. Assam, West Bengal,Kerala, Tamilnadu. 6. Tea is a labour intensive industry. (½ + ½+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½)</p>	3
12.	<p>The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous and explosive. Do you agree? Support the answer with three suitable examples. Ans. Social divisions and politics really make a very explosive combination: a)In the case of Sri Lanka,where preference is given to Sinhalese,dejecting the Tamils in the society ,which led torevolt and ultimately a civil war. b)In Northern Ireland the conflict between the Catholics and the Protestants led to the killing of hundreds of civilians ,militants and security forces. c)In Yugoslavia the political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.(1+1+1)</p>	3
13.	<p>Transparency is the most important feature of democracy. Analyse. Ans. Transparency is the most important feature in democracy: a)Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. b) So a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedure can find this out. c) The citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. (1+1+1)</p>	3
14.	<p>Distinguish between 'coming together federation'and 'holding together federation' with examples.</p>	3

	<p>Ans. Coming together federation: It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. Eg. USA, Australia. Holding together federation: a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Eg: India Spain. (Any other relevant points) (1 ½ +1 ½)</p>	
15.	<p>Ronak Singh is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? His BMI is 33.16 He is over weight Because his BMI is more than 25 (1+1+1)</p>	3
16.	<p>In India about 80% farmers are small farmers, who need credit for cultivation. Why banks are unwilling to lend to the small farmers? 1. Banks loans require proper documents. 2. Collateral as security against loans. 3. Terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmers. 4. Getting a loan is time consuming. 5. Banks don't want to take financial risk by giving loans to the small farmers. (1+1+1)</p>	3
17.	<p>“The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.” Explain this statement. Ans 1. It has only benefited skilled and professionals not the unskilled. 2. The industrial and service sector gained not agriculture. 3. Small producers have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports. 4. well off people had a choice of wide range of goods.(any 3 points) (1+1+1)</p>	3
18.	<p>Why is COPRA enacted in India? Ans COPRA enacted in 1986 1. To pressurise business firms. 2. To correct unfair business conduct. 3. To protect the interests of the consumers. 1+1+1</p>	3
19.	<p>Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery. Elucidate with examples. OR How were the Indian weavers affected by the monopoly rights of trade by East India Company 1.Their export market collapsed. 2.Local markets also shrank as it was flooded with Manchester imports. 3.imported cotton goods were cheap. 4.by 1860,weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. 5.As raw cotton export from India increased,the price of raw cotton shot up.</p>	5

	<p>(5 Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What forms of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?</p> <p>Ans.1.several cultural events such as operas,the theatre and classical music performances were organised for an elite group of 300 to 400 families. 2.working classes met in pubs to have drink,exchange news and someties to organise for political action. 3.Libraries,art galleries and museums were established. 4.music halls were popular among the lower classes. 5.cinema became the great mass entertainment for mixed audiences bt the early 20th century.</p> <p>(5Points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
20.	<p>How did the first world war help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India?</p> <p>Ans.1.huge increase in defence expenditure. 2.custom duties were raised and income tax introduced. 3.forced recruitment. 4.acute shortages of food 5.influenza epidemics.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Elucidate.</p> <p>Ans.1.This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.</p> <p>2.But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination: a)the identity of the nation symbolized in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature,songs,paintings. b)movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments. c)role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. d)creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	5
21.	<p>Describe the significance of Mineral-based Industry in India with specific reference to iron and steel industry.</p>	5

	<p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries. 2. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry since all the other industries-heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. 3. Iron and steel is known as basic industry as it forms base to all other industries. 4. Iron and steel industry plays a key role in the development of manufacturing industry and agriculture. 5. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of the iron steel industry. 	
22.	<p>“India is a land of different topography and economic factors”. How it influence the distribution pattern of Indian railways network? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in India. 2. Himalayan mountain region and north eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic activities don't support railways 3. Sparsely populated deserts of Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh have posed great difficulty of laying railway lines. 4. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in India. 5. Indian railway plays an important role in integrating countries rich diverse cultural heritage. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines 2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas 3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, 4. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower 5. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. 	5
23.	<p>Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.</p> <p>Ans. 1. there are sex selective abortions in India. A girl child is aborted due to the preference of a male child among several Indian parents.</p> <p>2. the literacy rate of women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men in India.</p>	5

	<p>3.women form a small portion among highly paid and valued jobs. 4.although Equal wages Act has been passed, but women are paid less than men. 5.there are instances of sexual harassment and domestic violence against women</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	
24.	<p>Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about five such challenges while citing appropriate examples.</p> <p>Ans.1.Lack of internal democracy: concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. 2. Dynastic succession: In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. 3.Growing role of money power: parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. 4.Growing role of muscle power: parties support criminals who can win elections. 5.No meaningful choices: Very often parties do not offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(5 points 5 marks) (1+1+1+1+1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In which year was Bharatiya Janata Party founded? What are its main policies? Ans.It was founded in the year 1980. Main policies: 1.wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmi with India. 2.A uniform civil code for all people living in the country. 3.cultural nationalism. 4.ban on forced conversions.</p> <p>(5points 5 marks.) (1+1+1+1+1)</p>	5
25.	<p>Rahim works as a farm labourer while his friend Gopal is a bank clerk. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in respective sectors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Seema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Vishnu works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Seema and Vishnu are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy</p> <p>Ans Rahim works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If he works</p>	5

more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get pension as well.

In contrast, Gopal works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and Scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.

Ans Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working.

Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

Reema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Shirin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector

Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector –

This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.

The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.

This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.

Role of Tertiary/Service Sector –

These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns. So, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.

	Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing. (1+2+2)	
26.	Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt laws.	1
27	Identify and mark the following on the outline political map of India. The place where Indian National Congress Session of December 1920 was held.	1
28	On the outline political map of India. Mark the following. a. Chennai port. b.Rourkela Iron and Steel Plant. National Water way no-3	3



END OF MARKING SCHEME