

COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATIONS - 2023
SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087
MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

MAX. MARKS: 80
TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION A

Marks

MCQs (1x20=20)

1 Study the picture and choose the correct answer from the given options:

1



- A. A printer’s workshop in the sixteenth century
- B. Gutenberg Printing Press
- C. A printing press in seventeenth century India
- D. Sixteenth century picture depicting the fear of printing

ANS: A- A printer’s workshop in the sixteenth century

2 Match the following items given in Column I with those in Column II.

1

	Column- I		Column- II
A	IMF and World Bank	1	New colonial powers
B	Indentured labour	2	Denied to accept established beliefs
C	Belgium and Germany	3	Bretton Woods twins
D	Dissenters	4	Cultural links
E	Silk routes	5	To work under contract for a specific period

Identify the correct option:

- A. A-1, B-5, C-3, D-4, E-2
- B. A-2, B-5, C-1, D,5, E-3
- C. A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2, E-4
- D. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2, E-5

ANS:C- A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2, E-4

3 Which of the following reformers wrote Gulamgiri? 1

- A. B.R.Ambedkar
- B. E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker
- C. Jyotiba Phule
- D. Sree Narayana Guru

ANS: C- Jyotiba Phule

4 Arrange the following in chronological order: 1

1. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses released
2. Children's press for literature was set up in France
3. The first Tamil book printed by catholic priests at Cochin
4. First printed edition of Ramcharitmanas came out from Calcutta

Options:

- A. I, IV, II & III
- B. III, II, I & IV
- C. I, III, IV & II
- D. IV, II, III & I

ANS:C- I, III, IV & II

5 Which of the following description of Indian Wildlife Act is **NOT** correct? 1

- A. The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- B. An all-India list of protected species was published.
- C. In 1980, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with five species.
- D. The central and state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

ANS: C - In 1980, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with five species.

6 Identify the crop with the help of the following information: 1

- It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop.
- It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- It grows well in hot and humid climate.
- It requires an annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100 cm.

Options:

- A. Millets
- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Sugarcane

ANS: D - Sugarcane

7 Match the following:

1

TYPES OF SOIL	FEATURES
a. Black Soil	I. Intense leaching due to heavy rain
b. Laterite Soil	II. Sandy in texture and saline in nature
c. Red and Yellow Soil	III. Well-known for their capacity to hold moisture
d. Arid Soil	IV. Develops on crystalline igneous rocks

- A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- B. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II
- C. a-IV, b-I, c-III, d-II
- D. a-II, b-IV, c-I, d-III

ANS: B- a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II

8 Consider the following statements regarding the majoritarian measures introduced by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy and identify the **incorrect** one from the following:

1

- A. Sinhala language was recognised as the only official language disregarding Tamil
- B. Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala people
- C. The demand of Tamils for more autonomy was satisfied by the new Constitution
- D. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism

ANS: C-The demand of Tamils for more autonomy was satisfied by the new Constitution

9 Read all the statements and identify the ethnicity from the given options:

1

- They were relatively rich and powerful
- They are concentrated in the Wallonia region
- They constitute very less per cent in the capital
- Their socio-economic status made the other ethnic group unhappy

Options:

- A. Sinhalese
- B. Dutch
- C. Tamils
- D. French

ANS: D- French

10 Which of the following is correctly paired?

1

	List I	List II
A	Urbanisation	Male dominated
B	Patriarchy	Treating all the people equally
C	Secularism	Shift of population from rural areas
D	Communalism	Placing one's own religion above all the rest

ANS: D – Communalism - Placing one's own religion above all the rest

11 Consider the following statements regarding discrimination faced by women.

1

- A. Only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies
- B. Urban areas have become unsafe for women
- C. The proportion of women in legislature has been very high
- D. The proportion of women among the highly paid jobs is low

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. A, B & C
- B. B, C & D
- C. A, C & D
- D. A, B & D

ANS: D- A, B & D

12 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

1

Assertion (A): The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in India.

Reason (R): The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

ANS: B- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

13 Find the wrong statement from the following statements about India's Constitution.

1

- A. Our Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess and practice any religion or not to follow any.
- B. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion to ensure equality.
- C. A secular Constitution like ours is sufficient to combat communalism.
- D. The Constitution does not give any special status to any religion.

ANS: C- A secular Constitution like ours is sufficient to combat communalism.

14

Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

1

States	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	30	82	61
KERALA	10	94	83
BIHAR	35	62	43

Why Bihar has high infant mortality rate as compared to other states? Identify the reason from the given options.

A. Due to lack of education facilities

B. Due to lack of health facilities

C. Low guidance

D. Both A and B

ANS: – D- Both A and B

15

The following table shows the source of rural household in India in the year 2012.

1

Source	Share
Money lender	33%
Cooperative Societies	25%
Commercial Banks	25%
Relatives and friends	8%

Analyse the table above and identify the share of formal sector in total credit.

A. The share of formal sector is 25%

B. The share of formal sector is 58%

C. The share of formal sector is 50%

D. The share of formal sector is 33%

ANS: C - The share of formal sector is 50%

16

Find the odd one out from the following options:

A. Agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry

B. Teacher, doctor, banking, communication

C. Iron and steel, construction, electrical industry, car manufacturing

D. Reliance, TISCO, Infosys, Wipro

1

ANS: – D - Reliance, TISCO, Infosys, Wipro (Classification of Sectors on the basis of ownership. Option A,B,C - Classification of Sectors on the basis of economic activities)

17 Fill in the blanks:

1

Category of Person	Development Goals/ Aspirations
Urban unemployed youth	Increase in employment opportunities, availability of vocational education and training.
?	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

- A. Urban casual labourers
- B. Landless rural labourers
- C. A boy from a rich urban family
- D. Prosperous farmers from Punjab

ANS: – D - Prosperous farmers from Punjab

18 Multinational Corporations have succeeded in entering global markets through:

1

- A. World Trade Organisation
- B. International Monetary Fund
- C. World Labour Organisation
- D. World Health Organisation

ANS: A- World Trade Organisation

19 Identify the correct statements about foreign trade.

1

- I. Foreign trade has been the main channel in connecting countries.
- II. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
- III. There are limited choices for the buyers as a result of foreign trade.
- IV. With the opening of foreign trade, goods travel from one market to another market.

Options:

- A. I, II & III
- B. I, II & IV
- C. I, III & IV
- D. II, III & IV

ANS: B- I, II & IV

- 20 Savita owns about two hectares of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or provide a loan to her to construct a well to irrigate the land. But Savita's need is not confined to water alone. To cultivate the land, she also needs seeds, fertilisers, agricultural equipment and pump sets to draw water. Being a poor farmer, she cannot afford many of these. 1

After reading the above case which is the best suitable option that will help Savita to buy all the agricultural inputs on time and cultivate her land?

- A. If Savita borrows from moneylenders and pays a high rate of interest.
- B. If Savita's need is confined to irrigation alone.
- C. If Savita promises to sell the grains to the local traders at a low price soon after the harvest.
- D. If local bank gives credit to Savita at a reasonable rate of interest.

ANS: D- If local bank gives credit to Savita at a reasonable rate of interest.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

- 21 Elucidate the role played by technology in the making of a global world. 2

ANS:

(Any two relevant points mentioned below. Each point carries one mark)

- i) The railways, steamships, the telegraph, for example, were important inventions without which people cannot imagine the transformed 19th century world.
- ii) But technological advances were often the result of larger social, political and economic factors.
- iii) For example, colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport: faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets. The trade in meat offers a good example of this connected process.

- 22 State any two changes made by a Constitutional amendment to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. 2

ANS:

(Any two relevant points mentioned below. Each point carries one mark)

- i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- ii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and Municipal election.
- v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local

government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.

- 23 'India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed'. Justify the statement with proper illustrations.

2

OR

(Any Two Points)

ANS:

India has rich and varied mineral resources but these are unevenly distributed.

- i) Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- ii) Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- iii) Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

OR

'Minerals occur in various forms.' Support this statement with examples.

(Any Two Points to be explained)

ANS:

- i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.
- ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. For example, gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions.
- iii) Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.
- iv) Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.
- v) Ocean waters and ocean beds contain vast quantities of minerals. These are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. Examples: Common salt, magnesium, bromine and manganese nodules.

24 Examine the rationale behind the government managing the public sector in India.

2

ANS:

(Any two relevant points)

- i) There are several things needed by the society as a whole but the private sector will not provide all these at a reasonable cost. Some of these needs spending large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Also, collecting money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy.
- ii) Even if they (private sector) do provide these things they would charge a high rate for their use. For example, Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc are being done by the public sector.
- iii) Government have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone. Government take steps by producing and supplying electricity at affordable rates.
- iv) Government provide wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'.
- v) Providing health and education facilities for all is the responsibility of government. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government.
- vi) Government also pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition.
- vii) The government take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25 When and why did Simon Commission come to India? Why was it boycotted by the leaders of Indian National Congress?

3

ANS:

$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 3)$

When: ½ Mark + Why: ½ Mark + Reason: 2 Marks)

- i) The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.
- ii) Simon Commission was sent to India in order to look into the functioning of the Constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
- iii) As Simon Commission did not possess any Indian member, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League boycotted it. Ant-Simon agitations were organised all over the country.

OR

Examine the provisions of the Rowlatt Act. How did the Indian National Congress react to it?

ANS:

(Provisions: 1 Mark + Reaction of INC: 2 Marks)

- i) The Act which was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 was called as Rowlatt Act. It empowered the British government in India to repress all the political

activities. It also allowed the British to have detention of political prisoners without any enquiry for two years.

- ii) Disheartened by this brutal act, Gandhi launched a non-violent civil disobedience against this injustice which started with a hartal on 6th April, 1919. Rallies were organised in various cities and workers went to strike in railway workshops. Shops were also closed in protest against the British. Alarmed by the popular upsurge and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted; the British administration in India decided to clamp down on nationalists.

- 26 A democratic form of government is better than any other form of government. Justify the statement in detail. 3

ANS:

(Any three relevant points as mentioned below. Each point carries one mark)

- i) Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as social order.
- ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual and promotes equality among citizens.
- iii) It involves every citizen in the decision-making process.
- iv) Every citizen has the right to vote and choose his representatives in the government.
- v) Democracy provides an effective and acceptable method to resolve conflicts and allows room to correct mistakes. All these justify that a democratic government is the peoples own government.

- 27 'Multi-purpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new social movements.' Highlight the concerns related to such movements. 3

ANS:

(Any three points to be explained)

- i) Regulating and damming of river have affected natural flow resulted in rockier stream beds.
- ii) Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities.
- iii) Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meager access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. It has transformed social landscape.
- iv) It has increased gap between rich landowners and landless poor.
- v) Dams have created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from same water resources.
- vi) In Gujarat the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated.
- vii) Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc.
- viii) Interstate disputes due to dams are common.

- 28 Suggest some measures to protect the workers of the unorganised sector in urban areas. 3

ANS:

- i) In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry,

casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc. and those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers.

- ii) Small-scale industry also needs government support for procuring raw material and marketing of output.
- iii) Government can provide cheap loans to the self-employed people. Government can implement rules for the protection of labours. (or any other relevant point)

29 'Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Support the statement.

3

ANS:

(Any three relevant points)

- i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs. Eg: Container Services

Growth of Information Technology

- ii) More remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
- iii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
- iv) The amazing world of internet can obtain and share information on almost anything we want to know. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail).

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

30 'In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.' Justify the statement in detail.

5

ANS:

- i) There was no British nation existed prior to eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited in British Isles were ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political identities.
- ii) The Act of 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and by which England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- iii) Gradually, the catholic clans inhabited in the Scottish high lands had to suffer terrible repression and were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language.
- iv) Ireland also suffered the same fate. Wolfe Tone and his Irish men revolted but were

suppressed. Gradually, the catholic clans inhabited in Ireland had to suffer terrible repression. Struggle between Catholics (Nationalists) and Protestants (Unionists) started. In 1798, that UK government and the nationalist reached a peace treaty after which nationalists suspended their armed struggle.

- v) Finally, A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new nation –the British flag, anthem, and the English language were promoted and the older nations survived as subordinate partners in this union.

(Any FIVE relevant points as mentioned above. Each point carries one mark)

OR

Assess the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

ANS:

- i) The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

(Any FIVE relevant points as mentioned above. Each point carries one mark)

31 Examine the role played by political parties in a real democratic form of government.

5

ANS:

- i) Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. In some countries the members and supporters of the party choose the candidates and in some other countries the top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- ii) Political parties put forward policies and programmes. Each political party may have different views on what policies are suitable for the society. The political parties group together large number of views and provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the government. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the 'Ruling Party'.
- iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- iv) Parties form and run governments. The big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and

then make them ministers, to run the government in the way they want.

- v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and in criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.
- vi) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
- vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. That is why they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

(Any FIVE relevant points as mentioned above. Each point carries one mark)

OR

In modern democracies, political parties need to face and overcome many challenges in order to remain effective instruments. Justify.

ANS:

- i) The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- ii) The second challenge is of dynastic succession which is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favor people close to them or even their family members.
- iii) The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- iv) The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choices, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.
- v) Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another. For e.g. the difference between the Labour Party and Conservative Party in Britain is very little. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on economic policies have reduced.

(FIVE relevant points as mentioned above. Each point carries one mark)

- 32 'The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries'. Analyse the statement.

5

ANS:

- i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- ii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- iv) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.
- v) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. **(or any other relevant point)**

OR

Suggest few steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

ANS:

Measures to minimise industrial pollution:

- i) Water should be reused and recycled.
- ii) Hot water and effluents should be treated before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases: a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, b) Secondary treatment by biological process, c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes.
- iii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
- iv) Use of oil or gas should be made instead of coal in factories to reduce smoke.
- v) Generators should be fitted with silencers to reduce noise pollution. **(or any other relevant point)**

33 'Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.' Explain.

5

ANS:

- i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- ii) The banks accept deposits from the public and keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.
- iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- v) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.
- vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans. **(or any other relevant point)**

OR

Describe the significance of expanding the formal sources of credit in India.

ANS:

- i) Banks and Cooperative Societies are the main sources of formal sector of credit. The rate of interest charged by formal lenders is much less as compared to the informal lenders. If people can borrow at cheaper rates it leads to increase in income.
- ii) People can grow crops, set up small-scale industries, do business or trade in goods. Hence cheap and affordable credit provided by the formal lenders is crucial for the country's development.
- iii) The credit provided by the formal sector meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people and the remaining credit needs are met from informal sources; most loans from informal sources carry high interest rates and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.
- iv) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. At present only rich households are getting formal credit.
- v) It is important that formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. **(or any other relevant point)**

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34 Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

4

At the end of the 18th century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece -goods into India. But by 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports: and by the 1870s this figure was over 50 per cent. Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850's, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation. By the 1860's, weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India.

34.1 What was the new challenge faced by the weavers in 1860's? (1 mark)

ANS: Indian weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.

34.2 When did Britain turn towards Indian market? (1 mark)

ANS: Britain turned to India when the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off.

34.3 Assess the conditions of the cotton weavers in India during 1870's. (2 marks)

ANS: In 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports but by the 1870s this figure was over 50 per cent. Cotton weavers in India faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them.

35 Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. One is sharing powers among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary. This is known as horizontal distribution of power. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in balance of power among various institutions. Though the judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels and also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.

35.1 What is horizontal distribution of power? (1 mark)

ANS: A system in which powers are shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary is called horizontal distribution of power.

35.2 State the three main organs of government. (1 mark)

ANS: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the three main organs

35.3 Examine the advantage of sharing powers among the three main organs of government. (2 marks)

ANS: Separation of powers ensures that none of the three organs can exercise unlimited power. This results in balance of power among them. Though the judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of both executive and judiciary.

36 Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states.

International trade of a country is considered the economic barometer for a country. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

36.1 'International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country.' Support the statement. (2)

ANS:

- i) Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- ii) Income earned from international trade constitutes a major part in the net national income. If the balance of trade is favourable to a country, it can earn more foreign exchange and hence strengthen its financial position in the market.
- iii) Large international trade leads to revival of domestic economy. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- iv) International trade induces a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange. For example, India has emerged as a software giant at International level. India has earned large foreign exchange through the export of IT. **(Any two relevant points)**

36.2 Distinguish between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade. (1)

ANS:

- i) When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.
- ii) If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

36.3 Trade or international trade can be mostly done through the ports and airports. Identify the ports and airports with their location. (1)

Ports/Airports	Location
a. Kandla Port	1.Mumbai
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	2.Odisha
c. Paradip Port	3.Hyderabad
d. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	4.Gujarat

ANS:

a. Kandla Port	1.Gujarat
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	2.Mumbai
c. Paradip Port	3.Odisha
d. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	4.Hyderabad

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37 **37.1** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)
- A. The Indian National Congress session held at this place in December 1920-
NAGPUR
- B. The place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha for cotton mill workers
AHMEDABAD
- 37.2** On the same given map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following: (3)
- (a) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
 - (b) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
 - (c) Bokaro Coal Mines
 - (d) Noida Software Technology Park

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37. Attempt any FIVE questions.

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 37.1 | Name the Place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920. NAGPUR | 1 |
| 37.2 | Name the place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha for cotton mill workers. AHMEDABAD | 1 |
| 37.3 | Name the state where Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located. RAJASTHAN | 1 |
| 37.4 | Name the state where Singrauli Thermal Power Plant is located.
MADHYA PRADESH | 1 |
| 37.5 | Name the state where Bokaro coal mines is located. JHARKHAND | 1 |
| 37.6 | Name the state where Noida Software Technology Park is located.
UTTAR PRADESH | 1 |



