



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023-24

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Class X



MARKING SCHEME

<u>SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)</u>		
1	ANS: C]1973	
2.	ANS: A] divided powers between centre and states in three lists.	1
3.	ANS: C] The boycott of foreign cloth during Non – Cooperation movement	1
4.	ANS: B] IV, I, II, III NOTE- 1871 Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri' 1938 Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill-worker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal 1955 Sachi Kavitayan 1857 Attitude to freedom of the press changed after the revolt	1
5	ANS : C] Dams have caused severe drought in Central India.	1
6.	A] China	1
7.	ANS: D] They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.	1
8.	ANS: D] Ability to mishandle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.	1
9.	ANS: B] to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.	1
10.	ANS: C] Because the government felt that the time had come for Indian producers to compete in the world market	1
11.	A] (i) – (A	1
12.	ANS: C] A is true but R is false.	1
13.	ANS: D. 18%	1
14.	ANS: C] Power sharing reduces the chances of social conflicts.	1
15.	ANS: B] Has the most equitable distribution of income.	1
16.	ANS: B] An accountable government	1
17.	ANS: B] Agricultural	1
18.	ANS: A] -D	1
19.	ANS: A. Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.	1
20	ANS: A] a4,b5,c1,d3,e2	1
<u>SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</u>		
21.	ANS: System of Checks and Balance or power shared among organs of government. [1] Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.[1]	2

22.	<p>ANS: 1] Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. 2] Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted. Hence, many people fled Europe for America. [1+1=2]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>ANS: 1] In fact, the most powerful weapon of the European conquest of Americas was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. 2] Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest [1+1=2]</p>	2
23.	<p>Ans: 1] Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. 2] The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. [1+1=2]</p>	2
24	<p>Ans. 1] Gandhiji believed that: There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed. 2] He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. 3] He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses [ANY TWO POINTS - 2]</p>	2
<u>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</u>		
25	<p>ANS: 1] Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India 2] Though, these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value. For example, ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage. 3] These crops don't require much water and thus can reduce dependence on irrigation. Providing irrigation to crops like rice and wheat is a major concern to India. [1+1+1=3]</p>	3
26.	<p>ANS: 1. Mahatma returned after RTC 1931 with disappointment as the negotiations were broken down 2. He discovered that new cycle of repression began in India by the British 3. The important congress leaders like Nehru were in jail and meetings, demonstrations and boycotts were prevented [1+1+1=3]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans: 1. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. 2. The boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. 3. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts. [1+1+1=3]</p>	3
27.	<p>ANS: 1] Government have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that facilities like construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc. are available for everyone.</p>	3

	<p>2] Government by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost and thus the private sector continue their production or business</p> <p>3] The Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops</p> <p>4] The government must spend on Providing health and education Facilities</p> <p>5] Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition</p> <p>6] It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.</p> <p>[ANY THREE POINTS =3]</p>	
28.	<p>1] Parties which are actively involved in state politics are referred to as regional political parties. [1]</p> <p>2] The conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party are: (i) It should secure at least 6% votes in State Legislative Assembly. [1] (ii) It should win at least two seats in State legislative Assembly.[1]</p>	3
29.	<p>1] Self Help Groups pool their savings.A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.</p> <p>2] Saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.</p> <p>3] The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. [1+1+1=3]</p>	3
<u>SECTION D LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</u>		
30.	<p>1. Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets.</p> <p>2. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted the existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.</p> <p>3. Johann Guttenberg developed the first –known printing press in the 1430s.By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. [2+2+1=5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Louise-Sebastian Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century of France proclaimed this.</p> <p>2. By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.</p> <p>3. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. French Revolution.</p> <p>4. In many of Mercier’s novels, the heroes are transformed by acts of reading and he was convinced that the power of print would bring enlightenment and destroy the basis of despotism. So, Mercier proclaimed: ‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer [1+1+1+2]</p>	5
31.	<p>Ans :</p> <p>A] Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization. [2]</p> <p>B] The reasons justifying the given statement are: [1+1+1=3]</p>	5

(i) In 1991 the government of India liberalised its policy and felt that Indian producers must compete with producers around the world.
 (ii) The government had an opinion that trade competition would improve the performance of the local producers within the country since they will be forced to improve their quality.
 (iii) Another reason was the economic crises in India in 1990-91 and support of WTO and IMF which led the government to remove trade barriers.
 Hence, Indian government removed trade barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment

Or

(1) Technology [1 MARK]

a) 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

b) Growth of Information Technology [2 MARKS]

1. Even 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.
2. 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.
3. 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).

(2) Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policy [2 MARKS]

1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalization.
2. With liberalization of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
3. The government imposes much less restrictions than before and is therefore said to be more liberal.

32. 1] Corruption: The record of democracies show us that most of the democratic countries have failed to remove or reduce corruption. India which is one of the largest democratic country of the world has also failed in this issue.
 2] Non-attentive to the needs of the people: A democratic government should be attentive to the needs and demands of the people, but unfortunately, the record of democracy is not impressive on this issue. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of a majority of its population.
 3] Economic growth and development: Democracy is considered a better government than other forms of government. So one can expect better economic growth and development. But unfortunately democracy has even failed on this issue. If one considers all democracies and all dictatorship for the last 50 years, dictatorship has slightly higher rate of economic growth.
 4] Failure to reduce economic disparity or poverty
 5] failure to hold free and fair election, hold debate on various public issues and unsatisfactory performance in terms of sharing information with the people .**[ANY FIVE RELEVANT POINTS -- 5]**

5

OR

	<p>Ans : Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. 1] Democracy is based on the principle of equality. All members of the states are equal in the eyes of law. Democracy creates proper environment for the development of personality and cultivating good habits. 2] Real power lies in the hands of the people who exercise it by the representatives elected by them and who are responsible to them. 3] Democratic administration is based on public will and public opinion. It is not based on fear of authority. It stands on consensus, not on power. It admits the existence of state for individual and not individual for the state. 4] In democracy, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is unacceptable legally and morally for them. 5] Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal states and opportunity which is not possible in any non-democratic country. [any relevant Five points- 5]</p>	
33	<p>ANS: 1] Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages 2] Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements 3] Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases- (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater [1+1+3=5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>ANS. 1]. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture. 2] It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. 3] It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. 4] It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. 5] Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. 6] It helps in bringing foreign exchange. (ANY FIVE POINTS- 5)</p>	5
<u>SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)</u>		
34	<p>34.1] Why conservation of minerals is important? [2] ANS: The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust, rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. 34.2] How as a citizen we can conserve energy? [1] ANS: Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future</p>	4

	34.3] Experts feel that extraction of ores increases the cost. Why? [1] ANS: Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.	
35.	35.1] What is the appropriate meaning of collateral? [1] A] It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender. 35.2] What is the 'collateral' demand that lenders make against loans? ANS: Building of the borrower or deposits with banks or any other point [one point-1] 35.3] Mention any two reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans? ANS: 1] Absence of collateral (security) 2]] Absence of formal lenders in the rural areas [any relevant two points-1+1=2]	4
36.	36.1] C] India used this route mainly to export silk to European countries. [1 mark] 36.2] 1] It was main route for trade and cultural exchange 2] Main route to trade with silk cargoes , Chinese pottery and spices from India 3. It was also route for cultural exchange [any two points – 2 marks] 36.3] B] Buddhism.[1 mark]	4
	<u>SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</u>	
37.	37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: A) The place where Indian National congress session held in September 1920. ANS: CALCUTTA B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. ANS: DANDI 37.b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. i. A Coal mine in Tamil Nādu ii. A dam built on river Chenab in India. iii. A deepest landlocked seaport located at Andhra Pradesh iv .Noida software technology park	5

Q. 37] a & 37] b

MAP WORK- MS


