


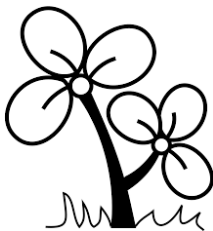


**PRE BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS - X (2023-24)
SET A: MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A										
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20)										
1.	<p>Identify the correct option that describes the treaty given below.</p> <p>I. Representatives of the European powers- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria drew up the important provisions of this treaty.</p> <p>II. Its main object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.</p> <p>III. Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France.</p> <p>ANS: b) Treaty of Vienna</p>	1								
2.	<p>Complete the following table with correct information:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Act</td> <td>A-?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>B-?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aim</td> <td>To protect the remaining endangered species and their habitat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passed by</td> <td>Indian Parliament</td> </tr> </table> <p>ANS: a) A - Wildlife Protection Act, B - 1972</p>	Act	A-?	Year	B-?	Aim	To protect the remaining endangered species and their habitat	Passed by	Indian Parliament	1
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3.	<p>A large MNC, producing batteries designs its product in research centers in Germany. Its components are manufactured in S.Korea. These are then shipped to Peru and Cambodia where they are assembled and the finished products are sold throughout the world. The customer care services are carried in India through call centres.</p> <p>Analyze the information given above, considering one of the following correct options:</p> <p>ANS: c) Globalization</p>	1								
4.	<p>Which of the following element is not included in the Belgium model of accommodation?</p> <p>ANS: Option d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.</p>	1								
5.	<p>Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Kerala is the most developed state in India.</p> <p>Reason (R): Despite low per capita income, it has low IMR, high literacy rate and NAR.</p> <p>ANS: a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p>	1								

6.	Find the incorrect option : ANS: d) Per capita income is the total income of the country.	1
7.	Identify the painter of the painting given below.  ANS: a) Abanindranath Tagore NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 7 Q. Which of the following painters painted an ascetic figure of Bharat Mata during Swadeshi movement? ANS: a) Abanindranath Tagore	1
8.	Read the following statements about the development of print culture in Japan and identify the correct option. I. In Japan Printing technology was introduced by Buddhist Missionaries from China. II. The oldest Japanese book is Diamond Sutra. III. Pictures began to be printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money. ANS: d) Statements I, II and III are correct.	1
9.	Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates to 11th century? ANS: b) Bhopal	1
10.	Mohan gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulses. Which of the following clues provided by Mohan would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? Clues: I. These soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime. II. These soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation. III. It is made up of lava flows. IV. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. ANS: c) Clue I and II	1
11.	Coalition government is an example of which form of power sharing? ANS: d) Power shared among political parties and pressure groups.	1
12.	Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the development of Print Culture in India. I. Editing of Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey. II. Publication of Caricatures and Cartoons in Journals and Newspapers commenting on social and political issues. III. Publication of Sambad Kaumudi by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.	1

	IV. The establishment of Printing Press in Goa with the help of Portuguese Missionaries. ANS: a) IV, I, III, II											
13.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): There is no official religion for the Indian state. Reason (R): India is a Secular State. ANS: a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1										
14.	_____ is an example of 'Holding together federation'. ANS: a) Belgium	1										
15.	Rural local government is popularly known by the name of 'Panchayati Raj'. Which of the following is NOT a feature of rural local government. ANS: d) Municipalities are setup to supervise gram sabha and panchayats.	1										
16.	When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to _____. ANS: b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	1										
17.	Which of the following statements is/are correct in context of democracy and social diversity. Statements: I. Democracy is able to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. II. In a democracy setup majority and minority works together. III. Democratic government make attempts to increase social differences among citizens of the country. ANS: b) I and II are correct.	1										
18.	Find out the incorrect pair <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) Cheque</td> <td>1) Bank</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) Issuing Currency Authority</td> <td>2) State Bank of India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) Collateral</td> <td>3) Asset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) Debt trap</td> <td>4) Non-repayment of loans.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> ANS: b) B -2	Column A	Column B	A) Cheque	1) Bank	B) Issuing Currency Authority	2) State Bank of India	C) Collateral	3) Asset	D) Debt trap	4) Non-repayment of loans.	1
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A) Cheque	1) Bank											
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19.	How do people hold money with banks? ANS: a) As deposits	1										
20.	Which of the following defines Sustainable development? ANS: b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.	1										
SECTION B												
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)												
21.	A) "Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand". Substantiate this statement with illustrations. ANS: a) Buddhism, preachers of Islam and Christian Missionaries travelled through Silk routes. b) Even food travelled to distant places. Or any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> B) 'The new crops could make the difference between life and death for people'. Explain with an example from Ireland. ANS: Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.	2										

	<p>Example: Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	
22.	<p>Identify the political party from the given symbol. Briefly explain its ideology.</p>  <p>ANS: a) All India Trinamool Congress. b) Party is Committed to secularism and federalism.</p> <p>For visually impaired students in lieu of the above question. Q: Briefly discuss the ideology of CPI. ANS: Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism. Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.</p>	2
23.	<p>Mr Hari hails from the state of Uttar Pradesh, and he wishes to cultivate either Tea or Sugarcane. Which one of the crop out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.</p> <p>ANS: Sugarcane-It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21 °C to 27 °C and an annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm.</p>	2
24.	<p>A) Define HDI? Give its significance in relation to the development of an economy.</p> <p>ANS: a) The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. b) The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living. c) It is necessary to determine social measures of development for calculating the overall development of a nation. d) Human Development Index measures the socio economic factors and therefore, is considered very effective in measuring the performance of a country in terms of these factors. (Definition and one value point as significance to be evaluated) OR B) Do you think "per capita income" is an important parameter to measure development of an economy? Justify your answer.</p> <p>ANS: : Yes/ No Because the aim of economic development is to raise the living standard of the people and through this to raise consumption level. This can be estimated through per capital income rather than national income. Thus the per capita income is a good, measure of economic development. Per capita income doesn't give the distribution of income in the economy or it does not show the disparity of income. Or any other relevant point.</p>	2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER - BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25.	<p>Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. Justify the statement with any three relevant points.</p> <p>ANS: Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, they move hand in hand.</p> <p>The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3
26.	<p>‘The Print Culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred’. Give three arguments in favour of the statement.</p> <p>ANS: a) Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.</p> <p>b) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.</p> <p>c) By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. It raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3
27.	<p>‘Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between central authority and various constituent units of the country’. In the light of above statement list any 3 features of Indian federalism.</p> <p>ANS: a) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.</p> <p>b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.</p> <p>c) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3
28.	<p>‘Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities’. Examine the statement.</p> <p>ANS: a) The economic imbalance between the rich and the poor is increasing in democratic countries. A small number of the wealthy account for a highly disproportionate percentage of revenue and wealth, and their percentage of the country's total income is increasing.</p> <p>b) There has been a decline in the income of the poor, they find it tough to meet their basic needs. Democracy gradually reduces the number of poor from poverty and hunger.</p> <p>c) The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not</p>	3

	appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. Or any other relevant point.	
29.	<p>“The impact of Globalization has not been uniform”. Enumerate the statement with two examples.</p> <p>ANS: The impact of globalisation has not been uniform as: Globalization has increased the sale of consumer goods which are demanded by only a small section of people in developing countries like cell phones, automobiles, and soft drinks. Large section is still deprived of basic necessities.</p> <p>Positive Impact: It has improved standard of living; It has introduced new technology; MNC’s being introduced.</p> <p>Negative Impact: Creation of SEZ has disrupted lives of many people who have been displaced; Flexibility in labour laws has worsened the condition of workers who may be appointed on temporary basis; Small producers are unable to compete with MNC’s.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3
SECTION D		
LONG ANSWER - BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30.	<p>A) ‘Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj’. Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>ANS: Dalits didn’t participated in Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <p>a) The reason was that for a long time in India the Congress, the most significant political party of India had ignored the Dalits because they feared that talking or associating with them would offend the higher caste Hindus of the country.</p> <p>b) Mahatma Gandhi found this unacceptable and said that Indian freedom would never become a reality if the Dalits or Harijan were not part of the struggle as they too were an important part of the Indian populace.</p> <p>c) However the Dalit leaders wanted political empowerment, they wanted representation and reservation. They demanded separate electorates for themselves.</p> <p>Muslim League gave a Luke warm response to Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <p>a) After the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement came to an end, the Muslims of India didn’t feel represented by the Congress. They felt that the Congress was more closely related to the Hindu organisations and favoured their ideas. This led to a mutual distrust between the Hindu and Muslim communities.</p> <p>b) In 1927, the Muslim league and Indian national congress tried to form an alliance.</p> <p>c) The demands of the Muslim league were assurance of reserved seats in the Central assembly, they were also willing to give up their demad of separate electorates, however all hopes of unity were lost when M.R. Jaykar, a member of the Hindu Mahasabha made a public declaration that no such demands would be entertained.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) ‘The peasants of Awadh and Tribals of Andra Pradesh interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in their own way’. Elucidate with examples.</p>	5

	<p>ANS: Peasants of Awadh: Baba Ramchandra fought against the injustices meted out by landlords in the 1920s and 1930s.</p> <p>a) The peasant movement demanded to socially boycott oppressive landlords, demanded to abolish begar, and demanded a reduction of revenue.</p> <p>b) In many places to deprive the services of even washer men and barbers to the landlords, the nai-dobi bandhs were organized by the Panchayats.</p> <p>In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru tried to understand the grievances of the villagers in Awadh by talking to them. As a result of this, an Oudh Kisan sabha was set up headed by Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru, and others.</p> <p>Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in a very different way.</p> <p>a) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s. It is not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve.</p> <p>b) The leader of the guerrilla movement, Alluri Sitarama Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, and said he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement and Swaraj. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.</p> <p>c) But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	
31.	<p>A) 'Political parties are necessary for the functioning of democracy'. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>ANS: a) To perform various functions like contesting elections, making laws, run and form the government we need political parties.</p> <p>b) The necessity of political parties can be understood by imagining a situation without parties.</p> <p>c) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.</p> <p>d) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large scale societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.</p> <p>e) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5

	<p>B) 'Political Parties face many challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy'. Explain the statement.</p> <p>ANS: a) Lack of Internal democracy: Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process.</p> <p>b) Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.</p> <p>c) Money Power: Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.</p> <p>d) Muscle Power: Sometimes parties also support criminal's candidates because they can win elections.</p> <p>e) No meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	
32.	<p>A) "Non-conventional resources are the best option to conserve the natural resources" Substantiate this statement with Examples.</p> <p>ANS: Mineral resources require 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 finite and non-renewable. On conventional resources are eco-friendly, most of them do not leave behind a residue after being burnt, abundantly available etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Mining is often referred to as a 'Killer Industry'. Justify the given statement.</p> <p>ANS: The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</p> <p>The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.</p> <p>The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.</p> <p>Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	5
33.	<p>A) Define GDP. Who undertakes the task of measuring GDP in India? How is this task done and give the importance of GDP for an economy?</p> <p>ANS: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of all finished goods and services made within a country for a specific period of time. GDP is used to estimate the size of the economy and the growth rate. The GDP can be calculated in three different ways, such as Expenditures, Production and Incomes.</p> <p>In India the entire responsibility of calculating the GDP is with the Central Statistics Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Program. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a Central Government Ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various</p>	1+1+3

	<p>government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. Importance: GDP data is an indicator of the overall health of an economy. For example, a rising GDP can indicate that the economy is growing and businesses are performing well. Policymakers can use GDP data to guide fiscal and monetary policy decisions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) “Workers are exploited in unorganized sector”. Give any two reasons. Suggest any three ways to protect such workers in India? ANS: The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. The following are the ways in which the workers in the unorganized sector can be protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum working hours and wages should be fixed by the government. • To help self-employed people, the government can provide loans, subsidies for raw materials, etc. • Basic services such as education, health, and food should be taken care of by the government. 	2+3
SECTION E		
CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)		
34.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>34.1. List the measures sought by Ottoman Empire to strengthen itself. ANS: Modernization and internal reforms.</p> <p>34.2. Mention any one reason that makes the Balkan region explosive. ANS: Spread of Romantic Ideas and disintegration of Ottoman Empire (Any One)</p> <p>34.3. Balkans claim their independence from Ottoman Empire on what grounds? State two reasons. ANS: On Nationality and used history to prove that they had been independent and subjugated by foreign powers.</p>	1 1 2
35.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>35.1. List the major industries causing water pollution. ANS: Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries.</p> <p>35.2. Mention any one reason for the water crisis in our country. ANS: Industrial Pollution is largely responsible for the water crisis in our country. Industries let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.</p> <p>35.3. Propose any two solutions to mitigate the water scarcity. ANS: (i) minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages (ii) harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iii) treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. (Any two points)</p>	1 1 2

36.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>36.1. What are the drawbacks of taking credit from an informal organization? ANS: Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans they try to charge more and more interest on their loans as there are no boundaries and restrictions. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. There is no supervision of the government.</p> <p>36.2. How formal organization helps in credit lending facilities in India? ANS: Formal sector credit in India includes loans from banks and cooperatives. RBI supervises their functions of giving loans. Rich urban households depend largely on formal sources of credit. Lower rate of interest on loans is charged as compared to informal sources of credit, which helps to increase production in the economy.</p> <p>36.3. What are the various steps taken by the government to encourage people to use formal sector organization to take credit? ANS: Steps that can be adopted to encourage them to take loans from formal sources are: (i) Awareness among rural borrowers against the exploitation of informal sectors. Need to aware them regarding the high rate of interest and debt traps made by such moneylenders. (ii) Promotion of self-help groups for people below poverty line. (iii) Easy access to banks. Or any other relevant point. (Any 2 points to be evaluated)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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SECTION F

MAP SKILL- BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37.	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.</p> <p>a) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>i) Indian National congress session at this place in 1920. ANS: Calcutta</p> <p>ii) Place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. ANS: Amritsar</p> <p>b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.</p> <p>I) A Coal mine in Tamil Nādu ANS: Neyveli</p> <p>II) A dam built on river Mahanadi in India. ANS: Hirakud</p> <p>III) A largest natural major seaport located at Andhra Pradesh ANS: Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>IV) Bengaluru software Technology Park. ANS: State of Karnataka</p> <p>NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 a) & b)</p> <p>37 a) i) Name the place Where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920. ANS: Calcutta</p> <p>ii) Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. ANS: Amritsar</p> <p>37.b) Answer any 3 of the following:</p> <p>I) Name the coal mine located at Tamil Nadu. ANS: Neyveli</p> <p>II) Name the dam built on the river Mahanadi. ANS: Hirakud</p> <p>III) Name the largest natural seaport located at Andhra Pradesh. ANS: Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>IV) Mention the state where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located. ANS: Karnataka.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>
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