**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL**

**CLASS :X PRE BOARD I TIME: 3 HRS**

**DATE: 18 -12-2023 SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087) MARKS: 80**

**SET 1 Marking Scheme**

**SECTION- A (1x20=20)**

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (1)

(i). Rowlatt Act passed

(ii) The Partition of Bengal officially came into existence.

(iii) Satyagraha movement in Ahmedabad

(iv) Satyagraha movement in Kheda District

a) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

**c) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)**  d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

2. Water scarcity occurs due to (1)

1. Low rainfall in a region
2. Large population
3. Over-exploitation
4. Unequal access
5. (i) and (ii)
6. (i) and (iv)
7. (ii) and (iii)
8. **All of the above**

3. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forest. (1)

1. Protected forest
2. **Permanent forest**
3. Unclassed forest
4. Reserved forest

4. Identify the type of soil from the following statements. (1)

* Range from red to brown in colour.
* Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
* The lower layer of the soil is occupied by kankar.

1. Forest soils
2. Laterite soils
3. **Arid soil**
4. Red and Yellow soils

5, Find the incorrect option from the following: (1)

**a). Belgium is a big country in North America**

b) It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg

c) It has a population of a little over one crore

d) The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex.

6, A system of ‘checks and balances’ is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements: (1)

a) Power sharing among different social groups.

b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.

**c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.**

d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

7. Why is there a delay in decision making and implementation in a Democracy? (1)

a) The government don’t want to take decisions.

b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions.

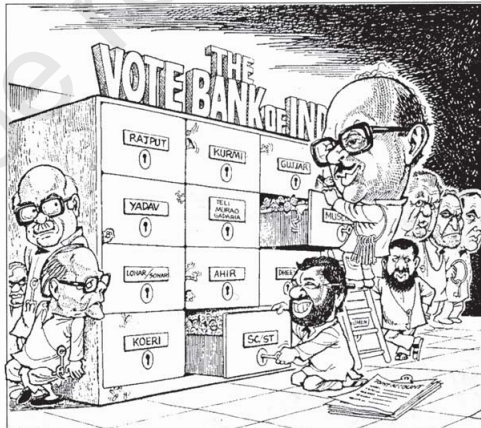
**c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.**

d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions.

8. Shazia’s teacher asked her a question, to which she answered, “MGNREGA” 2005. (1)

What could be the teacher’s question?

1. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Equality
2. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Freedom
3. **Name the act that was devised to implement the Right** **to Work**
4. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Education

9. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? (1)

a) In elections, political parties give ticket to the candidates on the basis of caste.

**b) Political leaders treat people belonging to a caste as “vote bank”**

c) Candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support

d) None of the above

10. Who is represented as a postman in the given image? (1)

a) Giuseppe Mazzini

b) Otto Von Bismarck

**c) Napoleon Bonaparte**

d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

11. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

1. **Extend loans**
2. Invest in infrastructure
3. Deposits in foreign banks
4. None of the above

12. Select the option which is most suitable (1)

Assertion: Democracy improves the quality of decision making

Reason: Democracy is just a form of government

a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

**b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion**

c) Assertion is true but Reason is false

d) Both Assertion and Reason are false

13. Arrange the following in chronological order. (1)

i) Simon Commission

ii) Rowlatt Act

iii) Khilafat Agitation

iv) Dandi March

a). iii, ii, i and iv b) ii, iii, iv and i

c) i, ii, iv and iii **d) ii, iii, i and iv**

14. Which of the statement is incorrect about the Unorganized Sector? (1)

1. There is no job security.
2. Is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
3. **Jobs here are often well-paid and regular**.
4. People can be asked to leave without reason.

15. Which problem has been raised in Gulamgiri? (1)

**a) The injustices of caste system**

b) Excessive drinking among the poor

c) The miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women

d) Widow immolation

16. Disguised unemployment occurs when people.

a) Do not want to work

b) Are working in a lazy manner

**c) Are working less than what they are capable of doing**

d) Are not paid for their work

17. The Equal Remuneration Act was established in \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

a) 1977 **b) 1976**

c) 1967 d) 1986

18. Identify the correct statement about democracy. (1)

a) It is free from corruption

b) Democracy is free from social conflict

c) It is successful in eradicating poverty

**d) It respects the individual dignity of citizens**

19. Which one of the following statements regarding State parties is incorrect? (1)

a) These are commonly referred to as regional parties.

**b) These parties need to be regional in their ideology or outlook**

c) State parties like Biju Janta Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front are conscious about their state identity

d) Samajwadi party and Rashtriya Janta Dal have national level political organisation which units in several states.

20. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as: (1)

a).Privatisation **b) Globalisation**

c). Liberalisation d). Socialisation

**SECTION - B (2x4=8)**

**21. Name the capital city of Belgium. How did the Belgium leaders recognize the**

**existence of regional differences and cultural diversity? (2)**

* Brussels is the capital of Belgium.
* In Belgium the leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities between 1970 and 1993.
* They amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country

**22. How did silk route link the world? (2)**

* The name ‘silk routes’ points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
* They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
* Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.
* Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later.
* Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. **(any 2 points)**

**OR**

**What is meant by the term Globalization? How were cowries used in the ancient times?**

* Movement of people, goods and services across the nations has been termed as globalisation.
* Cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency)

**23. Explain Zaid season with two examples.** (2)

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons there is a short season during the summer months knowns as the Zaid season.

Examples- watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

**24. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular state. (2)**

* There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
* The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
* The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
* At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability. (any 2 points)

**SECTION - C (3x5=15)**

**25. What were the limitations of Manuscripts? (3)**

* Handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.
* Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
* Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation therefore remained limited.

**26. Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? Explain.**

Rural households till day, rely mainly on informal sources of credit, like moneylenders, because of the following reasons-

* Lack of banking facilities.
* No collateral
* Lot of paper work involved, which makes the process very cumbersome.
* Informal creditors like moneylenders happen to know the borrowers personally, so they provide them loan without collateral.

**27. List the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming. (3)**

Features of Primitive Subsistence farming are

* Practised in few pockets of India.
* Practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.
* Family? Community labour.
* Depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
* It is a slash and burn agriculture.

**28. What was the basic idea behind Decentralisation? (3)**

* The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
* People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
* They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
* Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.
* Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. (any 3 points)

**29. In India, the government has undertaken the responsibility of Public Sector activities Justify. (**

* There are several necessities of common man, but it is not possible for the private sector to provide all these things at reasonable cost.
* Some of these needs spending large sum 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.
* Government have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone. (any 3 points)

**SECTION – D (5x4=20)**

**30. Explain the impact of mining on the health of the miners and the environment. Name any two minerals obtained from ocean waters. (4+1=5)**

Impact of mining on the health of miners and environment-

* The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
* The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.
* The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.
* Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.
* Salt, Magnesium and Bromine are the minerals obtained from sea waters.

OR

1. **Explain the two ways of generating electricity. (2+3=5)**
2. **Explain the use of Petroleum as an energy resource and industrial raw**

**material.**

Electricity is generated in two ways-

* By running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydroelectricity
* By burning other fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power

The use of petroleum as a source of energy

* It provides fuel for heating and lighting
* Lubricant for machineries
* Raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries
* Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic textile, fertilizer and numerous chemical industries.

**31. Describe the process of German Unification. (5)**

* Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
* This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
* From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
* Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
* Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
* In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

**OR**

**Highlight the various measures and practices that French Revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.**

* 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.
* A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
* The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
* New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
* A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
* Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
* Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. (any 5 points)

**32. Describe any five efforts made to reform Political Parties. (5)**

* The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.
* The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. As yet we do not know if it has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals.
* The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.
* A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
* It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party.
* There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election. (any 5 points)

**OR**

**Name the National Political Party which draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mention any four features of the party. (1+4=5)**

* Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
* It was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
* Seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
* Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.
* Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people.
* It has its main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.
* Formed government in Uttar Pradesh several times by taking the support of different parties at different times. In the Lok Sabha elections held in 2019, it polled about 3.63 per cent votes and secured 10 seats in the Lok Sabha

**33. (i) Credit pushes a small borrower into a situation where recovery is painful. Explain with example.**

**(ii) What is bank money? (4+1=5)**

1. Swapna is a small farmer, who takes loan from moneylender for growing groundnuts. The crops were attacked by pests and failed.

* She was unable to pay back the loan and takes another loan next time which grows into a huge amount and she falls into debt trap.
* In the case credit instead of helping her improve her earnings left her in a worst condition pushing her into a debt trap.
* Whether credit is helpful or not depends on the risk of the situation and requires some support in case of loss.

1. Money deposited by people in the bank in the form of various types of accounts is known as bank money.

**OR**

**Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit? Explain its functions. (1+4=5)**

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credits.

Function of RBI

* The RBI monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance.
* The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making businesses and traders but also to small farmers, small-scale industries, small borrowers, SHGs, etc
* RBI issues guidelines for fixing rate if interest
* Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom, at what rate of interest
* RBI also prints and mints money

**SECTION-E (4X3=12)**

**34. Read the extract and answer the following questions:**

The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.

From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India in the years after the war.

**34.1) How did the peasants of Awadh interpret the meaning of Swaraj? (1)**

In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. The movement here was against Talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and a variety of cesses. Their main demand was reduction of revenue abolition of Begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords

**34.2) How did the workers in the plantations of Assam interpret the meaning of Swaraj? (1)**

Workers in the plantation of Assam had their own notions of Swaraj. For them freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

**34.3) Who led the tribal peasants? How did they interpret the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj? (2)**

* The movement of the tribal peasants was led by Aluri Sitaram Raju who was an interesting figure and used to consider himself as an incarnation of God.
* He was inspired by non -cooperation movement and Gandhiji and persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But was of the view that India could be liberated by the use of force and not by non-violence.
* They attacked police stations attempted to kill British officers and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

**35. Read the extract and answer the following questions**

People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. fall into this category. Some people are employed in providing services. In this chapter, we are mainly concerned with manufacturing industries which fall in the secondary sector. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly

**35.1) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of(1)**

* 1. Agriculture
  2. **Manufacturing industries**
  3. Use of raw materials
  4. Import of goods
  5. **What is manufacturing? (1)**

Production of goods in large quantiles after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

* 1. **Industrial development is precondition of which two factors? (2)**

Eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.

**36. Read the extract and answer the following questions:**

One way to find out if we are properly nourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call Body Mass Index (BMI). This is easy to calculate. Let each student in the class find out his or her weight and height. Take the weight of each student in Kilogram (Kg). Then, take the height by drawing up a scale on the wall and measuring accurately with the head straight. Convert the height recorded in centimeters into meters. Divide the weight in kg by the square of the height. The number you get is BMI.

1. **If a girl student is 14 years and 8month old and the BMI is 15.2, then is she**
   * 1. Over weight
     2. **Undernourished**
2. **HDI stands for**
3. Human Development Indicator
4. Human Divide Index
5. **Human Development Index**
6. Human Divide Indicator
7. **Why kerala has Low Infant Mortality Rate?** (2)

Kerala has Low Infant Mortality Rate Because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

**SECTION- F (2+3=5)**

**37 a) On the given map of India identify the following and write the name on the line marked in the map.**

1. Place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920- **Calcutta**
2. Place associated with Peasants Satyagraha- **Kheda**

37 **b) On the given map of India, locate and label any three of the following**

* 1. Vishakhapatnam Seaport
  2. Gandhinagar Software technology Park
  3. Largest Tea producing state
  4. Cotton Textile Kanpur