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| INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIRhttp://www.iswkoman.com/images/indian_logo.jpg **PRELIM 1 EXAMINATION 2023-24**  **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  **SET-3**  **Marking Scheme**  **Class: X Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  **Date: 03.12.2023 Maximum Marks: 80** |

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| **General Instructions: -**  **1.** Question paper comprises **Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.** There are **37 questions** in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.  **2. Section A -** From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.  **3. Section B -** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.  Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.  **4. Section C -** contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer  to each question should not exceed 60 words  **5. Section D –** Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to  each question should not exceed 120 words.  **6. Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are  of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.  **7. Section F-** Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History  (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks)  **8.** There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided  in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted  **9**. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. |

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| **I** | **SECTION – A.**  **MCQs (1X20=20)** | MARKS |
| **1** | Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below.  **Ans. C. Non-Cooperation Movement** | 1 Mark |
| **2** | Identify and arrange the following events in Chronological order:  **Ans. D. iii, iv, i, ii** | 1 Mark |
| **3** | The above-mentioned picture is the cover of a German almanac designed by a journalist in 1798.Choose the name of designer from the following options:  **Ans. C. Andreas Rebmann** | 1 Mark |
| **4** | Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer  **Ans. C. Both I & II are incorrect** | 1 Mark |
| **5** | Which of the following options represent the Laterite soil?  **Ans. D. Statement ii is only correct.** | 1 Mark |
| **6** | Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?  **Ans. C. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries** | 1 Mark |
| **7** | Identify the correct option from the statements given below about the cultivation of wheat.  **Ans. A. Statements i and iv are correct.** | 1 Mark |
| **8** | Which one of the following countries does not share its boundaries with Belgium?  **Ans. D. Sweden** | 1 Mark |
| **9** | Most of the victims of Communal riots in India are:  **Ans. A. People from religious minorities** | 1 Mark |
| **10** | In an Indian state, Communities X and Y have been engaged in a long-standing conflict over issues of co-existence and resource sharing. The tensions have intensified, leading to a demand from both communities for self-administration. What is the BEST option to solve this conflict?  **Ans. D. Establishing an arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making** | 1 Mark |
| **11** | Which of the following is the PRIMARY factor that contributed to the emergence of a Multi-Party System at the same level in India?  **Ans. C. Social and Geographical diversity** | 1 Mark |
| **12** | Which one of the following is not a cause of Communalism?  **Ans. C. State has no official religion** | 1 Mark |
| **13** | Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?  Ans.  **B. Nationalist Congress Party ii. State Party** | 1 Mark |
| **14** | The above-mentioned image depicts the Outcomes of Democracy on:  **Ans. C. Dignity of freedom of the citizens** | 1 Mark |
| **15** | There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  **Assertion(A):** When power is taken away from the Central and State governments and given to the Local government, it is called decentralisation.  **Reason(R):** The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of local problems and issues which are best settled at the Central level.  **Ans. C. A is true but R is false.** | 1 Mark |
| **16** | Mr. Pramod says he is a government teacher. Which of the following is right about him?  **Ans. D. He works in Public sector** | 1 Mark |
| **17** | Why do local people resist if industrialists want more dams?  **Ans. D. All of the above** | 1 Mark |
| **18** | A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  **Ans. C. Human Development Index** | 1 Mark |
| **19** | A farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 12 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 15 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 80 (Rs 20 per packet).  The value counted to calculate Gross Domestic Product is:  **Ans. B. Rs 80** | 1 Mark |
| **20** | In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:  **Assertion(A):** A high Average Income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.  **Reason(R):** Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.  **Ans. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.** | 1 Mark |
| **II** | **SECTION B**  **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)** |  |
| **21** | “Relationship between Religion and Politics do not seem very wrong or dangerous.” Explain  Ans:   * Gandhiji considered Religion as a part of Politics: For Gandhiji religion was not a particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. Religion brings morality into politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion. * Government to protect religious minorities: Human rights groups are of the view that the Communal riots in the country affect the religious minorities. They demand that the government should protect the religious minorities. * Family laws: Women’s movement has argued that the family laws of all religions discriminate against women. They demand that steps should be taken by the government to enhance their rights and to bring equality between men and women. **(ANY TWO POINTS)** | 2 Marks |
| **22** | “The First World War had two significant effects on Indian industries”. Which are they?  Ans:   * As the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills got a vast home market to supply. * As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs i.e., jute bags, tents, leather goods etc. New factories were set up in India to meet the above needs. New workers were employed and they were asked to work for extra-hours. These factors led to increase in industrial production during the First World War.   **OR**  What is meant by ‘Proto-Industrialisation’?  Ans:   * This was the early phase of industrialisation in Europe when there was a large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. * In this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside. | 2 Marks |
| **23** | What steps have been adopted under the Indian Wildlife Act to protect endangered species of animals? Ans.   * In response to the conservationist’s demand for a national wildlife protection program in the 1960s and 1970s, the Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972. * It contained many provisions for protecting habitats. The main focus was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species. * For this to be accomplished hunting was banned, legal protection was given to their habitats and trade in wildlife was restricted. * National parks and wildlife sanctuaries were set up. | 2 Marks |
| **24** | Under what conditions does democracy incorporate Social diversities?  Ans:  Democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve the outcome of accommodating Social diversities   * It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with minority so that governments function to represent the general view. * It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority. | 2 Marks |
| **III** | **SECTION C**  **SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)** |  |
| **25** | “Silk routes link the world in the Pre-modern era”. Explain  Ans:   * Silk Route is derived from the Chinese silk, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa which resulted in a vibrant pre-modern trade. These routes existed even before the Christian Era, and trade thrived along these routes almost till the fifteenth century. * Through this route, Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from South-East Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa. In return, gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. The most well-known silk route connected China to Europe and Chinese silk cargoes and Chinese pottery travelled through this route. * There were several silk routes which helped in trade and cultural links between the different countries of the world especially Asia, North Africa and Europe. Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers, Buddhist monks, all used the silk routes to spread religions like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam. | 3 Marks |
| **26** | Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Explain with the help of three relevant examples.  Ans.   * Yes, it is possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but still faces water scarcity. Most of our cities are facing this problem. * In most of our cities, wells give hard water due to the saline intrusion. * Most of our cities are on the banks of rivers, but rivers have been turned into toxic streams. * The growing population, industries and vehicles have made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources   **(Any other relevant points with explanation)** | 3 Marks |
| **27** | ‘Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991’. Justify the statement.  Ans.   * It was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. * Starting around 1991, the government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. * Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as Liberalisation.   **OR**  “Technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.” Support the statement.  Ans.  **I. Transportation Technology:**  Improvements in transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower cost.  Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets.  Similarly, the cost of Air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.  **II. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) :**  In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and the Internet has been changing rapidly. It has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.  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.  Computers have now entered almost every field of activity where one can obtain and share information on almost anything. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. | 3 Marks |
| **28** | “The creation of Linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country”. Justify the statement  Ans:   * In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States like Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Jharkhand were created not on language basis but on the basis of Culture, Geography or Ethnicity. * The Central government resisted linguistic states for some time because some national leaders feared that it would lead to disintegration of the country. * But later on, the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country more united. It has also made administration easier. | 3 Marks |
| **29** | Assume you are talking to someone who has a regular job in the organised sector and another who works in the unorganised sector. Compare and contrast their working conditions in all aspects.  Ans.  **ORGANISED SECTOR**   * It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular * Assured job work * They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations * Fixed number of working hours. * Overtime money for extra work * Getting annual increment and other allowances * Ensure facilities like drinking water, safe working environment etc   **UNORGANISED SECTOR**   * It is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. * Jobs are low-paid and often not regular. Employment is not secure. * There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. * No fixed number of working hours. * There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness etc * Not getting annual increment and other allowances. * No such facilities like drinking water, safe working environment etc.   **(Any three from each sector)** | 3 Marks |
| **IV** | **SECTION D**  **LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)** |  |
| **30** | “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who remarked this statement and Why?  Ans:   * The statement was remarked by the religious reformer Martin Luther. * In 1517, Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. * It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther’s writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. * Luther’s translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, ‘Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.’ * Several scholars, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped to spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation. Print encouraged people to think reasonably and question the customs followed in the Church, which enraged the Roman Catholics.   **OR**  “The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing by hand.” Explain.  Ans:   * It is true that the new Printing technology did not displace the existing art of producing books by hand. At the same time Gutenberg personalise the printed books suiting to the tastes and requirement of others. * The printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. * Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. * In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations. * No two copies of the first printed Bible were same and every copy was unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same. | 5 Marks |
| **31** | Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources?  Ans:  NTPC is taking the following measures in places where it is setting up power plants:   * Optimum utilisation of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. * Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. * Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance. * Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. * Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.   **OR**  Classify industries on the basis of raw materials used. How are they different from one another? Explain the role of agro-based industries in the Indian economy.  Ans.   * On the basis of source of raw materials used, industries are classified as Agro-based and mineral-based. Agro Based industries use agricultural raw materials whereas mineral based industries use minerals as their main raw materials.   Role of agro-based industries in Indian economy:   * The agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity as they obtain their raw material from agriculture. * Development and competitiveness of industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. * The farmers are heading for commercial farming to produce high value crops for industries. This may in turn help improve the economic status of the farmers. * These agro-based industries, by creating demand, support the growth of many other industries e.g., packaging materials and engineering works etc. | 5 Marks |
| **32** | “Political Parties are not free from challenges”. Explain  Ans:  **Lack of internal democracy:** 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. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. As a result, the leaders assume greater power and those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.  **Dynastic succession**: Since most Political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, the Party leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many Parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.  **Money and muscle power**: 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. Rich people and companies who give funds to the Parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the Party. In some cases, Parties support criminals who can win elections.  **Absence of a meaningful choice**: In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among Parties in most parts of the world, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters. Difference between the Labour Party and Conservative Party in Britain is very little. In India too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.  **OR**  “Modern Democracy cannot exist without Political Parties”. Justify.  Ans:  In a democratic set-up, Political parties are required because without Political parties-   * 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 it’s utility will remain uncertain. * Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency, but no one will be responsible for running the country. * Lager societies need Representative democracy and political parties are needed to collect different views on various issues. * No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together and there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies or oppose them.   So Political parties are a necessary condition of a democracy. The rise of Political parties is directly linked to the rise of Representative democracies. | 5 Marks |
| **33** | “Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources”. Why? Is it necessary for banks and co-operatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.  Ans.  Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources because of the following reasons.   * Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households. * Informal lenders like money lenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give a loan without collateral. * Banks are not present everywhere in rural areas. * The borrowers, if necessary, approach the moneylenders without paying their earlier loans.   It is necessary for banks and co-operatives to increase their lending in rural areas because,   * Formal sources are behind in meeting the needs of the people in rural areas. Informal sources like moneylenders, traders have taken the rural areas under their influence. * Informal sources charge a high rate of interest from the borrowers which makes it difficult for them to repay the loan. They get trapped in the debt –trap. * Informal sources are not under any supervision from any authorized institution. They behave arbitrarily in terms of giving loans and setting terms of credit * Formal sources of credit can help people in rural areas to avail other benefits like cold storage facilities, subsidised seeds and other agricultural input   **OR**  “Self-Help Groups are the building blocks of the rural poor”. Explain  Ans.   * The basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’ is to organize rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighbourhood into small Self-Help Groups (15-20 members). These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save. * After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities. * All the important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan is taken by the group members. * For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc. * Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self-reliant. * The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition etc. **(Any five points)** | 5 Marks |
| **V** | **SECTION-E**  **CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)** |  |
| **34** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  **34.1** Chauri - Chaura incident  **34.2** Name the Party and its leaders which was formed within the Congress to participate in the Provincial Council Election that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.  Ans.   * C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to participate in the Provincial Council Election.   **34.3.** “Non-cooperation movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons”. State two important reasons.  Ans.   * Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. * 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. These were slow to come up. So, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts. | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| **35** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  **35.1** What is meant by ‘Sustainable Development’?   * Ans. Sustainable economic development means ‘development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.’   **35.2** What is a mineral?  Ans.   * Geologists define minerals as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure”. Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest Diamond to the softest Talc.   **35.3** Why should we conserve minerals? Suggest any two ways to conserve minerals.  Ans.  We need to conserve minerals because:   * The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. * The geological processes of mineral formation are very slow. * Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. * Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with a decrease in quality. **(Any two)**   Ways to conserve minerals:   * A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. * Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs. * Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes. **.(Any two)** | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| **36** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  **36.1.** What comprises the ‘terms of credit’?  Ans.   * Interest rate, collateral, documentation requirement and mode of repayment together comprise terms of credit.   **36.2.** “Credit sometimes plays a vital and positive role” Justify with suitable example  Ans.  Credit plays a positive role when the borrower is able to return the loan amount on time and also makes some profit with the use of that money.  For example: Salim, a shoe manufacturer, has received an order from a large trader for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, he obtained loans from two sources. At the end of the month, he is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. In this situation credit plays a positive role and the borrower is able to improve his condition by increasing his earnings.  **36.3.** Swapna depends on moneylenders for meeting her credit needs. Identify the source of credit and write its features.  Ans.  Swapna depends on Informal source of credit.  Its features are as follows; -   * The credit is provided by Moneylenders, Traders, Employers, Relatives and Friends etc. * There is no organization which supervises the loan activities of lenders. * They can lend the money at whatever interest rate they select. * No one can stop them using unfair means to get their money back. * They charge much higher interest as compared to formal lenders on credit. * Terms of credit are flexible for the personal benefit of the lenders and pitiable condition of borrowers. * The main motive is to make their own profits. **(Any three features)** | 4 Marks |
| **VI** | **SECTION-F**  **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)** | 5 Marks |
| **37** | 37 a. On the given outline map of India. **Two places A and B have been marked**. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.  A. The Congress session of 1927 (Madras/ Chennai)  B. Peasant Satyagraha (Kheda ) | 2 |
|  | 37 b. On the same outline map of India: locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.  i. Rana Pratap Sagar dam  ii. Salem Iron and Steel Plant  iii. Marmagao sea port  iv. Namrup Thermal Plant | 3 |