



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25**  
**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)      SET-2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Class: X**  
**Date: 24.09.2024**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  
**Maximum Marks: 80**

**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.25 to 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.**

I	SECTION – A. MCQs (1X20=20)	MARKS										
1	Which of the following statements about the ‘French Revolution’ are correct? Ans: <b>C. i and iv</b>	1 Mark										
2	Identify and arrange the following events in the correct order: Ans: <b>C. iv, iii, ii, i</b>	1 Mark										
3	Which of the following European powers did not attend the Congress of Vienna? Ans: <b>D. Germany</b>	1 Mark										
4	Which of the following aspects best represent the given image? Ans: B. Quit India Movement	1 Mark										
5	Match the following: <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>a. Old alluvium</td><td>i Black soil</td></tr><tr><td>b. Typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region</td><td>ii Over grazing</td></tr><tr><td>c. Land with many ravines and gullies</td><td>iii Bangar</td></tr><tr><td>d.Land degradation</td><td>iv bad land</td></tr></table> Ans. <b>D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)</b>	Column A	Column B	a. Old alluvium	i Black soil	b. Typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region	ii Over grazing	c. Land with many ravines and gullies	iii Bangar	d.Land degradation	iv bad land	1 Mark
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c. Land with many ravines and gullies	iii Bangar											
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6	Which one of the following places is known for lignite deposits? Ans. <b>C. Neyveli</b>	1 Mark										
7	Which one of the following crops is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production? Ans. <b>B. Jowar</b>	1 Mark										
8	Arrange the following statements regarding Sri Lanka in the correct order: Ans: <b>D. iv, iii, ii, i</b>	1 Mark										
9	Which power sharing arrangement is a good example of Community government in Belgium? Ans: <b>A. Power shared among social groups</b>	1 Mark										

<b>10</b>	Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? Ans: <b>A.1.a Commerce</b>	1 Mark
<b>11</b>	Who presides over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation? Ans: <b>D. Mayor</b>	1 Mark
<b>12</b>	Which of the following features of communalism is CORRECT? Ans: <b>B. Only a</b>	1 Mark
<b>13</b>	Among the following, which countries have high participation of women in public life? Ans: <b>B. Norway and Finland</b>	1 Mark
<b>14</b>	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Ans: <b>A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.</b>	1 Mark
<b>15</b>	Which aspect of federalism is depicted in the above-mentioned cartoon ? Ans: <b>C. Centre-State relation</b>	1 Mark
<b>16</b>	Rajesh, an entrepreneur, opened a wholesale store to sell locally-made textiles. He relied on the services of Priya, a skilled logistics coordinator, who efficiently organised the transportation and storage of the goods. Additionally, Rajesh sought assistance from Ankit, a knowledgeable banker, who provided financial support to expand his business. Which sector of the economy includes these activities? Ans: <b>C. Tertiary sector</b>	1 Mark
<b>17</b>	Read the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income. Ans: <b>B. Country B</b>	1 Mark
<b>18</b>	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Statement I: The Human Development Report published by the World Bank compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. Statement II: Over the past decade health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. Ans: <b>B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct</b>	1 Mark

19	<p>Fill in the Blank:</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>C. Total number of children of age group 14- and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.</b></p>	1 Mark
20	<p>Madanlal is a farmer who produces one ton of wheat and sells it for Rs. 200 to a Shyamlal who runs a flour mill. Shyamlal converts the wheat into flour and sells it to Ramlal who is a baker for Rs. 300. Ramlal sells the bread to the shopkeeper for Rs. 350, and the shopkeeper to the consumer for Rs. 400. Referring to the above case, the purchase of wheat by Shyamlal is termed as?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>B. Intermediate goods</b></p>	1 Mark
II	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION B</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b></p>	
21	<p>What were the major demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils towards the government of Sri Lanka?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as the official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.</p>	2 Marks
22	<p>What were the key political and economic principles associated with liberalism in Europe?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politically, liberalism emphasised the concept of government by consent. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.</li> <li>• In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Write any two steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	2 Marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. <b>(Any two)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>23</b>	<p>Name one rock mineral found in India and write its major uses.</p> <p>Ans. Limestone Limestone is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.</p>	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>24</b>	<p>What are 'Residuary Subjects'? Which level of the government has the authority to make laws on these subjects?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residuary subjects are the new subjects like Computer technology, Hardware, Software etc which came up after the Constitution was made.</li> <li>According to the Indian Constitution, the Union Government has the power to make laws on these 'Residuary Subjects'.</li> </ul>	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>III</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b></p>	
<b>25</b>	<p>Secret societies were formed due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fear of repression by the Conservative regimes</li> <li>To train revolutionaries in other European states and spread their ideas.</li> <li>He founded two underground societies, first Young Italy in Marseilles and the other Young Europe in Berne.</li> </ul>	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>26</b>	<p>Name any four food crops other than grains grown in India. Write the geographical requirements of any two food crops other than grains.</p> <p>Ans. Sugarcane, Oil Seeds, Tea and Coffee. Sugarcane: It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in hot and humid climates with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm. Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall. It can be grown on a variety of soils. Tea: It grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</p>	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>27</b>	<p>People only need a good income to have a good standard of living, as income can buy everything that one needs for a good life. Is this statement correct? Give reason to support your answer.</p> <p>Ans. This statement is incorrect because income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of a good standard of living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money cannot buy a pollution free and clean environment with fresh air.</li> </ul>	<b>3 Marks</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It cannot protect us from infectious diseases.</li> <li>● Money cannot assure that medicines available in the market are not adulterated.</li> <li>● Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. All these are important goals.</li> <li>● In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>‘This issue is important for development because if the natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations’. Which issue is mentioned in the statement? Elaborate with suitable example.</p> <p>Ans. The issue represented here is sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sustainable development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for the future.</li> <li>● For example, groundwater is a renewable resource which is replenished by nature. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing groundwater reserves.</li> <li>● Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. In other words, it is the process of economic growth that is sustained over a long period of time without causing any fall in the quality of life of future generations.</li> </ul>	
<b>28</b>	<p>“Power sharing is desirable in a democracy” Give reasons?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>There are two different sets of reasons that can be given in favour of power sharing. They are:</p> <p>Prudential Reasons: Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between different social groups. Social conflicts can turn into violence and thereby resulting in political instability, so power sharing is a good way to ensure political stability. Power sharing is very important for the promotion of national unity.</p> <p>Moral Reasons: Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy . People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Power sharing is desirable to produce a responsible and legitimate government.</p>	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>29</b>	<p>How do we calculate the value of various goods and services produced by different sectors of the Indian economy? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● While estimating total production, not all goods and services that are produced and sold needs to be counted, only the value of final goods and services are taken. If we include the value of intermediate goods separately it will lead to <b>double counting</b>.</li> <li>● For instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The</li> </ul>	<b>3 Marks</b>

	<p>mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 25 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 120 (Rs 30 per packet). Biscuits are the final goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this example, the value of Rs 30 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 25) and all other intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. Therefore, counting the value of the flour and wheat separately is not correct because it will lead to double counting.</li> </ul>	
<b>IV</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION D</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b></p>	
<b>30</b>	<p>Differentiate between the Non-cooperation movement and Civil disobedience movement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It began in January, 1921 and it ended in February, 1922</li> <li>The Non-Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration.</li> <li>There was large scale participation of Muslim working class in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Women participation was less</li> <li>The Non-Cooperation Movement was geographically confined to certain parts of India</li> <li>The Movement was called off in 1922 due to the Chauri-Chaura incident.</li> </ul> <p><b>Civil-Disobedience Movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It began in March 1930, through the launch of the Salt Satyagraha</li> <li>The Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralysing the administration by breaking some specific rules and regulations.</li> <li>The Civil-Disobedience Movement saw less participation from the Muslim community due to the policy of divide and rule by the British and the communal propaganda of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha</li> <li>More participation of women</li> <li>The Civil Disobedience Movement saw widespread geographical coverage and mass participation in comparison to the non-cooperation movement</li> <li>The Movement was withdrawn after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>How did the 'First World War' create a new economic and political situation in India? Explain with examples</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 'First World War' led to a huge increase in defence expenditure for the British which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced.</li> <li>Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</li> </ul>	<b>5 Marks</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</li> <li>• Between 1918 and 1921, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.</li> <li>• This was accompanied by an Influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.</li> </ul>	
<b>31</b>	<p>Analyze the impact of mining activities on the local environment and the health of the surrounding communities.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hazards of mining or the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment are given below:</li> <li>• The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</li> <li>• The risk of collapsing mine roofs, Inundation and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to miners.</li> <li>• The fact that mining is one of the most dangerous jobs, mining usually has a negative impact on the environment with the production of a lot of waste. Disruption to the local flora and fauna, and contamination of local water sources. It could require the removal of massive amounts of topsoil, leading to erosion, loss of habitat and pollution. <b>(Any other relevant points)</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>“It is essential to use renewable sources of energy”. Enumerate the statement by giving suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is essential to use renewable sources of energy.</li> <li>• The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.</li> <li>• Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.</li> <li>• Has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.</li> <li>• Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.</li> <li>• Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tidal, biomass and energy from waste material.</li> <li>• India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass. It has the largest programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources.</li> </ul>	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>32</b>	<p>“Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways”.Justify</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patriarchal society: Indian society is highly a male dominated one. Father or eldest male member is the head of the family</li> <li>• Low Literacy rate: The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 54 percent when compared to a high</li> </ul>	<b>5 Marks</b>



	<p>76 percent in men. A smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When we look at school results, girls perform as well as boys, if not better in some places. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: It provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work</li> <li>• Less women in highly paid jobs: The proportion of highly-paid women is very less when compared to highly-paid men. Though on an average, Indian women work one hour more than men every day but they are not equally paid and thus their work is also not often valued as much as that of men.</li> <li>• Low Sex ratio: In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to the decline in sex ratio in the country to merely 914. The ratio also fell below 850 or even 800 in some places.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>'Caste alone cannot determine election results in India'. Justify</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No single caste majority constituency: No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.</li> <li>• No party wins with the votes of a single caste/community: No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that caste is a vote bank of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.</li> <li>• Candidates from the same caste: Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency. All these factors divide the voters between two or more candidates. People within the same caste or community may have different interests depending on their economic condition. Rich and poor or men and women from the same caste often vote very differently.</li> <li>• Loss in elections: The ruling party MP or MLA frequently loses elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.</li> </ul>	
<b>33</b>	<p>Anand and Manu did their graduation from the same college. Anand got a job in a government sector whereas Manu got a job in a construction site. Anand is happy in his work and Manu is unhappy. Why do they have different feelings? Compare and contrast their working conditions in all aspects.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Anand works in the organised sector. The features of this sector are follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It covers enterprises or places of work which are registered with the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.</li> </ul>	5 Marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Terms of employment are regular and workers enjoy security of employment.</li> <li>● People have fixed working hours and if they work overtime, they are paid overtime allowances by the employer.</li> <li>● Workers get several other benefits like paid leave, provident fund, medical benefits, safe environment etc</li> <li>● Every worker gets a regular salary at the end of month.</li> </ul> <p>Manu works in the unorganised sector. The features of this sector are follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government, and hence no rules and regulations are followed.</li> <li>● Jobs are not regular and employment is not secure.</li> <li>● Generally, working hours are not fixed and workers are not paid for overtime.</li> <li>● There is no provision for paid leaves, leave due to sickness etc. Wage or salary is irregular and jobs are low paid.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities. Which sector is owned by the government? Why do governments spend on such activities? Give reasons.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The government owns the public sector. The governments spend on such activities because</li> <li>● There are some activities which require a huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.</li> <li>● Collecting money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy. Even if they do provide these things they would charge a high rate for their use. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.</li> <li>● There are some activities, which the government has to support: - For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation. Here the government is producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.</li> <li>● Similarly, the Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.</li> <li>● There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government: - For example, providing health and education facilities, drinking water etc. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country. <b>(Answer in brief)</b></li> </ul>	
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	<p>(i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.</p> <p>(ii) (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.</p> <p>(iii) (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. <b>(Any two points)</b></p>	
<b>36</b>	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>The underemployment can also happen in other sectors. For example, there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work every day. Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities.</p> <p><b>36.1.</b> The underemployment can also happen in other sectors. What do you mean by 'underemployment'?</p> <p>Ans. It is a situation when people are apparently working but they are not actually employed and all of them are made to work less than their potentials. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed as their labour effort gets divided. This is the situation of underemployment.</p> <p><b>36.2.</b> Write the importance of MGNREGA as a measure of reducing the problem of underemployment.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas is guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.</li> <li>● If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.</li> </ul> <p><b>36.3.</b> There is underemployment in agriculture. In what ways can increase employment for people in rural areas? Suggest any four.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Create a strong infrastructure</li> <li>● Expansion of transport, communication network and trade</li> <li>● Provision of cheap and easy credit facilities</li> <li>● Promotion of local and agro-based industries</li> <li>● Construction of school buildings, hospitals, community centres, etc.</li> <li>● Promotion of other activities like tourism, regional crafts, information, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>[ Write Any FOUR]</b></p>	<p>4 Marks</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

<b>VI</b>	<b>SECTION-F</b> <b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b>	5 Marks
<b>37</b>	37 a. On the given outline map of India, <b>two places A and B have been marked.</b> Identify and write their correct names on the lines provided. A. Nagpur B. Champaran	2
	37 b. On the same outline map of India: identify, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols. i. C- Tea ii. D- Cotton iii. Kalpakkam Nuclear power Plant iv. Singrauli thermal power Plant	3