

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN JAIPUR REGION
FIRSTPRE BOARD EXAM (2023-24)
MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS -10

1. B/B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. A

VSA

21.. Gujarat is the leading producer of cotton. Gujarat is the largest producer of cotton in India because its climatic and geographical conditions are ideal for cotton production are suitable for cotton cultivation

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22 . The Silk Road was an ancient trade route that linked the Western world with the Middle East and Asia. It was a major conduit for trade between the Roman Empire and China and later between medieval European kingdoms and China

Or

The Silk Routes were a network of trade routes that connected Asia, Africa, and Europe. They played a significant role in facilitating trade and cultural exchange between these distant parts of the world.

23

It is favoured in any democracy as it has the following advantages :-

- 1) The local people have better views on how to manage money.
- 2) These people have better knowledge about their problems and solution to resolve them.
- 3) It develops a practice of regular decision making among the people

24 .

It means a **belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants**, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

25.

India is an example of 'Holding together federation'. 'Holding together federation' is a federation in which the powers of the country are divided between the central government and constituent states. The central government has greater authority when compared to states.

OR

Federalism has succeeded in India due to the nature of democratic policies in our country. The policies adopted by India to ensure this success: i Linguistic States: After independence the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states

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Consolidation of hoardings of land, the abolition of zamindari, collectivization, etc were important steps towards this goal, which made the lands economically viable to all and sundry. The Green Revolution and the White Revolution were some of the strategies embarked on.

.Service sector has become important in India because :

- (i) Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.
- (ii) Demand for services such as transport, trade, storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.
- (iii) Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.
- (iv) Rapid growth of services sector also benefitted from external demand such as software industry and call centre services.
- (v) Liberalisation of financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.

New readers in the 19th century included children women and workers. i As primary education became compulsory in the late 19th century children became an important category of readers. School textbooks had to be published. In France a children press was started which published new works as well as old fairy tales. ii Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were meant for women as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels were written in the 19th century women became important readers. iii In the 19th century lending libraries in England sent books to white-collar workers artisans and lower middle class people and became instrumental in educating them. They also wrote political tracts and autobiographies.

29.

The objectives of implementing MGNREGA are as follows.

- (i) Its main objective is to provide employment to the unemployed. It gives social protection to the most vulnerable people living in rural India by giving them employment opportunities.
- (ii) According to MGNREGA, all those who are able to and are in need of work would be guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
- (iii) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

This act is known as the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world.

MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India.

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- Energy is required for all activities.
- It is needed to cook, provide light and heat, propel vehicles, and drive industry machinery.
- Energy can be generated from coal, oil, natural gas, fuel minerals such as uranium, and electricity. Energy can be divided into conventional and non-conventional energy sources.
- OR

very litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater

- Treating effluents and hot water before releasing them in ponds and rivers.
- By recycling and reusing water in two or more stages, water usage can be minimised.
- To meet water requirements, it is important to carry out rainwater harvesting.
- Mechanical means are the primary treatment. This involves sedimentation, flocculation, grinding, screening.
- Biological process is the secondary treatment.
- Physical, chemical and biological is the Tertiary treatment. Recycling wastewater is also involved.
- There needs to be legal regulation of groundwater resources, wherever there is threat of overdrawing groundwater resources by the industry.
- Using inertial separators, scrubbers, fabric filters, factories with electrostatic precipitators can be fitted with smoke stacks to reduce particulate matter in the air.

31

The changes that occurred due to Nationalism ultimately resulted in the rise of the nation-state in place of the multiple-nation dynastic empires that dominated Europe. The Balkans were geographically diverse areas that provided crucial resources, including coal, lead, and zinc. The Ottoman Empire was vanquished in the first Balkan War that started in 1912, and the First World War broke out in 1914.

- The following factors contribute to the rise of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.
- Modern-day Balkans is a region of geographic and ethnic diversity, including Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro which were formerly referred to as Slavic nations.
- A sizable portion of it was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. They were eventually divided and given independent status.
- Due to the rise of romantic nationalism and the fall of the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans became highly volatile.

OR

- The five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to initiate a collective identity sense among the France people are as follows:
- Uniform laws.
- Abolished all the internal custom duties.
- Promotion of French language.
- Adopted a weights and measures system.
- Exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
-

32

i) All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

(ii) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly

. (iii) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

(iv) Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

(v) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important

OR

In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by the members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also against the democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. It hinders the participation of people from the grass root level who do not have any political lineage. It promotes favouritism. It is detrimental to the democratic principles and inner party democracy.

33

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

- a. More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business, and set up small-scale industries.
- b. Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to the acceleration of economic activity.
- c. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter the formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders. Thus, it may improve the economic condition of the poor and landless.

OR

The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because :

- i. 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- ii. Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
- iii. There are no boundaries and restrictions.
- iv. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

34(i) The 'Do or Die' slogan was given during a speech by Mahatma Gandhi at the Gowalia Tank Maidan or August Kranti Maidan in Mumbai.

(ii) The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader. The resolution stated the provisions of the movement as: An immediate end to British rule over India.

(iii) Here are five such astonishing women leaders of the Quit India Movement:

ARUNA ASAF ALI: THE GRAND OLD LADY OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. ...

MATANGINI HAZRA: THE COURAGEOUS OCTOGENARIAN. ...

KANAKLATA BARUA: THE YOUNG MARTYR. ...

TARA RANI SRIVASTAVA: THE UNDAUNTED WIDOW. ...

35

35.1 The Arid region includes Jaisalmer district, northern parts of Barmer, western of the Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur, western parts of Bikaner and southern parts of Ganganagar district. Climate of the region is very severe and arid.

35.2 A taanka or paar, is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan, India. ... It is meant to provide drinking water ...

35.3 In Phalodi, Barmer and Balotra region, rural taankas were found that were 6.1 meters (20 ft) deep, 4.27 meters (14 ft) long and 2.44 meters (8 ft) wide. This technique of harvesting rainwater was perfected to a fine art in the arid regions of western Rajasthan.

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36.1 A multinational company and local people

36.2 toxic waste free environment

36.3 What can be some of the developmental goals for your village, town or locality? Answer: Sanitation, security, per capita income etc are developmental goals for our locality.

