

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN JAIPUR REGION
PRE BOARD-I
SESSION- 2023 – 24
CLASS: X SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
Marking Scheme

Section-A
MCQs (1X20= 20)

1. (C) The formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.
2. (b) The link between caste and class exploitation.
3. (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
4. (a) Inland Emigration act 1959
5. (c) Over Irrigation
6. (b) ii and I
7. (c) Ragi
8. (d) (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)
9. (a) Community government
10. (b) National defence
11. (c) gender division
12. (a) Multiparty system
13. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
14. (a) Country A
15. (d) 28,000
16. (b) Terms of credit
17. (d) Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.
18. (a) Only 1 and 2
19. (d) All of the above.
20. (c) Self Help Group

Section-B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Silk route was trade route between Asia and Europe.
(i) It was used for trade of Chinese pottery, spices etc.
II. Movement of people like Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers, Buddhist etc leading to cultural transactions.
22. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram
Or (i) Demand for jute products has decreased due to synthetic substitutes in national and international markets.
(ii) India faces a problem of shortage of raw jute as most of the jute growing areas went to Bangladesh after partition.
(iii) Outdated machinery and methods of processing jute.
23. It is a situation when a violent conflict starts between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.
24. The situation of underemployment is referred to as the situation when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment.

Section-C
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. The fear was that “irreligious” and “rebellious” thoughts might spread if there was no control over what was printed and read. This could shatter the authority of 'valuable' literature.

Or

The production of hand written manuscript could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. ii Copying was expensive laborious and time taking. iii Manuscript were fragile difficult to handle and could not be cared for or read easily.

26. Some of the major steps taken by NTPC to protect the environment include-

Adopting latest technologies to avoid wastage from outdated technology

Maximum usage of ash in order to reduce waste generation

Organising afforestation drives and establishing green belts for ensuring ecological balance

Liquid waste management and ash-pond management to reduce waste generation and recycle the waste

Regular reports and checks on ecological issues related to all power plants

27. Democracy accommodates social diversities:

1. Provides for a three-tier structure of panchayats in the village, intermediary and district level.
2. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and women in all the tiers of panchayats.
3. Election to panchayats under the supervision of the State Election Commission.
4. Introduction of the 11th Schedule to the Constitutions.

28. i. MGNREGA, 2005 is a act which is implemented by government of India in 625 Districts of India.

ii. It is referred to as Right to Work 'because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work.

iii. Under this scheme ,the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households ,and issue job cards. And in case of failure unemployment allowance will be given to them.

29. i. The government should protect the interests of poor and rich both.

- ii. Government should make sure that labour laws are properly implemented and followed.
- iii. It can use trade barriers if necessary.
- iv. It can support small producers to improve their performances till they become strong to compete.
- v. It can negotiate with world trade organisation against the domination of developed countries.
- vi. It can alliance with the countries with same problems and fight against unfair trade practices.

Section-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. i. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area Balkans.

ii. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.

iii. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

iv. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

v. The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

vi. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

vii. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

Or

Napoleon had brought revolutionary changes in the administrative field in order to make the whole system rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804 is usually known as the Napoleonic Code.

i. The first major change was doing away with all privileges based on birth, establishing equality before law and securing the right to property.

ii. Administrative divisions were simplified.

iii. Feudal system was abolished.

iv. Peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues (abuse of manorial lords).

v. In towns, guild restrictions were removed.

vi. Transport and communication systems were improved.

vii. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new found freedom.

viii. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods in particular began to realize that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. (Any five points)

31. i. Energy needs to be conserved to cut costs and to preserve the resources for longer use. Conventional energy sources pollute the environment by emitting harmful gases into the atmosphere. Conventional energy sources are limited and might expire one day. We, therefore, have a responsibility to conserve and save energy as much we can to make it available for our future generations and protect our environment from further degradation.

Some methods to conserve energy sources are as follows:

1. Planting more and more trees : Reforestation: It is the process of replanting the area with trees and afforestation is planting trees in the area where there was previously no vegetation

2. Reduce, recycle and reuse: Reducing the amount of waste created Recycling by making a new product from waste. Reusing is using items more than once.

3. Use less electrical appliances: Using sunlight instead of artificial lights.

4. Switching off electricity when not in use and turning off taps to prevent leakage.

5. Usage of conventional sources of energy example sunlight, hydro energy, wind energy

Instead of cars and bikes, a bicycle should be used as it conserves fuel.

6. Carpooling should be made compulsory: It is the sharing of a car instead of the use of different private transport by different people and people should use more and more public transport.

7. Conserve water and reduce wastage of water.

8. Use public transport and public services should be used.

9. Awareness should be spread in schools and among the youth for the conservation of various natural resources.

OR

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

Non-conventional sources are also known as. Examples of non-conventional sources of energy include solar energy, bioenergy, tidal energy and wind energy.

Solar Energy

Solar Energy is produced by sunlight. The photovoltaic cells are exposed to sunlight based on the form of electricity that needs to be produced. The energy is utilized for cooking and distillation of water.

Wind Energy

Wind energy is generated by harnessing the power of wind and mostly used in operating water pumps for irrigation purposes. India stands as the second-largest country in the generation of wind power.

Tidal Energy

Tidal energy is generated by exploiting the tidal waves of the sea. This source is yet to be tapped due to the lack of cost-effective technology.

32. Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. Those parties which are countrywide parties are called national parties.

National and State Parties:

(i) A party that secures at least six percent of the total in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state Party.

(ii) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.

OR

A political party is a group of people who contest election and hold power in the government.

Challenges before political party in India:-

- i. Lack of internal democracy.
- ii. Dynastic succession.
- iii. Money and muscles power.
- iv. Lack of meaningful choice. (Explain all the point)

33.

Formal Sector of credit	Informal Sector of credit
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) organizes the functioning of formal sources of loans.2. RBI checks on how much they are lending and at what interest.3. This sector has some rules and boundaries to get the money back.4. They charge reasonable interest as compared to informal lenders on credit..5. The main motive is public welfare.6. This includes banks and co-operatives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There is no organization which supervises the loan activities of lenders.2. They can lend the money at whatever interest rate they select.3. No one can stop them using unfair means to get their money back.4. They charge much higher interest as compared to formal lenders on credit5. The main motive is to make their own profits.6. This includes traders, moneylenders, employers, friends etc.

OR

Credit: It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.

- i. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development. Credit is in great demand for various kinds of economic activities—big or small investments, to set up business, buying cars, houses, etc.
- ii. In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides.
- iii. Manufacturers need credit for buying raw material or to meet ongoing expenditure of production. Credit helps in the purchase of plant, machinery, equipment, etc.
- iv. Some people may need to borrow for illness, marriages etc.

Thus, cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development.

Section- E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34. (A). Red, Green and White

(B). Hindu and Muslims

(C). The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves.

35. A. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

B. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height.

C. Multi-purpose dams are typically used to combine hydropower through water turbines and storage of water for irrigation or water supply.

36. A. four times

B. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development. And education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

C. i. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

ii. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.(Any other relevant point)

Section- F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37(a). A. Champaran-Bihar

B. Chennai- Tamil Nadu

37(b). a. Salal - Jammu & Kashmir

b. Kakrapar - Gujarat

c. Chennai Software Technology Park - Tamil Nadu

d. Kolkata International Airport (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) – West Bengal