

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जयपुर संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAIPUR REGION
बोर्ड पूर्व परीक्षा /Pre-Board Examination : 2024-25
सेटसं. /SET No. 1

कक्षा/CLASS: 10वींविषय/ Subject: Social Science
अधिकतम अंक / M M: 80अवधि/ Period: 3घण्टे
(अंकयोजना / MARKING SCHEME)

Marking scheme points are based on NCERT textbooks, any other correct points also awarded. Student's creativity and understanding should be given importance.

Q.N.	ANSWER'S	MAR KS
1	(d) Non-renewable	1
2	(a)Dandi March	1
3	(c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh	1
4	(d) IV, II, III, I	1
5	(a) Conservative	1
6	(c) Plants	1
7	(B) Garhwal Himalayas	1
8	(d) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i	1
9	(a) legitimate government	1
10.	(b) (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1
11	(a) USA	1
12	(a) Religion is the principal basis of social community	1
13	(a) Family laws	1
14	(d) Mamta Banerjee	1
15	(c) Dignity and freedom of a citizen	1
16	(d)UNDP	1
17.	(c) liberalization	1
18	(c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient	1
19.	(a)Barter system	1
20	(d) US	1
21.	*Travellers and traders introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. * Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. *For example, noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. OR Silk Road, also called Silk Route, ancient trade route, linking China with the West, that carried goods and ideas between the two great civilizations of Rome and China. Silk went westward, and wools, gold, and silver went east. China also received Nestorian Christianity and Buddhism (from India) via the Silk Road.	2
22.	*treat hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. *fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators. *Smoke can be reduced by using oil and gas instead of coal in the factories.	2
23.	*In Belgium, the leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. *The Belgian government accommodated it's diverse ethnic composition. * The Constitution states that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central government.	2
24.	Democratic government	2

	<p>1. Respect for basic human rights, 2. A multi-party political system paired with political tolerance, 3. A democratic voting system, 4. Respect for the rule of law, 5. Democratic governance, and. 6. Citizen participation. (any other relevant point)</p>	
25.	<p>i Land reforms: Collectivisation consolidation of holdings cooperation and abolition of zamindari ii Agricultural reforms: Green revolution and White revolution. iii Land development programmes: Provision for crop insurance against drought flood cyclone etc. OR It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers. It is the source of food and fodder. It also plays an important role in international business in import and export activities.</p>	3
26.	<p>i. a spirit of togetherness, oneness and nationalism. ii. Both Indian press and literature played a vital role in the growth of nationalism in India. iii. large quantity of national literature was created which brought about a great revolution in the minds of people and inspired them to fight against British imperialism. iv. The Indian press contributed in arousing national consciousness among the people of India. v. Many vernacular newspapers like the 'Indian Mirror', 'Bombay Samachar', 'The Amrita Bazar Patrika', 'The Hindu/ 'The Kesari' and several others had a great influence on the political life of the country. vi. A continuous flow of articles by national leaders and thinkers like Gandhiji, Tagore, Tilak, etc. passed on ideas of a new free India to the masses and prepared them for the national struggle.</p>	3
27.	<p>Three constitutional provisions that make India a Secular State are:</p> <p>i. No religion is above from the constitution. ii. There is no official religion for the Indian State. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. iii. 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.</p>	3
28.	<p>Every state or region in India has potential for increasing the income and employment in that area. Recognising this, the Central Government in India has passed an act called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, Main objectives of the NREGA 2005 are:</p> <p>to implement the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. to guarantee 100 days of employment in a year by the Government. In case the Government fails, it offers unemployment allowance. to give preference to the type of work that will help increase the production from land.</p>	3
29.	<p>*Final goods are goods that are ultimately consumed by the consumer rather than used in the production of another good.</p>	3

	<p>*Intermediate goods are goods used as inputs in the production of final goods and services. For example, a car sold to a consumer is a final good; components such as a tyre sold to the car manufacturer is an intermediate good.</p> <p>*The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of Primary sector:</p> <p>i. Primary Sector provides the basic needs of economy for food and mineral ores.</p> <p>ii. It produces some of the raw materials (like jute, cotton, coal extracted from mines) for the industrial sector.</p> <p>iii. The Primary sector continued to be the largest employer in the economy even in the year 2000, the reason being that Secondary and Tertiary sectors still do not create enough jobs.</p>	
30.	<p>*By 1848 Frankfurt effort failed.</p> <p>*Task for unification of Germany was taken over by Persia.</p> <p>*Role of Otto von Bismarck who followed a policy of Blood and Iron.</p> <p>*War against Denmark 1864, Austria 1866, and France 1871.</p> <p>*Process of Germany was completed the Prussia King William I was *proclaimed German Emperor.</p> <p>Any other relevant points</p> <p>OR</p> <p>*All privileges based on birth were done away.</p> <p>*The right to property was recognised.</p> <p>*Transport and communication systems were improved.</p> <p>*Nepoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the fedual system.</p> <p>*Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common *national currency was introduced.</p> <p>Any other points</p>	5
31.	<p>“Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper or judicious use of resources.”</p> <p>Resource planning is a complex process which involves :</p> <p>(i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.</p> <p>(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans</p> <p>(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(1) Climatic conditions like temperature, rainfall etc. along with present rock material are important factors for making of black soil. The parent rock is volcanic rock.</p> <p>(2) It is ideal for growing cotton because:</p> <p>(i)It has capacity to hold moisture.</p> <p>(ii)They are rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.</p> <p>(iii)This soil is also known as black cotton soil,</p> <p>(iv) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which help in the proper aeration of the soil.</p>	5
32.	Components of political parties	5

	<p>*Leader *Active members *The followers</p> <p><u>Functions</u></p> <p>*Every party has different policies and programmes. Voters make a choice in accordance with the policies and programmes liked by them. *In a democratic country, a large group of people that has certain similar opinions group together and form a party. Then then, give a direction to the policies adopted by the government. *Those parties which lose elections form the opposition. They voice different views and criticise the government for their failures and mobilize opposition to the government. *Political parties shape public opinion. With the help of the pressure groups, the parties launch movements for solving problems faced by the people. *Parties even offer access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (Any 5 relevant points) OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Internal Democracy • Dynastic succession • Money and muscle power • Meaningful choice to the voters. • Most of Parties follow the negative politics try to obtaining power and ignore the core issues. • Influence of the few leaders at the top position. <p>Any other relevant points.</p>	
33.	<p>formal sector institution like Banks and Co-operative societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide loan at lower interest rate • They have to follow government rules and regulations. • RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. • The purpose of formal sources public welfare and nation development. • Don't put any unfair conditions before the borrowers. • Easy repayment system. <p>Any other relevant points. OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBI is the central bank of India. It's control monetary policies related to currency. • It's issue the currancy on behalf of Government of India. • RBI Monitors the banks actually maintain the cash balance. • The RBI Monitors that the banks give loans not just to profit making or big business houses but also to small businessmen or small borrowers. • The RBI design the rules and regulations for commercial banks. <p>Any other relevant points.</p>	5
34.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, Gandhi ji delivered the famous Do or Die speech 2. Rama Devi was a famous revolutionary leader from Odisha who participated in the Quit India Movement, in 1942. 3. The main demand of the Quit India movement was the immediate transfer of power to Indians and the British leaving India. The demand was accompanied by non-violent mass protest. In his speeches, M K Gandhi asked people to participate in the movement and fight for the freedom of the country. 	1+1+2 =4
35.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of newborn deaths for every 1,000 live births is known as the infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate is a significant indicator of the general health of a society in addition to providing us with valuable information on maternal and baby health. 	1+1+2 =4

	<p>2. Bihar has very poor Net Attendance Ratio because of the following reasons:</p> <p>i) Poverty</p> <p>ii) Lack of health facilities and quality education in government schools.</p> <p>3. Two things what money in my pocket cannot buy are:</p> <p>i) pollution-free environment</p> <p>ii) Good health (protection from infectious diseases)</p>	
36.	<p>1. because of abundance and renewability of water, It is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity.</p> <p>2. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water.</p> <p>3. Because of the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social group.</p>	<p>1+1+2 =4</p>
37.	<p>37(A) 1. Ahmedabad</p> <p>2. Calcutta</p> <p>(B) Marks will be awarded for correct ans.</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>