

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN , JAIPUR REGION

बोर्डपूर्वपरीक्षा/Pre- Board Examination (2024-25)

Marking Scheme SET No. PRACTICE SET 1

कक्षा/CLASS: 10वींविषय/ SUB: सामाजिकविज्ञान/ SOCIAL SCINCE(087)

1. A. Otto Von Bismarck
2. B. Maize
3. C. Concurrent List
4. A. Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain
5. B. USA
6. D. Cooperative Society
7. D. IV, II, III & I
8. D. Women are now treated as equals in the political arena
9. C. Sri Lanka
10. A. Courier - Tertiary Sector
11. D. Unorganised Sector
12. A. Project Tiger
13. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
14. B. Globalisation
15. D. All the above
16. A. Wrote on the caste system in India
17. D. Corruption
18. D. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
19. C. Linguistic and regional diversity
20. C. Community Government

21. What was the Silk Route?

I silk route ii food exchange between s America and asia

22. I raw material ii infrastructure iii skilled labour

23. Efficiency of work, effective decion making ,power sharing

24. Majoritarianism is a political philosophy or practice in which the majority group in society makes decisions that apply to everyone, often disregarding the interests and rights of minority groups. It can lead to policies that favor the majority, potentially marginalizing or excluding minorities from power and influence.

25. "The printing revolution has transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Explain this statement.

The printing revolution greatly impacted society by making information more accessible. Before the invention of the printing press, books were handwritten, making them rare and expensive. With mass production of printed materials, more people gained access to knowledge, and literacy rates increased. It democratized information, allowing people from different backgrounds to engage in intellectual discussions, read news, and be informed. This access to printed knowledge led to

social, political, and religious movements, including the Protestant Reformation and the Enlightenment, which changed people's outlook on governance, religion, and science.

26. What is slash and burn agriculture?

Slash and burn agriculture is a traditional farming method in which trees and vegetation in a forested area are cut down and burned to create fields for farming. The ash from the burned vegetation adds nutrients to the soil, temporarily enhancing its fertility. Farmers grow crops in the cleared area for a few years until the soil's nutrients are depleted. Then, they move on to a new area, leaving the previous one to regenerate naturally. This method is often practiced by tribal communities in shifting cultivation, but it can lead to deforestation and environmental degradation if not managed properly.

27. "The focus of politics on caste sometimes gives the impression that elections are nothing but caste based." Justify the statement.

In India, caste plays a significant role in politics, as political parties often appeal to voters based on caste affiliations. Candidates are selected based on caste considerations, and promises are made to secure the support of specific caste groups. This practice can create the impression that elections are solely about caste, overshadowing other important issues such as economic development, education, and healthcare. However, while caste influences voting patterns, elections are not entirely caste-based. Voters also consider leadership qualities, party performance, and policies. Over time, issues like development and governance have gained importance in electoral decision-making.

28. "The tertiary sector is not going to play any significant role in the development of the Indian economy." Do you agree with this? Give reasons in support of your answer.

I disagree with this statement. The tertiary sector, which includes services like education, healthcare, transport, banking, and IT, plays a crucial role in the development of the Indian economy. The growth of sectors like information technology and telecommunications has transformed India into a global service hub. Additionally, the tertiary sector contributes significantly to GDP and employment, especially in urban areas. As India progresses, the demand for better services in education, healthcare, finance, and infrastructure will continue to rise, making the tertiary sector an essential component of economic growth.

29. Explain any three differences between primary and secondary sector.

- Nature of Activity: The primary sector involves activities related to natural resources, such as farming, fishing, mining, and forestry. The secondary sector involves processing raw materials into finished products, such as manufacturing, construction, and industrial production.

- **Employment:** The primary sector usually employs a large number of unskilled or semi-skilled workers in rural areas. The secondary sector requires more skilled labor and involves more mechanized and technical processes.
- **Contribution to Economy:** In developing countries like India, the primary sector historically contributed more to the economy, but over time, the secondary sector has grown in importance, contributing significantly to industrialization and GDP.

30. Discuss the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament. What were the demands of the people, and why did the Parliament fail to achieve its objectives?

The Frankfurt Parliament was significant because it represented the first attempt at creating a unified and democratic Germany. Convened in 1848, it was the result of liberal and nationalist movements across Europe, where representatives gathered to draft a constitution for a unified Germany.

The demands of the people included the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, civil liberties, freedom of speech, and national unification. They wanted a democratic government that would limit the powers of the monarchy and create a unified German state.

However, the Frankfurt Parliament failed because it lacked the support of the Prussian and Austrian monarchies, which were powerful forces in the German confederation. The proposed constitution was rejected by the Prussian king, and without military or financial backing, the Parliament dissolved, marking the failure of liberalism in Germany at that time.

Or

Describe the process of unification of Germany. What role did Otto von Bismarck play in this process?

The unification of Germany was a complex process that took place between 1864 and 1871. It involved a series of wars and diplomatic efforts aimed at bringing the numerous independent German states under Prussian leadership.

Otto von Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Prussia, played a crucial role. He employed a policy of “blood and iron,” using military force and strategic alliances. Key events included:

1. **War with Denmark (1864)** – Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark, gaining control of Schleswig and Holstein.
2. **Austro-Prussian War (1866)** – Prussia defeated Austria, which led to the dissolution of the German Confederation and the formation of the North German Confederation under Prussian control.
3. **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)** – Bismarck provoked a war with France, uniting the southern German states in support of Prussia. The victory over France led to the declaration of the German Empire in 1871, with King William I of Prussia as its emperor.

Bismarck's role was pivotal in manipulating events and leading Germany to unification through military strength and diplomatic skill.

31. Explain the factors responsible for land degradation in India. Suggest measures to solve the problem of land degradation.

Factors responsible for land degradation in India include:

1. Deforestation – Clearing forests for agriculture and urbanization causes soil erosion and depletes soil nutrients.
2. Overgrazing – Excessive grazing by livestock destroys vegetation, leading to soil erosion and degradation of pastures.
3. Over-irrigation – In areas like Punjab and Haryana, over-irrigation leads to waterlogging and salinization of the soil.
4. Industrial waste – Industrial effluents pollute land and reduce its fertility.

Measures to solve land degradation:

1. Afforestation – Planting more trees helps prevent soil erosion and enhances soil quality.
2. Sustainable farming practices – Techniques like crop rotation, contour plowing, and use of organic fertilizers can preserve soil fertility.
3. Control of overgrazing – Proper management of grazing lands can help protect vegetation and prevent soil degradation.
4. Regulation of industrial pollution – Proper disposal of industrial waste and the use of eco-friendly technology can reduce land pollution.

Or

Explain the need for resource conservation. What steps can be taken to conserve natural resources in India?

Resource conservation is essential because natural resources are finite and overexploitation can lead to scarcity, environmental degradation, and loss of biodiversity. The growing population and industrial activities increase the demand for resources, making conservation necessary for sustainable development.

Steps to conserve natural resources in India:

1. Promoting renewable energy – Encouraging the use of solar, wind, and hydro energy can reduce dependence on non-renewable resources like coal and petroleum.
2. Water conservation – Techniques like rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation systems can help conserve water.

3. Afforestation – Planting trees and protecting forests can help conserve soil and biodiversity.

4. Sustainable agricultural practices – Reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and adopting organic farming can conserve soil fertility.

32. Why do we need political parties? Explain the functions and necessity of political parties in a democratic country like India.

Political parties are essential in a democracy because they provide a platform for people to participate in the political process, represent different interests, and form governments.

The functions of political parties in a democracy like India include:

1. Representation – They represent the views and interests of different sections of society, giving citizens a voice in government.

2. Formation of government – Political parties contest elections and the winning party forms the government, providing stability and accountability.

3. Policy formulation – They shape public policies and promote their party's vision for the country's development.

4. Mobilization of voters – Political parties engage with the electorate, raising awareness on issues, and encouraging participation in elections.

Political parties are necessary because they help to organize elections, maintain democratic processes, and provide choices to voters.

Or

What are the characteristics of a political party? Explain any four functions that political parties perform in a democracy.

The characteristics of a political party include:

1. Organization – A political party is an organized group of people with similar ideologies and objectives.

2. Ideology – Parties are based on specific ideologies or beliefs, which guide their policies and actions.

3. Leadership – Political parties have leaders who guide their members and represent the party in elections and governance.

4. Participation in elections – Parties contest elections to win political power and implement their policies.

Functions of political parties:

1. Contesting elections – Political parties nominate candidates and campaign during elections to win public support.
2. Forming government – The party with a majority forms the government and is responsible for policymaking.
3. Providing opposition – Parties that do not win form the opposition, which holds the ruling party accountable.
4. Shaping public opinion – Political parties engage in public debates and discussions, influencing public opinion on important issues.

33. What is the role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in providing loans to the rural poor? How do SHGs help in the empowerment of women in rural areas?

Self Help Groups (SHGs) play a vital role in providing credit to the rural poor by offering small loans to their members without the need for formal collateral. These groups consist of people from similar socio-economic backgrounds who pool their savings and lend to members in need. SHGs enable access to credit for rural communities who otherwise find it difficult to get loans from banks.

SHGs also help in the empowerment of women by:

1. Providing financial independence – Women can take loans to start small businesses, which boosts their income and self-reliance.
2. Enhancing decision-making – Being part of SHGs gives women a voice in financial decisions and fosters leadership skills.
3. Promoting education and awareness – SHGs often provide platforms for discussing social issues like health, education, and legal rights, promoting awareness among women.

Or

What are the various terms of credit? How do these terms differ between formal and informal sources of credit?

The terms of credit include:

1. Interest rate – The percentage charged on the loan amount.
2. Collateral – Assets offered as security against the loan.
3. Documentation – Legal papers required for the loan.
4. Repayment schedule – The time period and installments in which the loan must be repaid.

In formal sources (like banks), interest rates are regulated, collateral is required, documentation is extensive, and the repayment schedule is fixed and transparent. In

informal sources (like moneylenders), interest rates are higher, collateral may or may not be required, and repayment terms are often flexible but less secure.

34. 1. Why did Gandhiji say that passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak?

Gandhiji believed that **passive resistance** (Satyagraha) required immense courage and discipline. It was based on non-violence and moral strength, and only those who were strong in mind and spirit could practice it effectively. It was not for the weak because it demanded self-sacrifice and resilience, not submission.

2. “Satyagraha is pure soul-force.” Substantiate this statement in 20 words.

Satyagraha is a moral weapon, relying on truth and non-violence, reflecting the power of inner strength and righteousness.

3. What according to Mahatma Gandhi is the best weapon to use to collapse British rule in India?

According to Gandhiji, **non-violent resistance** (Satyagraha) was the best weapon to undermine British rule by appealing to moral conscience without using force.

35. 1. One reason for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra:

Maharashtra faces a water crisis due to **uneven distribution of rainfall**, where some regions like Marathwada receive inadequate rainfall, leading to drought-like conditions.

2. One solution to mitigate the water crisis in Maharashtra:

Promoting **rainwater harvesting** and improving water management practices can help conserve water and address the water crisis in Maharashtra.

3. Substantiation of Maharashtra facing a water crisis despite high rainfall:

Maharashtra receives high rainfall, but **poor water management**, over-extraction of groundwater, and lack of infrastructure for water conservation lead to severe water shortages, especially in drought-prone areas like Vidarbha and Marathwada.

36. 1. On what basis does the UNDP compare countries on Human Development?

The UNDP compares countries based on the Human Development Index (HDI), which includes factors like life expectancy, education levels, and per capita income.

2. Explain Human Development briefly.

Human development refers to the process of improving people's well-being, focusing on expanding their choices, enhancing their quality of life, and providing opportunities for health, education, and income.

3. Other aspects that should be considered in measuring human development:

Apart from HDI, factors such as gender equality, environmental sustainability, access to clean water, political freedom, and social security should also be considered to get a holistic measure of human development.