

Social science (087)

Marking scheme

PRACTICE SET 2

Class: X

2024-25

Time allowed: 3 hours max. marks :80

Section A

- 1 (a) Otto Vone Bismarck
- 2 (c) Inspire the peasants to struggle against the operation plantation system
- 3 (a) Dandi March (a) ChauriChaura
- 4 (c) lending libraries had been in existence from the 17th century onwards
- 5(b) over irrigation
- 6 (d) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries
- 7 (c) forest conservation
- 8 (c) pressure groups
- 9 (a) judiciary
- 10 (a) panchayati Raj
- 11 (b) discrimination on the basis of caste
- 12 (b) religion
- 13 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- 14 (b) communist party of India
- 15 (b) legitimate government
- 16 (d) high per capita income
- 17 (b) to provide minimum 100 days employment in a year by the government
- 18 (d) it promotes trade
- 19 (c) foreign trade
- 20 (a) at a place where they can produce their good at a minimum cost

Section B

21 Trade and cultural exchange always go hand in hand. The silk route is a great example of trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Chinese pottery travelled through the silk route as well as textiles and spices from India and South-East Asia. In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. Along with these items of trade, early Christian missionaries used silk route travel Asia. The early Muslim preachers and Buddhist monks also travelled through this route. Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several regions through the silk routes.

Or

Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural contact. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. As a result, foodstuffs in distant parts of the world share common origins. Traders took the noodles which originated in China to the West, where they became spaghetti.

22. Introduction of High Yielding varieties of seeds for better production of crops and incentivizing the farmers by providing Minimum Support Prices to the crops.

The government has launched several schemes like Kisan Credit Card and many others to protect the interests of the farmers.

23. (i) India is governed by two tiers or more level of governments- central and state government.

(ii) In India the central government cannot interfere in state government issues subjects. It ensures the spirit of Federalism

(iii) India has a three tier government where powers are divided between the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary.

24. (i) It allows methods to resolve conflicts. It takes into account views from both Majority and Minority, so as to provide a general view of the situation.

(ii) It allows equality, fair representation to all irrespective of caste, creed, colour, region, religion or language.

(iii) The weaker sections of the society are given the economic benefits to help them improve their living standards and live a dignified life.

Section c

25. (i) Women became important as readers as well as writers.

(ii) Many journals began carrying writing by women and explained why women should be educated, defining a new type of woman- a person with will, strength and determination.

(iii) Penny magazines changed the lifestyle of women teaching them proper behaviour and housekeeping.

26. (i) As India has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy so it is known as a tropical country.

(ii) Sunlight can be converted into electricity directly using the Photovoltaic technology.

(iii) Solar energy is getting popular among rural areas. Some big solar power plants are being established in different parts of India which will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.

OR

Metallic Minerals	Non Metallic Minerals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-They contain metals in raw form.-Metallic minerals have higher boiling point and melting point.-Act as good reducing agents-They are lustrous, malleable and ductile. Examples: Iron ore, Bauxite, Zinc and Lead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-They do not contain metals.-Non Metallic minerals have lower boiling point and melting point.-Act as good oxidizing agents-They are brittle. Examples: Limestone, Mica, Gypsum.

27 (i) If the political parties start stimulating in terms of present social divisions in society, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to struggle, violence or even breakdown of a country.

(ii) Politics and social divisions must not be allowed to mix for self interest as in case of Sri Lanka preference were given to Sinhalese, undermining the Tamils in society and politics too, which led to a civil war in Sri Lanka.

(iii) Social divisions affect polling in most of the countries. People from one country tend to prefer some party more than others due to social divisions, which create political competitions. In case of Yugoslavia the political competitions based on social division led to disintegration into six countries.

28. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 or NREGA is a social security measure implemented by the government of India in 200 districts of the country starting from 2005; it is implemented in all districts of India. It ensures 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who can work and increases livelihood securities in local areas. There is also a provision of unemployment allowance given to people. The gram panchayat is responsible for official verification of people under this act. 33% seats are reserved for women.

Or

Final goods are goods that are ultimately consumed by the consumer rather than used in the production of another good.

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. The value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. 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. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

29. The unorganized sector in rural areas mostly consists of landless agricultural farmers, sharecroppers, labourers and artisans, etc. These farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

In urban areas, workers in the unorganized sector can be protected by providing better wages on time and providing them basic facilities like proper sanitation, hospital aids and cheap and clean living houses.

Section D

30. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.

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

The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive.

.All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself.

The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim.

Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers.

OR

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

(i) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science.

(ii) It focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

(iii) German philosophers Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularized.

(iv) Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

(v) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore. Language - Polish language became the symbol of opposition of Russian occupation.

31. In the manufacturing sector, raw products are transferred in to more valuable products, so it is also known as secondary sector. It is considered the backbone of development for the given reasons.

(i) It provides materials like fertilizers, pesticides to the agricultural sector.

(ii) It creates job opportunities, as a large portion of population is dependent on agriculture which leads to disguised unemployment.

(iii) The export of manufactured goods expands trade and thus adds to foreign exchange.

(iv) It also minimizes the regional differences, when an industry is being set up in the tribal or remote areas.

(v) It plays a major role in eradicating poverty. It also helps in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy.

OR

Five measures to control industrial pollution in India are as follows:

(i) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

(ii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Pollution check certificates should be made compulsory for factories to operate and function.

(iii) Machinery and equipments adopting the latest technology can be used and the existing equipments should be upgraded. Generators should be fitted with silencers.

(iv) Waste generation can be minimized by using ash through ash pond management ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.

(v) Afforestation should be encouraged and green belts should be set up around factories to maintain ecological balance.

32. Five effective measures to reform political parties are as follows:

- (i) Any candidate that has any pending conviction should be barred from contesting election.
- (ii) All political parties should file income tax and the financial accounts must be audited, with that their accounts must be made public.
- (iii) Introduction of party hopping law preventing an individual from defecting to another party without seeking fresh mandate from the electorates.
- (iv) All parties must create positions for women and people with disabilities. There should be a transparent and democratic selection of successors of leaders
- (V) Parties must encourage inner party democracy, and thus should have regular elections.

OR

A Political Party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Functions of Political Parties

- a) Parties contest elections.
- b) Forward different policies and programmes
- c) Play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- d) Form and run governments.
- e) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition
- f) Parties shape public opinion.
- g) Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

33. Below are the five measures to make the formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers.

- (i) Unlike the informal lenders, formal sector loans should charge less interest on loans.
- (ii) Number of banks should increase in rural areas, so services can reach most of the poor people.
- (iii) There should be an availability of information and help counter in each bank, so a person can get information regarding the loan properly.
- (iv) More and more people should be encouraged to take loan from formal sectors instead of going to other sectors.
- (v) It should be checked that each person is getting right amount as a loan and their transaction should be checked properly.

OR

- (i) Banks provide credit at cheap and affordable rates to the poor.
- (ii) Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.
- (iii) Banks use a major portion of the deposits to give loans.
- (iv) Banks help in establishment of large scale industries which brings foreign exchange, and thus adds to the national income of the country.
- (v) Provides employment and growth opportunities to the low income groups.

With this banks ensure the flow of liquidity in market and help to generate capital by various means.

34 1. 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.

35.1 Rainwater harvesting is crucial in such countries as it helps mitigate water scarcity by storing rainwater for later use and reduces flooding by controlling the flow of excess water.

35.2 Rainwater harvesting practices enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems in India by providing alternative water sources during periods of scarcity, reducing dependency on unreliable water supplies and mitigating the impacts of climate change-induced water stress.

35.3 Traditional methods like 'talabs' and 'johads' store rainwater for agriculture in arid regions, while modern rooftop systems supplement domestic water supply in urban areas. Both methods replenish groundwater, reducing dependence on erratic rainfall and promoting sustainable water management practices.

Q36

36.1. 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.

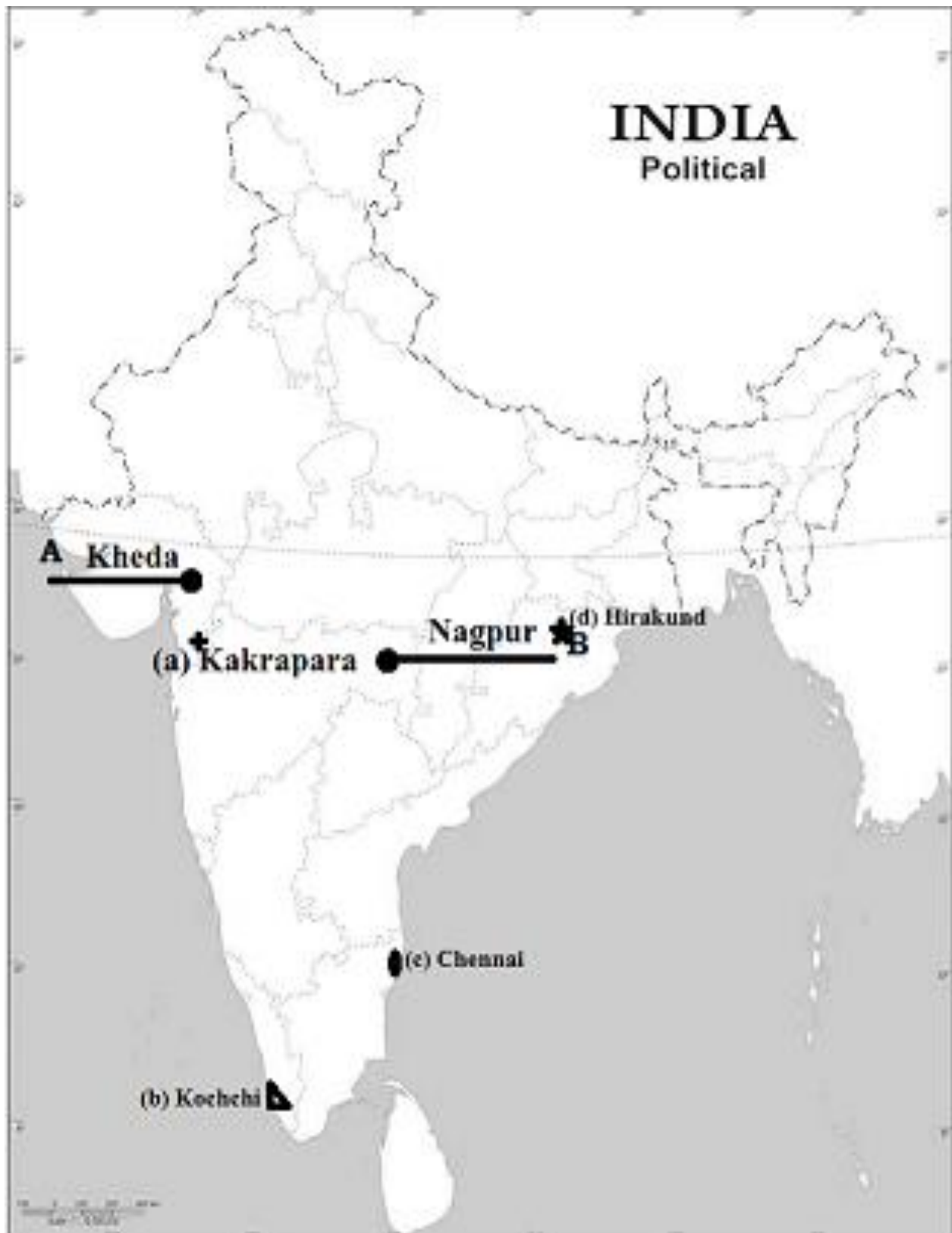
36.2. Bihar has very poor Net Attendance Ratio because of the following reasons:

- i) Poverty
- ii) Lack of health facilities and quality education in government schools.

36.3. Two things that money in my pocket cannot buy are:

- i) pollution-free environment
- ii) Good health (protection from infectious diseases)

37.



For visually impaired candidates-
(a) A- Kheda Gujarat

- B- Nagpur Maharashtra
- (b) (a) Kakrapara
(b) Thiruvananthapuram
(c) Hirakund
(d) Chennai