



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23

Subject: (Social Science-087)




MARKING SCHEME

Time: 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks:80

General Instructions: -

- i. Question paper comprises **five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** - From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each
- iii. **Section B** - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.
Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** - contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 word
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F**- Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks)
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	SECTION – A MCQs (1X20=20)	MARKS
1	What do you mean by tariff? A. Tax imposed on a country's imports	1 Mark
2	Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: D. Manuscripts were fragile.	1 Mark
3	The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about which social reforms? A. The link between caste and class exploitation	1 Mark
4	 <p>Look at the picture given above and identify the person from the following options. B. Johann Gutenberg</p>	1 Mark
5	Red soil is reddish in colour due to: C. Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks	1 Mark
6	Forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government are known as: D. Unclassed forests	1 Mark
7	The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by _____ is also known as the Bloodless Revolution. B. Vinoba Bhave	1 Mark
8	Which is a Prudential reason for power-sharing? A. It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order	1 Mark
9	When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to: B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women	1 Mark
10	What led to the tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s? B. The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community	1 Mark
11	What is true regarding the sources of revenue in a federal system? C. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.	1 Mark
12	Assertion: Stereotypical gender roles for males and females helps in avoiding conflicts. Reason: India is a matriarchal society. D. Both A and R are false	1 Mark

13	Match the list I with the list II B. 2 and 4	1 Mark						
14	Identify the category of person based on the developmental goal for himself. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income expected due to high support price for their crop from the Government. • Looking for cheap labourer for their fields • Looking to settle its kids in abroad • Most of the people in this state are into this profession. A. Prosperous farmers from Punjab	1 Mark						
15	Which of the following is true for disguised unemployment? D. When individuals are engaged in some work, however, they work less than their potential, then they are disguisedly unemployed.	1 Mark						
16	In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in recent years. This is due to _____. C. slow growth rate of agriculture and a fast rate of growth of other sector	1 Mark						
17	Which of the following is a drawback of using average income as a measure of development? B. Average income does not indicate the disparity in income level.	1 Mark						
18	Read the source given below and answer the following questions – Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world’s largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe. According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options? D. Industrial and commercial ventures across globe	1 Mark						
19	Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker: Shoemaker to a farmer: I WILL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT. Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON’T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES. Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON’T HAVE WHEAT. What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker? C. Lack of double coincidence of wants	1 Mark						
20	Fill in the Blank: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column I</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Removing barriers set by the government</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Liberalisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tax on imports</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> D. Trade barrier	Column I	Column II	Removing barriers set by the government	Liberalisation	Tax on imports	?	1 Mark
Column I	Column II							
Removing barriers set by the government	Liberalisation							
Tax on imports	?							

SECTION B		
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)		
21	<p>“The Great Depression was a result of many factors”. Which are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agriculture overproduction was a major problem. As a result, agricultural prices fell. As prices fell, so did agricultural incomes. This increased the volume of goods in the market. The situation got worse in the market. Prices fell down further. Farm produce began to rot due to the lack of buyers. ● Prosperity in the USA during the 1920s created a cycle of higher employment and incomes. It led to a rise in consumption and demands. More investment and more employment created tendencies of speculations which led to the Great Depression of 1929 up to the mid-1930s. The stock market crashed in 1929. It created panic among investors and depositors who stopped investing and depositing. As a result, it created a cycle of depreciation. ● The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in many different ways. In Europe, it led to the failure of the major banks and the collapse of major currencies such as the British pound sterling. Some of the banks closed down when people withdrew all their assets, leaving them unable to invest. Some banks called back loans taken from them at the same dollar rate, in spite of the falling value of the dollar. <p>(Write any two)</p>	2 Marks
22	<p>Holding Together Federation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large country divides its power between constitutional units and centre ● Centre is more powerful in relation to the states ● Constituent units of federation have unequal powers ● India, Spain and Belgium 	2 Marks
23	<p>What are the ideal conditions under which minerals may be mined?</p> <p>The ideal conditions for mining of minerals are as given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The mineral content of the ore must be in sufficient concentration to make its extraction commercially viable. ● The type of formation determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. ● This also determines the cost of extraction. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets? Mention its uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mica is a non-metallic mineral which can be split easily into thin sheets that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimetres in height. It is made up of a series of plates or leaves. ● Mica can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown. <p>Uses: It has excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, and is, therefore, a very useful and indispensable mineral in electric and electronic industries.</p>	2 Marks
24	<p>Which sector has grown the most, over forty years in India? Give reasons.</p> <p>Tertiary Sector.</p> <p>Reasons: -</p>	2 Marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Basic Services • Development of Agriculture and Industry support Services • Growing demand for better and leisure services • Rapid expansion of Communication and Information Technology <p>(Any two)</p>	
	SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)	
25	<p>How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced. Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people. • Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine. Between 1918 and 1921 crops failed, which further aggravated the anger. • Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. Indian members unitedly opposed it. This Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights. <p>It was organized in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. It started with hartal on 6th April 1919. Rallies were organised in various cities in India. Workers in the railway workshop went on strike. Shops were closed down in protest. 	3 Marks
26	<p>"Airways are the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India." Give three reasons to prove this preference.</p> <p>Air travel is more popular in the north eastern states of India because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests hence, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines there. • There are frequent floods and international frontiers, which require immediate and quick attention from the government authorities. Floods also damage roads and railway lines. • Air travel has made access to north-eastern part of the country easier and quicker. 	3 Marks

<p>27</p>	<p>“Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.” Support the statement.</p> <p>We have seen that everyone has not benefited from globalisation. People with education, skill and wealth have made the best use of new opportunities. On the other hand, there are many people who have not shared the benefits. Therefore, we need fair globalisation.</p> <p>The government can work for the cause of fair globalisation in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It can make policies to protect the interests, not only of the rich and powerful, but all the people in the country. ● The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. ● It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. ● If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. ● It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. It can also align with other countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. 	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen, who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, can find out as democracy guarantees to the citizens the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. ● In a democracy people have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over them. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all. Thus, it ensures transparency by producing a government that is accountable to the citizens and is responsive to their needs and expectations. ● It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to people. To do so, the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens—regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations and citizens’ right to information about the government and its functioning 	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>“There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment.” Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial output has increased by 9 times but employment in the sector has increased only by 3 times. ● In the tertiary sector, the production of services rose by 14 times but employment in the services rose only by 5 times. ● More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector producing only one quarter of the goods. ● Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourths of the produce whereas, they only employ half of the country’s workers. ● Primary sector has disguised employment whereas workers in secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime. 	<p>3 Marks</p>

SECTION D		
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30	<p>Explain the provisions of the Napoleonic Civil Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Although Napoleon destroyed democracy in France, the administrative system introduced by him made the whole system more rational and efficient. ● The Civil Code of 1804 was imposed in all regions under French control. It took away all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the Right to Property. ● In countries like the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and dues. ● Transport and communication systems were improved. Guild restrictions were removed. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed more freedom. ● Standardised weights and measures and a common national currency was also introduced <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War.” Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for a long time. ● Despite attempts at modernization and internal reforms, the 19th century saw the weakening of the Ottoman Empire. ● Thus, nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism and also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area. The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others. ● Moreover, this was a period of intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. The hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to the First World War in 1914. 	5 Marks
31	<p>The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.</p> <p>Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because:</p> <p>a. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, but also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.</p>	5 Marks

	<p>b. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>c. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backwards areas.</p> <p>d. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>e. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Five steps to minimise the environmental the degradation caused by industrial development in India are:</p> <p>Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. 2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. 3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. 4. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. 5. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. 6. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. 7. Almost all machineries can be redesigned 8. To increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. 	
<p>32</p>	<p>In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government may be formed, but it's utility will remain uncertain. • Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency, but no one will be responsible for running the country. • Lager societies need representative democracy and political parties are needed to collect different views on various issues. • No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together and there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies or oppose them. So political parties are a necessary condition of a democracy. • The rise of political parties is directly linked to the rise of representative democracies. So political parties are a necessary condition or essential in democracy <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The following are the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contest elections: Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections and in countries like USA members and supporters of parties choose its candidates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put forward policies and programmes: Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. People may have different opinions and 	<p>5 Marks</p>

	<p>political parties' group together a large number of similar opinions to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play an important role in making laws: Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions. • Form and run government: Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. • Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes: Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. Parties have to be responsive to the people's needs, otherwise people can reject parties in the next election. • Play the role of opposition: The party which loses the election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put checks on the ruling party by constantly criticising its policies. • Shape public opinion: Parties have lakhs of members spread all over the country and they raise relevant issues. Parties also conduct movements against the problems faced by the people 	
<p>33</p>	<p>“Self-Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.” Examine the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’ is to organise rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighbourhood into small Self-Help Groups (15-20 members). ● These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save. ● The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge. ● After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities. ● All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan are taken by the group members. ● For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc. ● Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self-reliant. ● The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc. 	<p>5 Marks</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What do you mean by credit? Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector loans? Explain.</p> <p>Credit means loan. 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.</p> <p>Formal Source of Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The formal sector includes banks and cooperatives. ● The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. ● Formal sector loans are given at a low rate of interest. ● It is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources. ● Formal sector loans require documentation and collateral. This is used as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is paid back. <p>Informal Source of Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. ● There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. ● Informal sector loans are given at a high rate of interest. ● The poor have to depend on informal sources. ● Informal sector loans do not require collateral. 	
	<p>SECTION-E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)</p>	
<p>34</p>	<p>34.1 “In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside”. State the main reason Merchants could not expand production in towns because urban crafts and guilds were powerful over there.</p> <p>34.2 Guilds refers to what? Guilds were an association of producers who trained the crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.</p> <p>34.3 Explain proto-industrialisation? This was the early phase of industrialisation in Europe and England when there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation. Features: In this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler (A person who sorts wool according to its fibre), and carried it to the spinners and the yarn that was spun was taken to weavers, fullers and then to dyers. London came to be known as the finishing centre because finishing of the cloth was done there before it was sold in the international market. Goods were produced by a vast number of producers working in their family farms, not</p>	<p>4 Marks</p>

	<p>in factories. Whole of the family was involved. It allowed peasants a fuller use of their family labour resources.</p> <p>At each stage of production – spinning, dyeing etc., 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. This meant that each clothier was controlling hundreds of workers. By working for the merchants, workers could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their income from cultivation.</p> <p>(Write any two features)</p>		
35	<p>35.1 “Overpopulation can lead to water scarcity.” Give one reason. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More population means more demand for water. • A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. • To facilitate higher food grain production, water resources are being overexploited to expand the irrigated areas and dry season agriculture. • Overutilization of water results in lowering of the groundwater levels. <p>(Any one reason)</p> <p>35.2 Give one qualitative aspect of water scarcity. 1</p> <p>Qualitative aspect: - Much of the water may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it hazardous for human use.</p> <p>35.3 “Intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India”? Explain. 2</p> <p>After independence, India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization. It posed great pressure on existing fresh water resources in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large industrial houses and multinational corporations use large quantities of water. They also require power to run themselves. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. • Urban centres with large and growing populations have added to water and energy requirements. The housing societies have underground pumping devices to draw water and meet their water needs. 		4 Marks
36	<p>36.1 What is ‘Checks and Balances’?</p> <p>Each organs of the government check the powers of one another and no organ is inferior or superior 1</p> <p>36.2 Mention the reasons for power sharing. 1</p> <p>Prudential and Moral Reason</p> <p>36.3 Explain any two forms of power sharing. 2</p> <p>Power is shared among different organs of government</p> <p>Power can be shared among governments at different levels</p> <p>Power may also be shared among different social groups</p> <p>Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements. (Explain any two)</p>		4 Marks
	<p>SECTION-F</p> <p>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</p>		5 Marks
37	<p>37a. on the given outline map of India, two places are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2</p> <p>A. Congress session of 1920 (Calcutta)</p> <p>B. Indigo-Plantation Strike (Champaran)</p>		

	<p>37b. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>a. Hirakud Dam b. Tarapur Atomic Power Station c. Noida Software Technology Park d. Salal Dam</p>	3
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