



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE: 087)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

CLASS X

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (1 MARK EACH)

1. A. Germs 1
2. B. Sambad Kaumudi 1
3. D. Portrait of Johann Gutenberg 1
4. B. I,II,III,IV 1
5. C. Sugar cane 1
6. D. Members are entitled to cash benefits from the forest 1
7. C. a-IV, b-I, c-II, d-III 1
8. B. Belgium has its borders with France, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. 1
9. B. USA 1
10. A. Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community 1
11. D. Mizo National Front----- Regional Party 1
12. A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 1
13. C Four Times 1
14. C weight (kg)
[Height (m)]² 1
15. D 18% 1
16. A Primary 1
17. A Central Government 1
18. B Collateral 1
19. B WTO 1
20. B Impose Tax on imports 1

SECTION B (2 MARKS EACH)

21. Two crucial influences shaped post-war reconstruction:-

- (a) USA emerged as the dominant political, economic and military power in the Western world.
- (b) The dominance of the Soviet Union had successfully resisted the Nazis, made huge

sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany and transformed itself into a world power. (1+1=2)

(**History-pg no.98 The Making of Global World**)

22. Gender division is defined as the difference between female and male members of a society.

It is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectations and stereotypes .

(**Civics-pg no.40 Gender, Religion and Caste**). (2)

23. Certain minerals occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills .(**Geo—
pg no.52 Minerals and Energy Resources**) (2)

OR

Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of quantity used and iron content is 50-60%. (**Geo- Minerals and Energy Resources pg no 52**) (1+1= 2)

24 All those who are able to and are in need of work would be guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

If the government fails in its duty it will give unemployment allowances.(**Eco-pg no 29 Sectors of Indian Economy**) (1+1= 2)

SECTION – C (3 MARKS EACH)

25. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. 1
It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. 1
A satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence (**His—Nationalism in India pg no 55**)
(**Any other relevant point**) 1
(1+1+1)

OR

Talukdars and landlords demanded rents on land variety of cesses. 1
Peasants had to beggar and work at land lord's farm without any payment. 1
No security of tenure and no right over the leases land. (**His—Nationalism in India pg no 55**) 1
(1+1+1)

26. Kandla port was the first port developed after independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.
It is a tidal port.

It caters to the convenient handling of export and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. (**Geo—Lifelines of National Economy—pg no 87**)

(Any three points 1+1+1 = 3)

27. Fair Globalization would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits are shared better.

The government policies can play a major role in making this possible.

Government can ensure that labour laws properly implemented and workers get their rights.

Government can support the small producers and can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

(Any three points) (And any other relevant point) (**Economics----pg. no 70**)

(1+1+1 = 3)

28. Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always responsive or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government. That is why there is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them and believe that democracy is suitable for their country

(Any other relevant point) (**Civics—Outcomes of Democracy pg no.92**)

(3)

29. Disguised unemployment occurs when more people are employed for the same work than actually required. When some of them are removed, the output will not reduce. They seem to be employed but actually they are not. The workforce is not used to its potential. They divide the work but not increase production.

(2)

For example, in the rural areas, the entire family is engaged in the production of crops on the same piece of land. If there are ten people in the family, three can manage the work. If extra seven are removed also, the productivity remain the same. They seem to be working but no contribution. (1)

(Any other relevant point) (**Economics pg no.26**)

(2 + 1 = 3)

SECTION -D (5 MARKS EACH)

30. Nationalism is a feeling of people within a state territory, which makes them develop a sense of collective identity and shares history or descent.

Before 1789, France was under absolute monarchy. With the revolution monarchy was overthrown.

A new French flag was adopted. Sense of collective belonging with La Patrie and Le Citoyen

The estate general renamed as General Assembly, and became an elected body. Hymns and centralized administration and uniform laws.

Uniform weighing and measurement system was adopted.

French became the national language. (Any other relevant point)

(History --The rise of Nationalism in Europe. Pg no.5) (5)

OR

Italy had a history of fragmentation into several political units, each under different authority. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During it was divided into seven states and Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.

North was under Austrian Habsburgs, and the centre was ruled by the Pope.

Southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.

Italian language had not acquired one common form and had many regional and local variations.

(Any Any other relevant point) (History --The rise of Nationalism in Europe. Pg no.20) (5)

31. Yes.

Economic sector is considered the backbone of development of any country. (1)

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, they reduce the heavy dependence on agriculture in providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

It eradicates unemployment, poverty and bringing down the regional disparity.

Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in foreign exchange.

Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. (4)

India's prosperity lies in its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

(Any other relevant point) **(Geo—Manufacturing pg no. 65)**

OR

Restructuring the manufacturing process

Creating cooling plants

Treating hot water effluents before releasing them into rivers and ponds.

Primary treatment.

Secondary treatment

Tertiary treatment

Over drawing of ground water needs to be regulated, particulate matter in the air can be reduced.

Reduction of smoke

Harvesting of rain water.

Filteration of sewage in water treatment plants.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$)

Machinery should be redesigned and noise absorbing material be used.

Backing of Constitutional provisions.

(Any other relevant point)

(Geo-Manufacturing Industries .pg no .78)

32.

Anti-defection Law

Affidavit

Mandatory organizational meetings

Regulate the internal affairs of political parties and give a minimum number of tickets to women, SC,ST and state funding.

Role of pressure groups and media.

(Any five) **Civics – Political parties –pg no 85-86.)**

(1 x 5 = 5)

OR

All over the world people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions. Popular discontent on unemployment, poverty, price rise, corruption and evils ,lack of internal democracy, dynastic succession , growing of money and muscle power in parties, no meaningful choice to the voters. (To be explained)

(Any other relevant point. Civics –Political parties pg no.83)

(5)

33.

Formal Sector

Rate of interest according to Banks' rule and low

RBI Supervision

Rich urban households depend on formal sector

Organized system

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

Collateral

Not only the profit, grants for productive purposes (Any Four)

Eg. Banks, cooperatives.

(Any One)

(1/2)

Informal

Rate of interest high

No legal supervision, and control.

Poor households depend on informal sector

Unorganized sector

Focus on only profit

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

Involves less documentation (Any Four)

Eg. Money lenders ,traders, friends, relatives.(Any One)

($\frac{1}{2}$)

(Any other point) (Economics—Money and credit—pg no 49-50)

OR

Banks and cooperatives should increase their lending in rural areas.

Formal sector charges low rate of interest

Lack of formal sources of credit in villages

Villagers mainly depend on informal sources

They charge high rate of interest

Borrowers come under debt-trap

Saving the people from the clutches and exploitation

Higher income and improve the condition of the poor people in the rural areas.

People can also start small business by the support of the bank.

(Any Five points 1x 5 = 5)

(Any other point) (Economics—Money and credit—pg no 49)

34. 1. James Hargreaves (1)

2. Due to the introduction of new technology, workers lost their jobs. (1)

3. Save Time, cost efficiency, Ease of mobility, Less manual work and better quality, Ease of access to information New learning...etc..(Any two) (2)

35.

1 . Dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow often creating a reservoir (1)

2. Multi- purpose projects, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$)

3. Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India because it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of urban economy. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$)

36.

1. Democracy is a form of Government in which the rulers are elected by the people . (1)

2. People are the source of all political power. Undivided political power. (1)

3. The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located in one place. Due to power sharing, power is shared and the smooth and efficient administration is possible at all levels. (2)

37. (a) A. Madras(Chennai) (1)

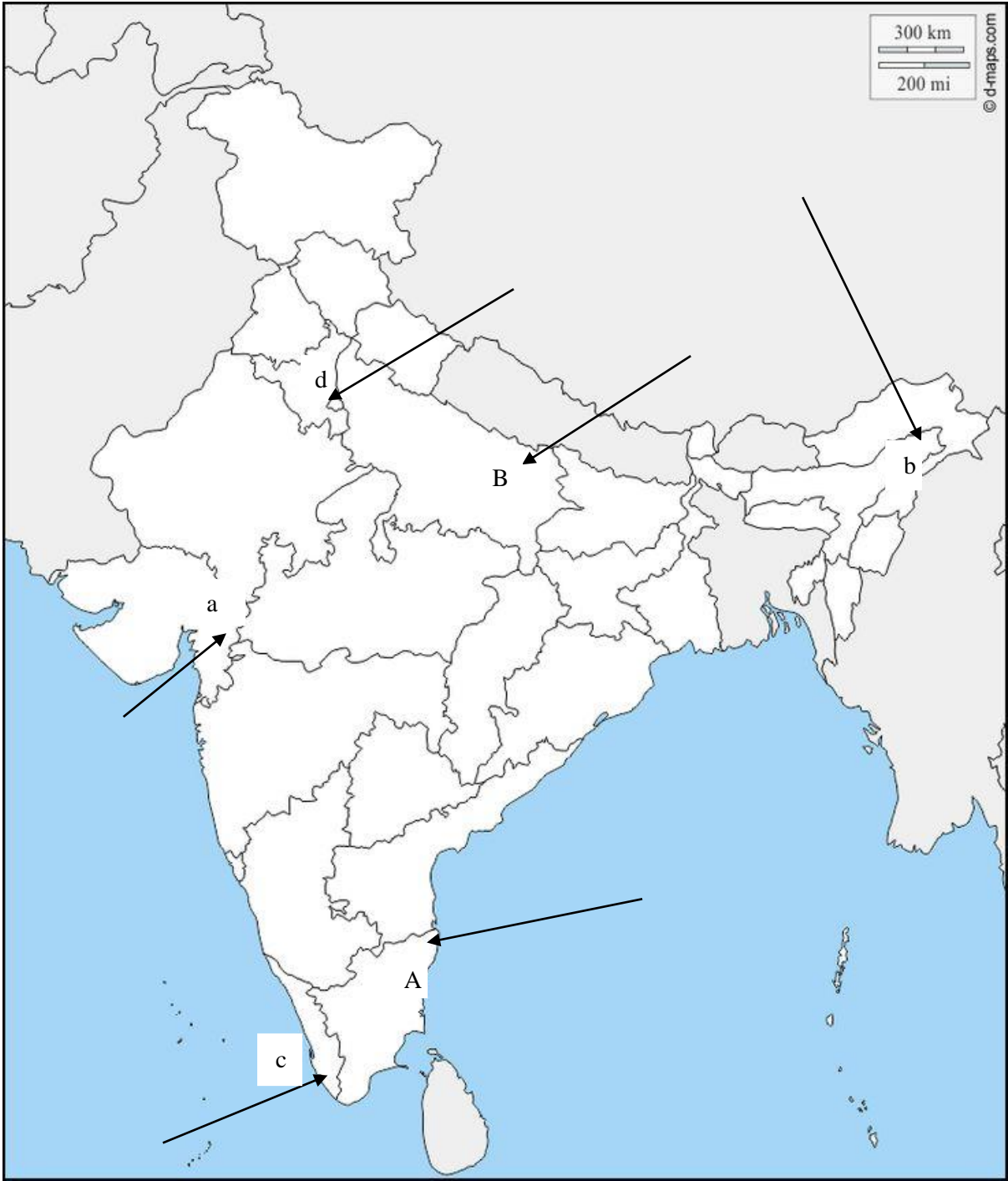
B. Chauri Chaura (1)

37 (b) (a) Dam—Sardar Sarovar (1)

(b) Namrup - Thermal Power Station (1)

(c) Thiruvananthapuram- Software Technology Park (1)

(d) Indira Gandhi International Airport (Any **three** be marked on the Map of India) (1)



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