



**COMMON PRE-BOARD
EXAMINATION : 2022-23**



**Social Science - (087)
Class : X - MARKING SCHEME**

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION : A
MCQs (1 X 20 = 20)**

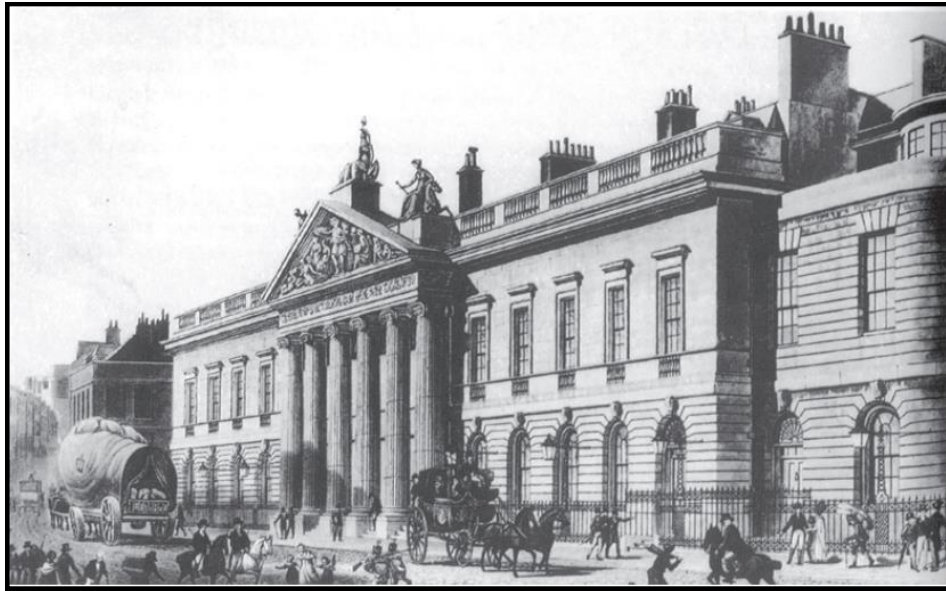
- 1 Richard M. Hoe of New York was well known for: **1**
- a) Inventing the mechanical printing press
 - b) Perfecting the power-driven cylindrical press
 - c) For inventing woodblock printing
 - d) For inventing electrical typing machine

Ans : b) Perfecting the power-driven cylindrical press (Page - 118)

- 2 Why did Gandhi begin a fast unto death when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits? **1**
- a) Separate electorates would give more freedom to them.
 - b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.
 - c) With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in the society.
 - d) The condition of Dalits would become worse than earlier.

Ans : b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society. (Page - 44)

- 3 Look at the picture given below. This building was the nerve centre of the worldwide operations of which of the following options? **1**



- a) Surat Anglo Trading Company
- b) Henry Ford T-model production unit
- c) British East India Company
- d) Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods.

Ans : c) British East India Company (Page - 66)

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Which conference led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund?

- a) The Potsdam conference.
- b) The United Nations Organisation
- c) The Yalta conference.
- d) The Bretton Woods conference

Ans : d) The Bretton Woods conference (Page - 75)

4 Arrange the following in chronological order: **1**

- I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
- II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation
- III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
- IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing press

OPTIONS :

- a) III, II, I & IV
- b) I, II, III & IV
- c) IV, III, II & I
- d) IV, II, III & I

Ans : d) IV, II, III & I (Pages - 107 - 113)

5 Identify the soil with the help of the following information. **1**

- ❖ Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- ❖ In some areas the salt content is very high.
- ❖ After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable.

Options:

- a) Alluvial Soil
- b) Black Soil
- c) Laterite Soil
- d) Arid Soil

Ans : d) Arid Soil (Page - 10)

6 Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? **1**

- a) Joint forest management
- b) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- c) Chipko Movement
- d) Beej Bachao Andolan

Ans : b) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries (Page - 21)

7 Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'. **1**

	Column - A		Column - B
1	Rabi Crop	A	Maize
2	Kharif Crop	B	Paddy
3	Aman	C	Watermelon
4	Zaid	D	Wheat

Options :

- a) 1 - B, 2 - C, 3 - D, 4 - A
- b) 1 - D, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - C

- c) 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - B
- d) 1 - D, 2 - C, 3 - B, 4 - A

Ans : b) 1 - D, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - C (Page - 36)

8 Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka. Which of the statements given below are correct? **1**

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
- C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- D. The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Options:

- a) A, B, C & D
- b) A, B & D
- c) C & D
- d) B, C & D

Ans : d) B, C & D (Pages - 4 & 5)

9 Who can make legislations over 'residuary' subjects? **1**

- a) State government
- b) Local government
- c) Union government
- d) Both the state and the union governments.

Ans : c) Union government (Page - 17)

10 In India seats are reserved for women in which of the following political bodies? **1**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) State legislative assemblies
- d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Ans : d) Panchayati Raj bodies (Page - 45)

11 Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'. 1

	Column - A		Column - B
1	A centrist party	A	Communist Party of India - Marxist
2	Cultural nationalism	B	All India Trinamool Congress
3	Opposes imperialism and communalism	C	Indian National Congress
4	Committed to secularism and federalism	D	Bharatiya Janata Party

Options :

- a) 1 - B, 2 - C, 3 - D, 4 - A
- b) 1 - D, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - C
- c) 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - B
- d) 1 - D, 2 - C, 3 - B, 4 - A

Ans : c) 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - B (Page - 80)

12 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A) : Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority sometimes

Reason (R): Majority and Minority opinions are permanent in democracy.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : c) A is correct but R is wrong (Pages - 96 & 97)

13 A coalition government in India represents which type of power sharing? 1

- a) Power is shared among different organs of government
- b) Power is shared among governments at different levels
- c) Power may also be shared among different social groups
- d) Power is shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.

Ans : d) Power is shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements. (Page - 9)

14 Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? **1**

- a) Rs. 7500
- b) Rs. 3000
- c) Rs. 2000
- d) Rs. 6000

Ans : d) Rs. 6000 (Page - 8)

15 Read the given data and find out which country has better Human Development Index in the Indian subcontinent ? **1**

Country	Gross National Income per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	HDI rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	73
India	6,681	69.7	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	134

Source : Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

Options:

- a) Pakistan
- b) India
- c) Myanmar
- d) Sri Lanka

Ans : d) Sri Lanka (Page - 13)

16 Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities? **1**

- a) A teacher taking classes in a school
- b) A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market
- c) A clerk works in a Bank
- d) A handloom weaver working in her house

- e) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient
- f) A pilot working in an airline
- g) A revenue officer works in a district and collects taxes

Ans : b & c (Pages - 30 & 31)

17 To check the free flow of Chinese goods in Indian markets, what the Indian government can do? **1**

- a) Ban trade with China
- b) Impose tax on imports
- c) Impose tax on exports
- d) Complain to UNO

Ans : b) Impose tax on import (Page - 64)

18 Fill in the blank: **1**

Examples	Sector
Railways, Post office	Public Sector
TISCO, RIL	?

Options:

- a) Joint sector
- b) Cooperative sector
- c) Unorganised sector
- d) Private sector

Ans : d) Private sector (Page - 33)

19 Raghav has surplus money, so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money. He can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as: **1**

- a) Demand deposit
- b) Term deposit
- c) Fixed deposit
- d) Surplus deposit

Ans : a) Demand deposit (Page - 41)

20 A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine and print it in India for London readers. **1**

This could be possible, for which are the following reasons?

- a) Latest printing technology
- b) Wider market
- c) Skilled people in printing
- d) Information and communication technology

Ans : d) Information and communication technology (Page - 63)

SECTION : B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

- 21** Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas. **2**

Ans :

- Chinese pottery travelled through the silk route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia.
- In return, precious metals gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.
- Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes etc. were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the Americas.

Any TWO relevant points (Page - 54)

- 22** Mention any two different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. **2**

Ans :

- The literacy rate among women is always low when compared among men.
- Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies compared with boys.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.

Any TWO relevant points (Pages - 42 & 43)

- 23** Give any two reasons why non-conventional source of energy is becoming necessary in India? **2**

Ans :

- The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.
- Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.
- Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.

Any TWO relevant points (Page - 60)

OR

Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Ans :

Ferrous minerals	Non-ferrous minerals
These minerals have iron content in it.	These minerals do not have iron content in it
These minerals are available in plenty.	These minerals are available in limited quantity.
They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.	They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.
India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals after meeting its internal demands.	India still imports these minerals for its internal demand
Ex. Iron, manganese, nickel etc.	Ex. Copper, bauxite, lead, zinc, Gold etc.

Any TWO corresponding relevant points. (Pages - 50 & 51)

24 Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these? **2**

Ans :

- There are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers like engineers, doctors, pilots etc.
- There are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons etc. They barely

manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

Any TWO relevant points (Page - 25)

SECTION : C
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25 Examine the role of women during the Civil Disobedience Movement? **3**

Ans :

- During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.
- They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Even, many went to jail.
- Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.
- Gandhi was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.
- And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization.

Any Three relevant points (Pages - 42 & 43)

OR

“Various social groups participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, each with its own specific aspirations. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people”. In this context, how was the idea of Swaraj interpreted in Awadh?

Ans :

- In the Countryside the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and taxes from peasants.
- In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramachandra - a sanyasi.
- The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhi had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

Any Three relevant points (Page - 35)

26 State any three merits of roadways 3

Ans :

- Construction cost of roads is very less than railways.
- Roads can be constructed over terrain and rugged surface.
- It can be constructed over higher slopes of mountains.
- It is economical and can transport few persons and smaller amount of goods.
- It also provides door-to-door service.
- Road transport is a feeder to other modes of transportation.

Any three relevant points (Page - 80)

27 Why is the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector? 3

Ans :

- In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, defense, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required.
- These can be considered as basic services.
- The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen.
- When the income levels rise, people started to eat out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools etc.
- Over the past decade, certain new services such as information and communication technology, ATM services etc. have become important and essential in everyday life.)

Any Three relevant points (Pages - 24 & 25)

28 How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? 3

Ans :

Accountable Government:

- Accountability of the government to people
- Citizens should be able to participate in decision making.

(Any ONE relevant point along with side heading)

Responsive Government:

1

1

- Meeting the needs of people
 - Expectations of the citizens and parliament.
- (Any ONE relevant point along with side heading)**

Legitimate Government:

1

- A lawful government.
 - Functions according to the constitution.
- (Any ONE relevant point along with side heading)**

(Pages - 91 & 92)

- 29** Explain any three ways by which MNCs expand production all over the world with suitable examples. **3**

Ans :

- Through Foreign Investment with examples
- Joint with local companies with examples
- Buying up local companies with examples
- Placing orders for production with small producers with examples

Any THREE relevant points (Pages - 57 & 58)

SECTION : D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

- 30** “In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution” - Explain the statement with suitable examples. **5**

Ans :

- There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.
- It was inhabited by English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. Each had their own culture, language and traditions.
- But the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, and was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- In 1688, through bloodless revolution, English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- In 1707 The United Kingdom of Great Britain formed with the Act of the Union between England and Scotland.
- England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.
- British Parliament was dominated by English members.

- Later in 1801, Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798).
- A new „British Nation“ was formed with her various symbols such as the British flag, the national anthem and the English language.

Any FIVE relevant points (Page - 22)

OR

Who hosted the Vienna Congress? Explain its main provisions.

Ans :

- Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- Its main object is undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
- The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power in France.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France.
- Prussia, Austria and Russia were got more territories.
- It created a new conservative order in Europe.

Any FIVE relevant points (Pages - 10 & 11)

31 Describe the importance of manufacturing sector in countries like India? 5

Ans :

- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.
- It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
- It helps in bringing foreign exchange.

Other relevant points can be considered (Page - 63)

OR

What does NTPC refer to? List out the ways it contributes towards the natural environment.

Ans : (1 + 4 Marks)

- NTPC stands for 'National Thermal power Corporation'.
- It is a major power providing corporation in India.
- It uses latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- It is minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
- Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.
- It has water recycling system and liquid waste management.

Any FIVE points (Page - 76)

32 What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

5

Ans :

- Lack of internal democracy within parties.
- Parties do not keep membership registers and do not hold organizational meetings.
- Dynastic succession within the party.
- This led many parties; the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- Growing role of money and muscle power in parties.
- Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

Any FIVE relevant points. (Pages - 83 & 84)

OR

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

Ans:

- Parties contest elections and fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- Parties form and run governments.
- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of an opposition party.
- Parties shape public opinion and they raise and highlight issues.

Any FIVE relevant points. (Pages - 73 & 74)

33 Why is Currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

5

Ans :

- It is authorised by the government of the country.
- In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
- No other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.
- The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment.
- No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

Any FIVE relevant points (Page - 40)

OR

“Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor” - Explain the statement.

Ans :

- It is the organisation of the rural poor women into small Self-Help Groups and pool their savings.
- The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- It helps women to become financially self-reliant.
- It helps them away from money lenders and dept trap.
- The group provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Any FIVE relevant points. (Page - 51)

SECTION : E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

34 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

4

‘The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.

Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India.

In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists.

In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukum Chand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China'.

34.1 What was the belief of Dwarkanath Tagore about India's development? 1

Ans :

Through westernisation and industrialisation (Page - 94)

34.2 Analyse the reasons for the appointment of Jobber. 1

Ans :

- **To get new recruits to the factories.**
- **Bring people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis.**

Any One point (Page - 96)

34.3 Through which are the two channels, Bombay entrepreneurs accumulated wealth in the 19th century? 2

Ans :

From exports to China and from raw cotton shipments to England (Page - 94)

35 Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: 4

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.

In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

Therefore, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.

35.1) What is the objective of multi-purpose projects?

Ans :

1

- Irrigate agricultural field.
- Generate electricity.
- Flood control.
- Recreation.
- Inland navigation.
- Fish breeding Etc.

Any ONE point

35.2) Analyze the reasons for the protests of farmers in Gujarat.

Ans : Higher priority given to water supply in urban areas.

1

35.3) What do you mean by inter-state water disputes? Give one example.

Ans :

Distribution of river water between two states.

Examples : Krishna-Godavari dispute,

Koyna dispute etc.

(Any ONE example)

1

1

(Pages - 26 & 27)

36 Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.

In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to

diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms like, power sharing among different organs of government, governments at different levels, different social groups, political parties, pressure groups and movements.

36.1 What is vertical distribution of power sharing? 1

Ans :

Power sharing among governments at different levels.
Power sharing between different levels of government
Federal division of power sharing

(Any relevant ONE point)

36.2 Examine in which form of power sharing ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power? 1

Ans :

Power sharing among different organs of government.
Horizontal distribution of power sharing.

(Any relevant ONE point)

36.3 Give any two reasons why power sharing is essential in modern democracy? 2

Ans :

It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

Any TWO relevant points (Page - 8)

SECTION : F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3 = 5)

37 **37 a** Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A) Indian National Congress session held at this place in September 1920. - **Ans : Calcutta**

B) The place which is responsible for calling off the Non-Cooperation movement. **Ans : Chauri Chaura**

37 b On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. **3**

- a) Tehri Dam - **Uttarakhand**
- b) Kalpakkam Nuclear power station - **Tamil Nadu**
- c) Bengaluru Software Technology Park - **Karnataka**
- d) Vishakhapatnam Sea Port - **Andhra Pradesh**

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of **Q. No.37**. Attempt any **FIVE** questions. **5**

37.1 Name the Place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920 : **Calcutta**

37.2 Name the place which is responsible for calling off the Non-Cooperation movement - **Chauri Chaura**

37.3 Name the state where Tehri dam is located - **Uttarakhand**

37.4 Name the State where Kalpakkam nuclear plant is located - **Tamil Nadu**

37.5 Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located - **Karnataka**

37.6 Name the state where Vishakhapatnam Sea Port is located - **Andhra Pradesh**

Q. No 37

