



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



TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20)

1. Identify the writer who was a descendant of indentured labor migrants and also got a Nobel Prize. 1

- A. V.S. Naipaul
- B. Shivnarine Chanderpaul
- C. Ramnaresh Sarwan
- D. Ram Narain Tewary

ANS. A.- V.S. Naipaul

2. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette? 1

- A. He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
- B. He published advertisements related to the import and sale of slaves.
- C. He published anti-religious articles.
- D. He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

ANS. D He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

3. Look at the picture given below. This page belongs to the oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868. Identify the book. 1



- A. The Amar jiban

- B. The Diamond Sutra
- C. The Biliotheque Bleue
- D. The Penny Chapbooks

ANS. D .The Diamond Sutra

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of an old tradition of handwritten manuscripts: 1

- I. Vernacular languages
- II. Persian
- III. Arabic
- IV. Sanskrit

OPTIONS:

- A. III, II, I & IV
- B. I, II, III & IV
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. IV, II, III & I

ANS. C. IV, III, II & I

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. 1

- ❖ It is the second most important cereal crop.
- ❖ It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- ❖ It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall.

- A. Maize
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Sugarcane

ANS. B. Wheat

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

- A. Joint forest management
- B. Beej Bachao Andolan
- C. Chipko Movement
- D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

ANS. D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

7. Match the following:

1

SOIL	FEATURES
a. Alluvial Soils	I. Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
b. Black Soil	II. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
c. Laterite Soil	III. Most widely spread and important soil.
d. Arid Soils	IV. Ideal for growing cotton

OPTIONS

- A. a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I
- B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- C. a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-II
- D. a-I, b-III, c-I, d-IV

ANS. A. a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I

8. Consider the following statements regarding the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka and identify the incorrect one from the following:

1

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%).
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% of Christians, both Tamil, and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims.

ANS. D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims.

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding Feminist Movements?

1

- A. A person who does not discriminate against others based on religious beliefs.
- B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to females in urban areas.
- C. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- D. A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

ANS. C. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

10. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Bhartiya Janata Party	Oldest party
B. Indian National Congress Party	Centrist Party
C. Communist Party of India	Believes in Gandhian secularism
D. Nationalist Congress Party	Believes in Marxism

ANS. B. Indian National Congress Party_____Centrist Party

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

1

Assertion (A): In a democracy, everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason (R): India has a federal system.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

ANS. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

12. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for one of the following power-sharing arrangements:

1

- A. Power sharing among different social groups.
- B. Vertical division of power sharing.
- C. Horizontal division of power sharing.
- D. Power sharing in the form of political parties, and pressure groups.

ANS. C. Horizontal division of power sharing.

13. What will happen if there is a clash between a central and a state law?

1

- A. The state law prevails.
- B. The central law prevails.
- C. Both laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- D. The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

ANS. B. The central law prevails.

14. Identify the feature of the unorganized sector.

1

- A. Rules and regulations are followed.
- B. Workers enjoy the security of employment.
- C. Employment is not secure.
- D. It follows some formal processes and procedures.

ANS. C. Employment is not secure.

15. Read the given data and find out which state has a high HDI.

1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % (2017-18)	Net Attendance Ratio (2017-18)
Punjab	21	76.68	71
Kerala	7	94	83
Haryana	30	82	61
Bihar	32	62	43

- A. Kerala
- B. Punjab
- C. Haryana
- D. Bihar

ANS. A. Kerala

16. The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal.

1

Study the table and answer the question below:

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	22	18
Karnataka	34	36
Madhya Pradesh	42	38
All States	34	33

Which state has the highest number of adults in India whose BMI is below normal?

- A. Kerala
- B. Karnataka
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka

ANS. C. Madhya Pradesh

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option: 1

Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the government's rules.

Select the employment sector in which Harita is working.

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Organized Sector
- D. Unorganized sector

ANS. C. Organized Sector

18. The following table shows the source of credit for rural households in India in the year 2012. 1

Source	Share
Money lender	33%
Co-operative societies	25%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative, etc.)	8%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of the formal sector in total credit?

- A. 25%
- B. 33%
- C. 50%
- D. 8%

ANS. C. 50%

19. An important factor causing globalization is _____. 1

- A. more income
- B. expansion of markets
- C. technological developments
- D. urbanization

ANS. C. technological developments

20. Complete the following table.

1

Company	Manufactured Item
Parakh Foods	Edible oil
Sundaram Fasteners	?

Options:

- A. Automobiles
- B. Nuts and bolts
- C. Medicines
- D. Paints

ANS. B. Nuts and bolts

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21. Analyse any two factors responsible for the attraction of Europeans to Africa.

2

- a. Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast land and mineral resources.
- b. They wanted more raw materials to support their industry in Europe by exporting resources from Africa.
- c. Availability of a cheap labour force. **(ANY TWO POINTS)**

22. Suggest any two steps to improve women's participation in politics.

2

- a. By rising the literacy rate.
- b. By reserving some seats in Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies for women.
- c. To make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.
- d. Political parties should also give due representation to women members.

(ANY TWO POINTS)

23. State the role of NREGA - 2005 in alleviating Unemployment.

2

- a. The central government in India recently made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India.
- b. The Act provides 100 days assured employment in a year by the government.
- c. If the government fails in its duty to provided employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- d. 1/3 of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. **(ANY TWO POINTS)**

24. Mention the ways in which minerals can be conserved for future generations. 2
- a. Use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
 - b. Improved technology to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs.
 - c. Recycle metals, use scrap metals and other substitutes. **(ANY TWO POINTS)**

OR

Mention the factors which play an important role in affecting the economic viability of the reserve.

- a. The concentration of minerals in the ore
- b. The ease of extraction
- c. Closeness to the market. **(ANY TWO POINTS)**

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha in 1919? 3
- a. In 1919, Rowlett Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - b. Indian members unitedly opposed it.
 - c. The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - d. The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.
 - e. Gandhiji wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.

(ANY THREE POINTS)

OR

Why did the plantation workers of Assam vigorously participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement? 3

- a. UNDER the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- b. When plantation workers heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities.
- c. They left the plantations and headed home.
- d. For them, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out. **(ANY THREE POINTS)**

26. "Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of a nation." Express your views in favor of this statement. 3
- a. for the movement of goods and services from their supply location to demand location, i.e., linking production centers with consumption centres.

- b. for the movement of people from one region to the other.
- c. for carrying out the trade at all levels.
- d. to supply goods, resources, etc. from the surplus regions to deficient regions.
- e. for supplying relief measures to the regions where some natural calamities strike.
- f. for transporting raw materials from mining regions and farms to industries, etc.

27. How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? 3

- a. By directly setting up factories and offices for production.
- b. By setting up production jointly with some of the local companies of other countries.
- c. By buying up local companies and then expanding production.
- d. By placing orders for production with small producers of the countries.
- e. By buying mass-produced goods from domestic industries and, then selling it under their own brand name at much higher rates in foreign countries. **(ANY THREE POINTS)**

28. Why democracy is considered a better form of government than other forms? 3

- a. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- b. It improves the quality of decision-making.
- c. It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- d. It allows room to correct mistakes.
- e. It enhances the dignity of the individual. **(ANY THREE POINTS)**

29. 'Tertiary sector becoming very important in India' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3

- a. In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations banks, insurance companies, etc., can be considered as basic services.
- b. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc., Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors would be the demand for such services.
- c. As income level rise, certain sections of the people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, etc., in cities.
- d. Over the past decade, based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

(ANY THREE POINTS)

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

30. Highlight the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe.

5

- a. It was not the result of wars as was in Germany but a long-drawn-out process.
- b. Different ethnic groups – English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish had their own cultural and political traditions.
- c. But the English nation, in course of time, was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands due to her wealth, importance, and power.
- d. The Act of Union (1707) formed 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- e. In Ireland too similar policy was followed. There were Catholics as well as Protestants. Catholic revolts were suppressed and ultimately in 1801, Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom.
- f. A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.
- g. The symbols of the new Britain – the British Flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), and the English language – were actively promoted.

(ANY FIVE POINTS)

OR

Highlight the features of the Greek war of independence.

- a. Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.
- b. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked a struggle for independence in Greece in 1821.
- c. Greeks got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many west Europeans.
- d. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support it.
- e. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

(ANY RELEVANT POINTS)

31. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other but move hand in hand."

5

Examine the statement.

- a. Agro industries in India have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.
- b. Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.
- c. Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines, tools, etc. to the farmers.
- d. Manufacturing industries have assisted agriculturists to increase their production and also made the production processes very efficient.
- e. Development of different modes of transport by the industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

OR

Examine the importance of the chemical industry in the Indian economy.

- a. It contributes approximately 3% of the GDP.
- b. It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th position in the world in terms of its size.
- c. It comprises both large and small-scale manufacturing units producing a variety of items, ranging from plastic, rubber, soaps, and chemical fertilizers to pharmaceuticals.
- d. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.
- e. The chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying in both organic and inorganic chemicals, thereby generating a lot of employment. **(ANY RELEVANT POINTS)**

32. Describe any five reforms implemented in India to improve the political parties.

- a. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
- b. If any MLA or MP changes parties, he will lose the seat in the legislature.
- c. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.
- d. Now it is mandatory for every candidate to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him
- e. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. **(ANY FIVE POINTS)**

OR

Describe the characteristics of a political party.

- a. Every political party has some policies and programs for the society
- b. Their main aim is to capture power or to form the government.
- c. Political parties try to persuade people that their policies are better than others.
- d. Political parties with the help of pressure groups launch movements and shape public opinion.
- e. Political party has three components: the leaders, the active members, and the followers.

33. Explain how the Reserve Bank of India supervises the functions of other Banks.

5

- a. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- b. The Reserve Bank of India monitors that the banks maintain the cash balance.
- c. The Reserve bank of India sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders.
- d. Periodically, banks must submit information to the reserve bank of India on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.,
- e. This is necessary to ensure equality in the economy of the country and protect especially small depositors, farmers, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.
- f. In this process, RBI also acts as the lender of the last resort to the banks. **(ANY FIVE POINTS)**

OR

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

- a. To save people from the exploitation of the Informal sector
- b. Formal sector charges a low interest on loans.
- c. To save from the debt trap.
- d. To provide cheap and affordable credit.
- e. RBI also supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers, etc. and not just profit-making businesses and traders **(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS)**

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, and persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition, and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So, they turned to the countryside.

34.1. Which country is known as the cradle of industrialization? 1

ANS. England

34.2. What is proto-industrialization? 1

ANS. Proto-industrialization is the phase of industrialization that was not based on the factory system. Before the coming of factories, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This part of industrial history is known as proto-industrialization.

(ANYONE POINT)

34.3. What were the reasons for the movement of merchants of Europe from towns to the countryside in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? 2

ANS. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, and persuading them to produce for an international market.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes,

and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidence of sophisticated irrigation works has also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to the Siri Fort area. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects in India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood, and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

35.1. how did irrigation do in earlier times? 1

ANS. During earlier days irrigation had been done through the proper channels, lakes,

Dams, etc.

(ANYONE POINT)

35. 2. Why did Jawahar Lal Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? 1

ANS.

a. Dams would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy.

b. It also integrates the economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.

(ANYONE POINT)

35.3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? 2

a. It causes the destruction of forest areas and displacement of local and tribal communities

b. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Tehri Dam

Andolan etc.

(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS)

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala applicants for university positions

and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities, and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy, and for equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By the 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

36.1. Which act recognizes Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka? 1

ANS. The democratically elected government in Sri Lanka passed an act in 1956, known as the Official Language Act of 1956, to replace the English language with the language of the Sinhala is the official language.

36.2. Who launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language? 1

ANS. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy, and for equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

36. 3. What measures were adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy. 2

- a. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- b. The Governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- c. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

(ANY TWO POINTS)

SECTION F
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

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 at this place in 1927

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagraha in India.

ANS.

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927

Madras_1927

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagraha in India.

Champaran in Bihar

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

with suitable Symbols.

A. Sardar Sarovar Dam

GUJRAT

B. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station

TAMIL NADU-CHENNAI

C. Thiruvananthapuram Technology Park

KERALA

D. Paradip Port

ODISHA

