



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION: 2022-23

**Class-X Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE -087
MARKING SCHEME-RITU JI 22.01.2023**



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

**SECTION A
MCQs (1X20=20)**

1. Where did the big European powers meet in the year 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa between themselves? Identify the correct option from the following options. 1

- A. Berlin
- B. London
- C. Versailles
- D. Vienna

Ans-A – Berlin Pg 61 (2021 Edition)

2. What was the correct reason for James Hickey, the editor of Bengal Gazette to be persecuted by Governor-General Warren Hastings? 1

- A. He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
- B. He published advertisements related to 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.
Pg 120(2021 Edition)**

3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the art form of this print from the following options. 1



- A. Caricature
- B. Ukiyo
- C. Calligraphy
- D. Accordion

Ans- B. Ukiyo Pg 107 (2021 Edition)

4. Arrange the following books in the chronological order of the dates of their publication- 1

- I. Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal.
- II. 'Gulamgiri' written by Jyotiba Phule.
- III. Rashsundari Debi wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban.
- IV. 'The Sambad Kaumudi' published by Ram Mohan Roy.

Options:

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

Ans- B -IV, II, III & I Pgs121-126 (2021 Edition)

8. Consider the following statements about 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% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists.

Ans- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists Pgs 2 &3 (2021 Edition)

9. What is Decentralisation in India? 1

- A. When power is taken away from central government and given to state governments.
- B. When power is taken away from state governments and given to local government.
- C. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government.
- D. When power is taken away from central government and given to local government

Ans- C. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government. Pg 24 (2021 Edition)

10. Which of the following statement is true regarding the gender division? 1

- A. Gender Division is based on biology but not on social expectations and stereotypes.
- B. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life.
- C. In India, the literacy rate among women is 76 per cent compared with 54 per cent among men.
- D. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very low.

Ans- B. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. Pgs 40-42(2021 Edition)

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

1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Indian National Congress	Formed in 1925
B. Bahujan Samaj Party	Formed in 1980
C. Bharatiya Janata Party	Formed in 1984
D. All India Trinamool Congress	Formed in 1998

Ans- D.-All India Trinamool Congress-Formed in 1998 Pgs 80 & 81 (2021 Edition)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

1

Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

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

- 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- C. A is true but R is false. Pgs 96-97 (2021 Edition)

13. Who elects the 'community government' in Belgium?

1

- A. People belonging to one language community.
- B. Citizens of the whole country
- C. Army leaders
- D. Social Activists

Ans- A - People belonging to one language community. Pg 5 (2021 Edition)

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Mention any two effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws in Britain.

2

ANS

i. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.

ii.. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

iii. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. From the mid nineteenth century, faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes, and therefore more food imports.

iv. Around the world – in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia – lands were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

v. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Pgs 57-58 (2021 Edition)

22. Highlight any two forms that communalism can take in politics.

2

ANS

i.. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.

ii. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

iii. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

iv. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

v. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence.

vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Pgs 47-48 (2021 Edition)

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Explain the circumstances that led to the formation of Swaraj Party. **3**

ANS

i. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.

ii. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.

iii. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.

iv. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.

v. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Pg 38 (2021 Edition)

OR

‘Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore’. **3**

Explain the statement with examples.

i. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces

ii. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity and restore a sense of pride in one’s past.

iii. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.

iv. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was ‘the most trustworthy manifestation of people’s real thoughts and characteristics’.

v. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Pgs 47&48 (2021 Edition)

28. ‘The most distinctive aspect about democracy is that its examination never gets over.’ **3**
Justify the statement with the help of valid points.

ANS

- i. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.
- ii. When people are asked about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations, and many complaints.
- iii. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy: it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.
- iv. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- v. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.
- vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Pg 98 (2021 Edition)

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did the French artist, Frederic Sorrieu visualize his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’? **5**

ANS

i. In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’. The first print shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.

ii. The artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure with the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.

- iii. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
- iv. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
- v. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
- vi. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.
- vii. Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- viii. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.
- ix. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Pgs 3&4 (2021 Edition)

OR

'The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans'. Examine the statement.

ANS

- i. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
- ii. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- iii. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
- iv. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.

Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

v. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

vi. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.

vii. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

viii. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) PG 26 (2021 Edition)

32. Describe the different party systems prevalent in the world. Which party system is the best and why? **5**

ANS- 3+2=5

i. In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In China, only the Communist Party is allowed to rule. Although, legally speaking, people are free to form political parties, it does not happen because the electoral system does not permit free competition for power.

ii. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.

iii. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.

ALL THREE POINTS Pg 77 (2021 Edition)

iv. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time.

v. Depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

vi. For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

vii. Any other relevant point

ANY TWO POINTS Pg 77 (2021 Edition)

OR

Highlight the suggestions that can be carried out to reform political parties in India **5**
so that they perform their functions well.

i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.

ii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

iv. People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this. If political parties feel that they would lose public support by not taking up reforms, they would become more serious about reforms.

v. Political parties can improve if those who want this join political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.

vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Pgs 86-87 (2021 Edition)

SECTION-E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: 4

A magistrate reported in 1790 about an incident when he was called in to protect a manufacturer's property from being attacked by workers:

'From the depredations of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines They advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulations were induced to desist from their purpose and return peaceably home.'

J.L. Hammond and B. Hammond, *The Skilled Labourer 1760-1832*, quoted in Maxine Berg, *The Age of Manufactures*

34.1 Who invented the Spinning Jenny? 1

ANS-James Hargreaves (Pg 87)

34.2 Analyse the reason for women's anger towards the spinning Jenny. 1

ANS-It would lessen the demand for manual labour /lose their jobs.

ii) By turning one single wheel a worker could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time.

iii) Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT) Pg 87 (2021 Edition)

34.3 Examine how greater opportunities of work developed after the 1840s? 2

ANS

- i. Building activity intensified in cities opening up greater opportunities of employment.
- ii. Roads were widened
- iii. New railway stations came up
- iv. Railway lines were extended
- v. Tunnels dug
- vi. Drainage and sewers laid
- vii. Rivers embanked

(ANY TWO POINTS) Pg 88 (2021 Edition)

36. Read the given extract and answer 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

36.1 Which government usually has undivided political power?

1

ANS

- i) Non –democratic governments
- ii) Dictatorship
- iii) Monarchy
- iv) Military Rule
- v) Communist Rule

(ANY ONE POINT)

36.2 In the past why did the idea of power sharing not develop for a long time?

1

ANS

i. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them

ii. Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT)

36.3 ‘One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.’ Give two reasons to justify the statement.

2

- i. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.
- ii. Respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
- iii. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies
- iv. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS)Pg 8 (2021 Edition)

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

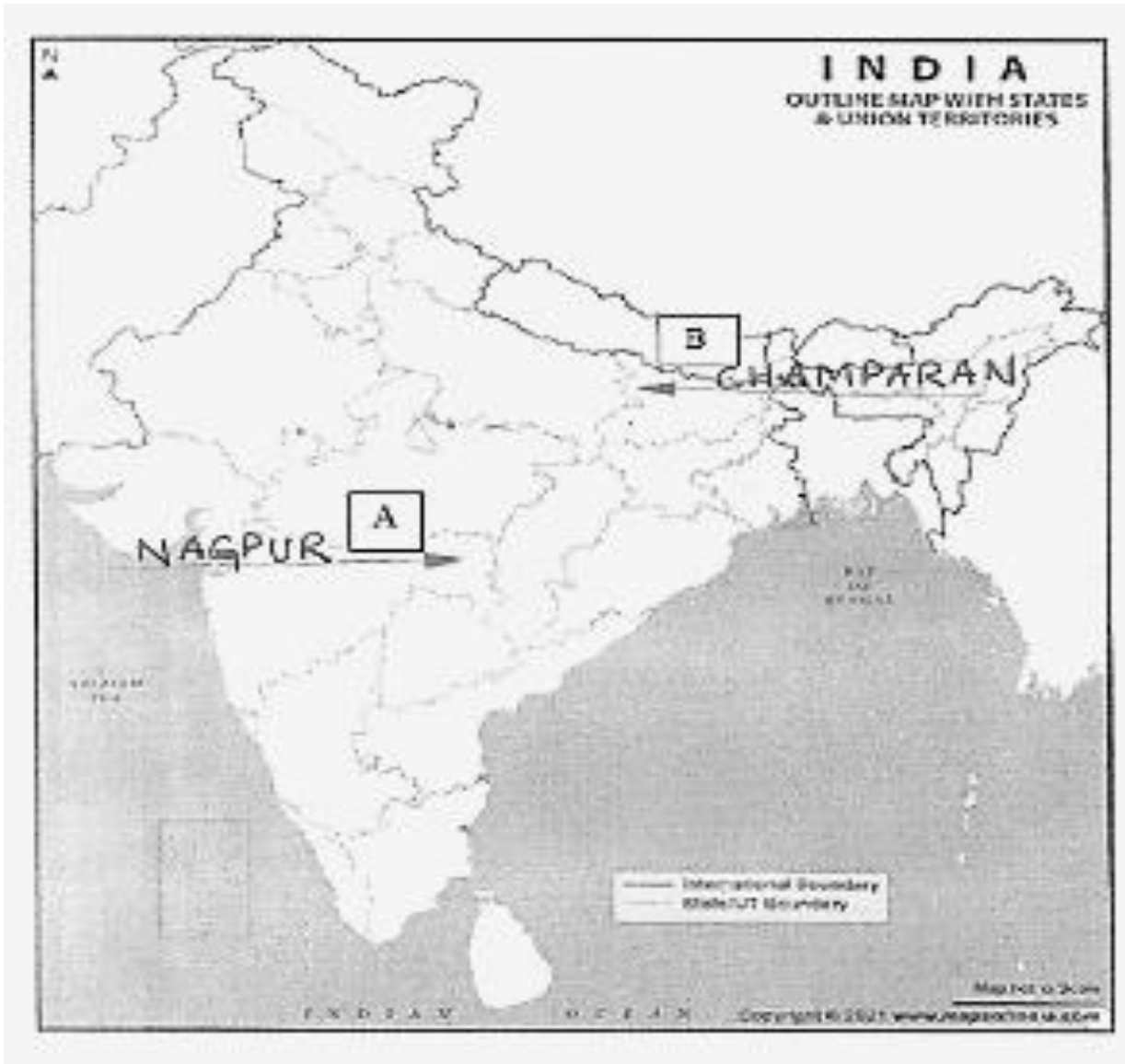
37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.

2

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

A. Indian National Congress session was held at this place in December, 1920-NAGPUR

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi led a movement of indigo planters.-CHAMPARAN



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

- i. Black / Regur soil is ideal for the growth of this crop
- ii. It requires 210 frost free days
- iii. It requires 6 to 8 months to grow
- iv. It is a fibre crop

Options: A- SILK B-JUTE C-COTTON , D-MESTA

ANS: C-COTTON

6. Which one of the following description of Fauna is Not Correct ? 1

- A-Rare species : Asiatic buffalo, Desert fox,
- B-Endemic species: Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon,
- C-Vulnerable species: Blue sheep, Gangetic dolphin
- D- Extinct species: Crocodile, Indian wild ass

ANS: D- Extinct species: Crocodile, Indian wild ass

7. Match the following: 1

S.NO.	DESCRIPTION	S.NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Individual Resources	I	Fisheries, Livestock, Fauna
2	Community Resources	II	Land, House, Plantation
3	National Resources	III	Public Parks, Burial Grounds, Picnic Spots
4	Biotic Resources	IV	Minerals, Water, Wildlife

- Options: A: 1-I, 2-IV, 3-III, 4-II B: 1-II, 2-III, 3-IV, 4-I
C: 1-III, 2-I, 3-II, 4-IV D: 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-III

ANS: B: 1-II, 2-III, 3-IV, 4-I

23.(a) How do the minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? (1+1) 2

(b) Differentiate between: the Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals by giving One Example for each.

ANS: (a) In sedimentary rocks minerals occur in Beds or Layers.

(b) Ferrous minerals have rich iron content, with magnetic properties. Eg Iron-ore, Manganese;

Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron and do not show magnetic properties. Eg Copper, Zinc .

OR

What are the impacts of Hazards of Mining on the health of miners and environment? (½ x4=2)

(Give 4 points) 2

ANS: 1- dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases,

2-Risk of collapsing mine roofs(cave in),

3-Constant threat of Fire in the coal mines, 4- Problem of water contamination sets in,

5-Degradation of land due to solid waste dumping (4 points / any other relevant point)

26(a) Why is the Air transport preferred in the North-Eastern States of India? (write 3 points)

(b) What does mass communication provide? (1.5+1.5) 3

ANS: (a) In these state Air transport is preferred because of the (1)Presence of big Rivers, (2)Dissected relief, (3)presence of Dense Forests, (4) Frequent Floods, (5) International frontiers (any 3 points)

ANS: (b) Mass Communication provides Entertainment and creates awareness among people about various National programmes and Policies through Radio, T.V.,Newspapers,Magazines, Books and Films.

31 (a) Most of the Jute Industries are located on the banks of river Hugly (in W.Bengal). Mention **Four Factors** responsible for its suitable location. (2)

ANS: Factors responsible for their Location in the Hugli Basin are:

a) Proximity of the jute producing area, b) Cheap water transport, c) Good network of Transport to facilitate the movement of Raw Material to mills, d) Abundant supply of Water to process jute, e) Cheap Labour from adjoining state,Bihar,UP, Orissa including W.Bengal , f) Better Sea port facilities for export ,g) Kolkata as a large Urban Centre provides Banking ,Insurance facilities.(any Four)

(b) What are the challenges faced by Jute Industry? (2)

ANS: The challenges faced by the jute industry are-

- i) Stiff competition in the International market from Synthetic substitutes,**
- ii) from other countries like Phillippines, Brazil,Egypt and Thailand.**

(c) Write a short note on “Thermal Pollution”. (1) 5

ANS: Thermal Pollution of water occurs when Hot Water from factories and Thermal plants is drained into the rivers and ponds before cooling. The rise of temperature in the water severely effect the Aquatic life.
OR

31 (a) What is the position of Chemical Industries in Asia and in the World? (½ + ½) 5

ANS: These industries occupy THIRD position in Asia and TWELFTH place in the World in terms of its size.

(b) Petrochemicals have been used in manufacturing of various products: name any Four such products. (1)

ANS: These are used to manufacture Synthetic Fibres, Synthetic Rubber, Plastics,Dye –stuffs, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

(c) Classify the industries on the basis of Raw Material and Ownership. Give example(s)in each case. (1.5+ 1.5) 3

ANS: A: On the basis of Raw material ,industries are classified as 1-Agro Based(tea/Sugar/ Coffee) and 2-Mineral Based(Iron-Steel / Aluminium)

B: On the basis of Ownership, industries are classified as 1-Public Sector indust.(BHEL/SAIL), 2-Private Sector (TISCO/ Bajaj Auto Ltd) ,3.Joint Sector indust. (OIL/ Maruti-Suzuki)

4-Cooperative Sector indust. (Sugar-Maharashtra /Coir-Kerala).

35. "Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. But why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Conservation preserves the biological diversity and our life support systems- water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic biodiversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breedings. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established various National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which are gravely

threatened including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, hangul, crocodiles, the Asiatic lions, and others."

- (a) What does conservation preserve?
- (b) What is being done by the State/Central Government to protect wildlife?
- (c) Suggest any Four methods to conserve fauna/ Flora ? (1+1+2=4) 4

ANS: (a) Conservation Preserves the (1) Ecological diversity and (2) our Life Support Systems

like Air/Water/ Soil. It also preserved the (3) Genetic diversity of Plants and Animals.

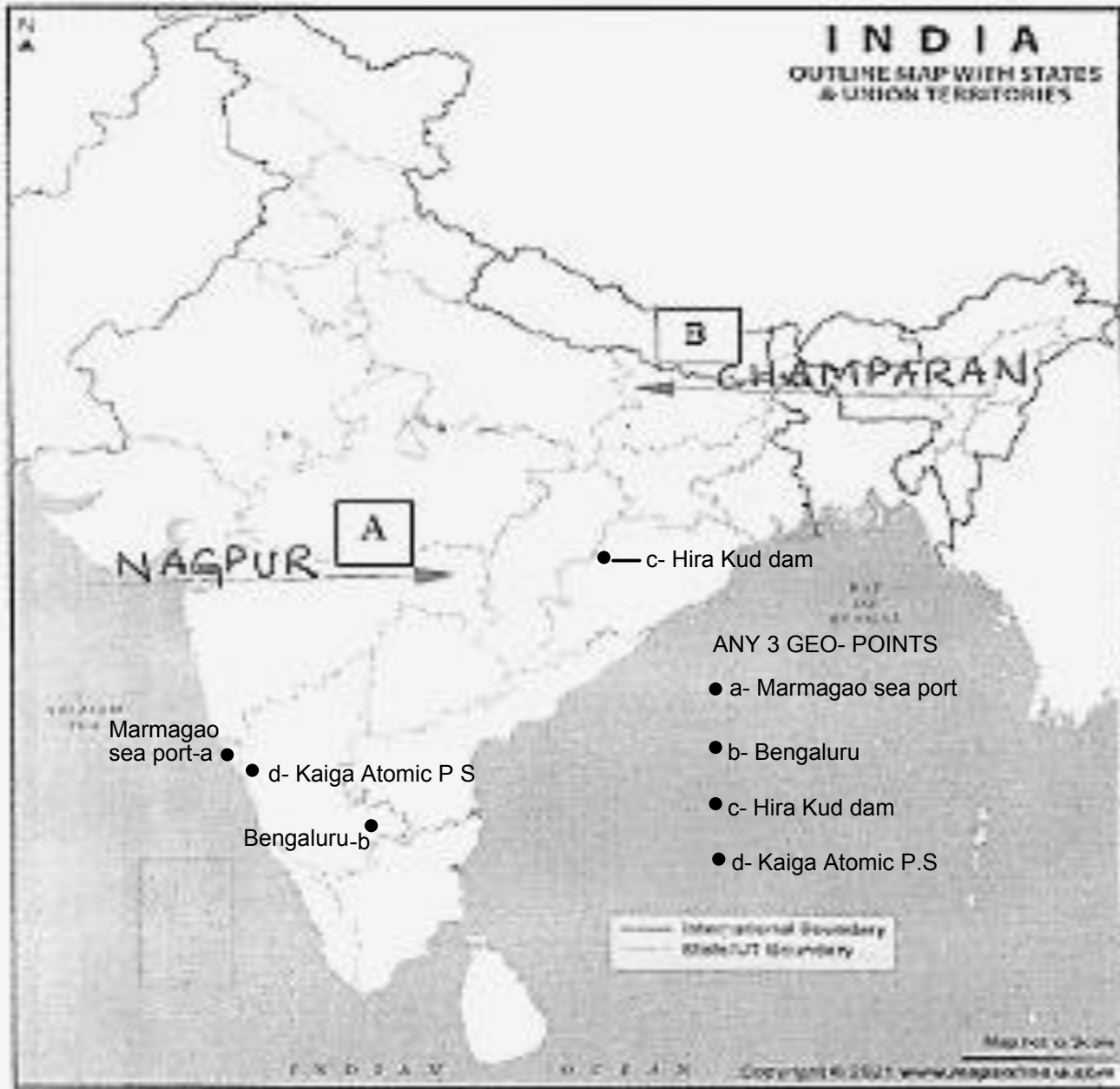
(b) The State and the Central governments have established (i) National Parks, (ii) Wildlife sanctuaries, (iii) Several projects have been announced for Protecting Specific animals species whose life has been threatened i.e. Tiger /One Horned Rhinoceros/ Hangul/Crocodiles/Asiatic Lions.

(c) Four Methods used to conserve fauna and flora are:

- i-Promote Afforestation , ii- Check soil erosion , iii- Reduce pollution ,**
- iv- Prevent forest fire , v- Bringing awareness among people through the**
- celebration of Vanmahoutsava, vi- By checking overgrazing , vii Impose fine/ban on**
- sale of wildlife products, viii-By using ecofriendly pesticides (any 4 points)**

37.(b) On the **same outline map of India**, Locate and Label any THREE of the following points:

- (a) Mormugao sea port , (b) Bengaluru software technological park,**
- (c) Hirakud Dam , (d) Kaiga atomic power station** 3



ECO- MALEKA –X MARKING SCHEME 22/01/2022

SECTION – A MCQ's (1x20=20)

14. If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?
(A) They will be displaced. (B) Their lands will be submerged
(C) Absence of their main source of earnings (D) All of the above 1
Ans: (D) All of the above
15. Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable:
Assertion: Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.
Reason : Sustainable development ensures that non environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.
(A) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
(D) Both assertion and reason are false. 1
Ans: C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
16. From the given option select an example of an intermediate good.
(A) Woven basket (B) Chair production from wood
(C) Wheat flour for making cakes (D) Cars 1
Ans: (C) Wheat flour for making cakes

17. Which of the following statements are true?
(A) As per Indian law, apart from RBI, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.
(B) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India
(C) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.
(D) All of the above are true.
Ans: (D) All of the above are true.
18. To check the free flow of Chinese goods into the Indian markets, the Indian Government can ____
(A) Ban trade with China (B) Impose tax on imports
(C) Impose tax on exports (D) Complain to WTO 1
Ans: (B) Impose tax on imports
19. True or False
Foreign trade creates opportunity for retailers to reach beyond the local markets.
(A) True (B) False 1
Ans: B) False
20. Which of the following workers from tertiary sector are not very productive.
(A) People employed in banks (B) Persons employed as plumbers & carpenters
(C) Person working as astronaut (D) All of the above 1
Ans: (B) Persons employed as plumbers & carpenters

SECTION – B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

24. 'Integration of production and markets is the key idea behind understanding the process of globalization

and its impact'. What is meant by integration of production and markets?

Ans: MNCs produce goods and invest in more than one nation of the world, at locations around the world which would be cheap for their production.

A large part of the foreign trade is controlled by MNCs it involves substantial trade in goods and also services.

Thus the result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries (any other related points 1X2 =2)

SECTION – C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

27. With the example of sugarcane (grown by farmers), explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

Ans: The primary sector involves production at the most basic level, i.e., through exploitation of natural resources. Cultivation of sugarcane is an agricultural activity which comes under the primary sector. Raw materials from the primary sector are converted into processed goods through manufacturing in the secondary sector.

Using sugarcane as raw material, jaggery and sugar is made in the factories.

The tertiary or service sector provides support to the process of production. It includes transportation, storage, marketing and sale of products. For instance, transportation of sugarcane from the fields to the sugar mills. Further on, the transportation of jaggery and sugar from factories and sugar mills to the markets.

The farmer (Primary sector) also needs fertilisers and seeds which are processed in some factory (Secondary sector) and which will be delivered to his doorstep by some means of transportation (Tertiary sector). In this way, for every little process there is interdependence of the three sectors of the economy on each other. (any other related points 1X3 =3)

29. What complaints do the farmers of developing countries have with WTO and why? Explain with an example.

Ans: WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.

On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.

Eg. the agriculture sector provides the bulk of employment and a significant portion of the GDP in India.

USA, a developed country share of agriculture in GDP at 1% and its share in total employment a tiny 0.5%! And yet this very small percentage of people who are engaged in agriculture in the US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally low prices. The surplus farm products are sold in other country markets at low prices, adversely affecting farmers in these developing countries. (any other related points 1X3 =3)

SECTION – D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

33. 'The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.' Support the statement with arguments.

Ans; There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.

Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.

Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.

Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves. In certain cases, the high interest rate of borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the loan amount and pushes the borrower into debt trap. Therefore informal sector loan should be discouraged. (any other related points 1X5 =5)

OR

Why should credit at reasonable rates from the banks and cooperatives be available for all?

Ans: High interest rate do little to increase the income of the borrowers, it mostly results in debt trap.

It is necessary that the banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in rural areas, so that the dependence of the people on informal sources of credit reduces.

In addition to this more credit should be given to the poor to get maximum benefit from the cheaper loans which will help in increasing their income as well as standard of living.

Formal credit will help to generate more self-employment, reduce poverty, unemployment and reduce the gap between the rich and poor.

It will help to accelerate economic growth of the country.

(any other related points 1X5 =5)

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