

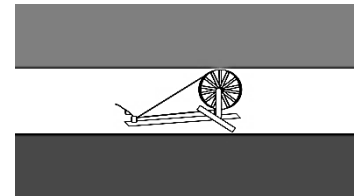
CHENNAI SAHODAYA SCHOOL COMPLEX
CLASS X PRE- BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE [087]
MARKING SCHEME AND ANSWER KEY

Set - C

1. Which of the following is not true about Simon Commission? [1]
- [a] The Commission did not have even a single Indian member
 - [b] The Commission was constituted under Sir John Simon
 - [c] The Simon Commission arrived in India in the year 1928
 - [d] None of the above

ANS: [d] None of the above

2. Which of the following signifies the presence of spinning wheel in the given image of the flag? [1]
- [a] Support for cotton weavers of India
 - [b] The ideal of self – help
 - [c] The spinning wheel suggests the importance of khadi cloth
 - [d] All of the above



ANS: [b] The ideal of self – help

3. Which of the following options contains the rightly paired items from List A with those from List B? [1]

List A	List B
[3.1] Victor Emmanuel II	p) Prussia
[3.2] Kaiser William I	q) German Philosopher
[3.3] Friedrich Wilhelm IV	r) Sardinia - Piedmont
[3.4] Johann Gottfried Herder	s) Opposed the elected Assembly

OPTIONS:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| [a] 3.1 – r, 3.2 – s, 3.3 – q, 3.4 – p | [b] 3.1 – s, 3.2 – r, 3.3 – p, 3.4 – q |
| [c] 3.1 – q, 3.2 – r, 3.3 – s, 3.4 – p | [d] 3.1 – r, 3.2 – p, 3.3 – s, 3.4 – q |

ANS: [d] 3.1 – r, 3.2 – p, 3.3 – s, 3.4 – q

4. Which of the following is not a strategy adopted by Printers and Publishers to sell their product? [1]
- [a] Shilling series
 - [b] Dust cover
 - [c] Paperback editions
 - [d] Electrically operated presses

ANS: [d] Electrically operated presses

5. Two statements marked as Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are given below. Read them and choose the most appropriate option. [1]

ASSERTION [A]: The system of fixed exchange rates collapsed and the system of floating exchange rates was introduced

REASON [R]: The rising cost of war equipments weakened the US's finances and so it could not maintain its value in relation to gold.

OPTIONS:

- [a] Both A and R are incorrect
- [b] A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- [c] Both A and R are correct
- [d] A is incorrect but R is correct

ANS: [b] A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A

OR

Two statements marked as Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are given below. Read them and choose the most appropriate option. [1]

ASSERTION [A]: Steam engines were not used in any of the other industries till much later in the century.

REASON [R]: Even the most powerful technology that enhanced the productivity of labour manifold was slow to be accepted by industrialists .

OPTIONS:

- [a] Both A and R are correct
- [b] Both A and R are incorrect.
- [c] A is incorrect but R is correct
- [d] A is correct but R is incorrect

ANS: [a] Both A and R are correct

6. Which of the following is not a factor responsible for classification of soil type? [1]

- [a] Thickness
- [b] Texture
- [c] Age
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [d] None of the above

7. _____ are known as coarse grains and they have very high nutritional value. [1]

ANS: Millets

8. Name the environment friendly fuel that is considered the fuel of the present century. [1]

ANS: Natural gas

9. Which of the following is not a reason for foreign tourists to visit India? [1]

- [a] Cultural tourism
- [b] Eco tourism
- [c] National Integration tourism
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [c] National Integration tourism

10. The key to decision of factory location is the _____ . [1]

ANS: Least cost

11. Which of the following constitute a political party? [1]

- [a] Leaders, Active members, and Election Commission
- [b] Active members, Election Commission and Party symbol
- [c] Leaders, Followers and Party symbol
- [d] Leaders, Active members and Followers

ANS: [d] Leaders, Active members and Followers

12. _____ is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. [1]

- [a] Democracy
- [b] Majoritarianism
- [c] Power sharing
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [c] Power sharing

13. Pick out the odd one and give reason: [1]

Education, Forest, Trade Unions, Police, Marriage

ANS: Police. All others come under concurrent list while police comes under state list

14. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka there is no _____ for the Indian State. [1]

ANS: Official religion

15. Which of the following is not true about democracy? [1]

- [a] Democracy is people's own government
- [b] Democracy is not very good at sharing information with citizens
- [c] Democracy is not free of corruption
- [d] Democracy holds an excellent record of economic growth and development

ANS: [d] Democracy holds an excellent record of economic growth and development

16. Which of the following is the right definition for literacy rate? [1]

- [a] Literacy rate is the total number of children attending school out of every thousand children
- [b] Literacy rate is the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group
- [c] Literacy rate refers to total number of children attending school as a percentage
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [b] Literacy rate is the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group

17. Which of the following sectors has become so important due to rise in income levels of people? [1]

- [a] Private sector
- [b] Public sector
- [c] Tertiary sector
- [d] All of the above

ANS: [c] Tertiary sector

18. Which of the following is not a component of the terms of credit? [1]

- [a] Collateral [b] Documentation requirement
[c] Life insurance [d] Mode of repayment

ANS: [c] Life insurance

19. For which of the following categories of people has globalisation posed major challenges? [1]

- [a] Small producers and workers
[b] Workers and poor consumers
[c] Consumers and small manufacturers
[d] None of the above

ANS: [a] Small producers and workers

20. What percentage of deposits is held as cash by banks to pay for withdrawals by depositors? [1]

ANS: 15%

21. Analyse the limitations of manuscripts. [3]

ANS: Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully, and they could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles. So manuscripts were not widely used in everyday life.

22. Bring out the significance of pipelines. [3]

ANS: Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays

OR

Suggest some measures to reduce industrial pollution of fresh water.

ANS: Some suggestions are (i) minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages (ii) harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iii) treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.

23. Distinguish between Hydro electricity and Thermal electricity. [3]

ANS: Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water, which is a renewable resource. India has a number of multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley corporation, the Kopili

Hydel Project etc. producing hydroelectric power. Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas. The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity .

24. Analyse the provisions of the Constitution that make India a secular state. [3]

ANS: There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion

The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

OR

How is a Coming together federation different from a Holding together federation? Explain

ANS: There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.

The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

25. How does democracy uphold the dignity and freedom of the citizens? Explain with relevant examples. [3]

ANS: Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic set up, this unacceptability would not have legal basis because the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force there. The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

26. What do you mean by double coincidence of wants? Explain with a suitable example [3]

ANS: Take the case of a shoe manufacturer. He wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how much more difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as double coincidence of wants. What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

27. Suggest some ways to create more employment in the rural areas. [3]

ANS: Suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere several farmers who now have access to water, can continue to grow and sell these crops. This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.

If the local banks give credit at a reasonable rate of interest, farmers will be able to buy all these in time and cultivate their land. This means that along with water, we also need to provide cheap agricultural credit to the farmers for farming to improve

OR

How do MNCs control production? Explain

ANS: By setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them up, MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at these distant locations. [Each point to be explained]

28. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain [3]

ANS: Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a

fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

29. The Balkan region became an area of intense conflict – Explain

[5]

ANS: 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. 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. 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. 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. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. 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. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, 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.

OR

Discuss the formation of Britain as a nation state.

ANS: The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is Great Britain. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English

members. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

30. Bring out the differences between Non Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement using five valid points. [5]

ANS: Differences between the Non-cooperation and the Civil Disobedience Movements-

- i) People were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British as they had done in 1921-22, but also to break colonial laws , e.g. peasants refused to pay revenue and chawkidari taxes.
- ii) The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the breaking of salt laws. The Non-cooperation Movement started with the surrender of titles, boycott of foreign goods.
- iii) In the Non-cooperation Movement, apart from the social classes, the middle classes, tribals, peasants and plantation workers also participated.
- iv) For the first time, women came out in large numbers and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. They broke salt laws, picketed foreign goods and liquor shops.
- v) The Non-cooperation Movement was called off in 1922 because of the violence that broke out in Chauri Chaura. The Civil Disobedience was withdrawn in 1931 due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact

31. Discuss the importance of roadways over railways. [5]

ANS: The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. [ANY 5]

OR

Analyse the technological and institutional reforms introduced to improve agriculture in India.

ANS: Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution

based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the most important steps in this direction. Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers. Moreover, special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television. The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

[ANY 5]

32. What is communalism? Explain the different forms it can take in politics. [1 + 4 = 5]

ANS: Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life.

Communalism can take various forms in politics:

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.

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

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.

33. Analyse any five of the functions of political parties. [5]

ANS: Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

2 Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments.

This is what the parties do. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the RULING PARTY.

3 Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

4 Parties form and run governments. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

5 Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.

6 Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

7 Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.

[ANY 5 POINTS]

34. Explain the impact of globalisation in India.

[5]

ANS: Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.

Firstly, MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. Secondly, several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves! Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.

Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.

[ANY 5]

OR

What is credit? Explain the positive role played by credit with an appropriate example.

ANS: Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

It is festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Salim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month time. To complete production on time, Salim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase the raw materials. To meet these expenses, Salim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains loan in cash from the large trader as advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed

35. [a] Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]

[A] The place where the peasant satyagraha took place

[B] A soil type

[b] On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. [3]

[i] Kochi sea port

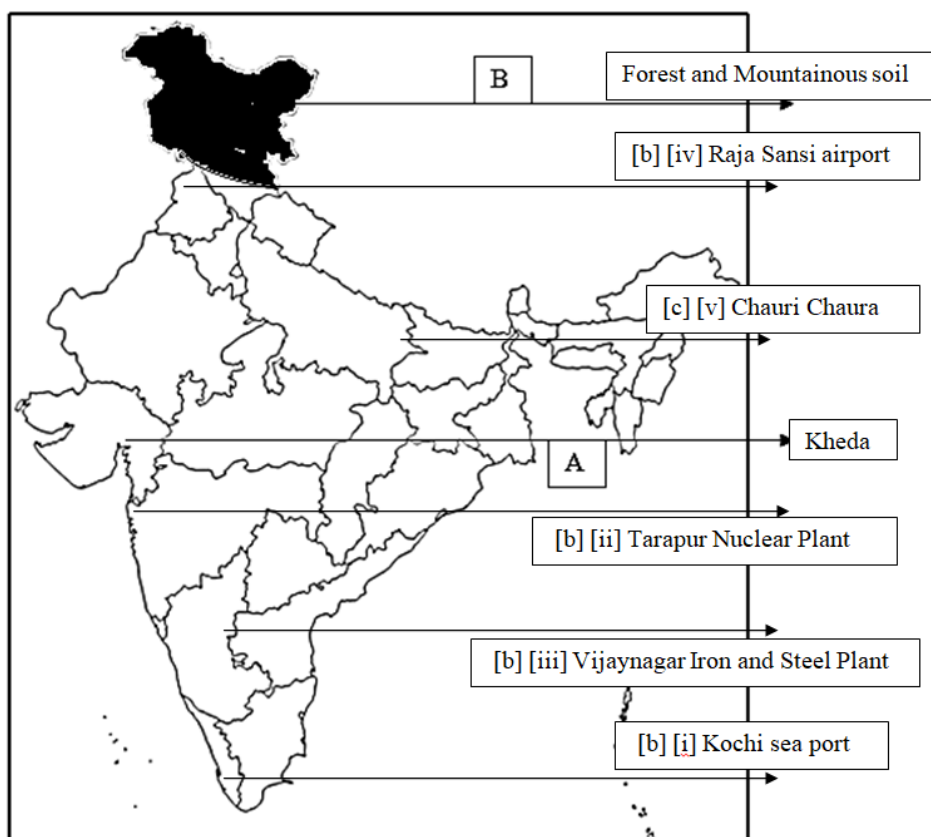
[ii] Tarapur nuclear power plant

[iii] Vijaynagar iron and steel plant

[iv] Raja Sansi International airport

[c] On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbol. [1]

[v] Chauri Chaura



NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 35. Any six may be attempted:

6 x 1 = 6

- [a] Name the place where the cotton mill workers' satyagraha was organised - AHMEDABAD
- [b] Name the place where the Congress session of December 1920 was held - NAGPUR
- [c] Name the state which is the leading producer of rubber - KERALA
- [d] Name the state where Naraura nuclear power plant is located – UTTAR PRADESH
- [e] Name the place where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International airport is located - KOLKATA
- [f] Name the state where Durgapur iron and steel plant is situated – WEST BENGAL
- [g] Name the state where Paradwip sea port is located - ODISHA