

TVSSC COMMON REVISION EXAMINATION-2019-2020**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)****MARKING SCHEME****Class : X**

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION - A		
1.	Ans : (C) (or) Ans :The caricature depicts Bismarck, chancellor of Germany as holding a whip (signifying that he is a ruthless man ruling with an iron hand) while leading the parliament. (or) Ans : i) Victor Emmanuel II (ii) Napoleon Bonaparte (iii) Metternich (iv) Giuseppe Mazzini (v) Otto von Bismarck	(1)
2.	Ans : (d)	(1)
3.	Ans : (ii), (iii), (i) (or) Ans : Poona Pact	(1)
4.	Ans : (a) Rinderpest (b) Indentured labour (Or) Ans : (i) b, (ii) c, (iii) a	(1)
5.	Ans : (c) (or) Ans : Jyotiba Phule (or) Ans : (a)	(1)
6.	Ans : (a) Forests – Renewable Resources (b) Fossil fuels – Non- Renewable Resources	($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$)
7.	Ans : Primitive tools like Hoe, Dao and Digging sticks have been replaced by tractors and modern machinery	(1)
8.	Ans: i) Wind ii) It is a clean energy resource	($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$)
9.	Ans : (a)	(1)
10.	Ans : (i) Gao (ii) West Bengal (iii) Odhissa (iv) Gujarat	(1)
11.	Ans : (c)	(1)

	<p>(vi) Freed peasants from serfdom and dues. (vii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. (viii) Transport and communication improved. (ix) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom uniform laws, standardized weights and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another. (x) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p>	
22.	<p>Ans: Developments which led to the launching of Non- Cooperation Movement:</p> <p>(i) Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha movements in various places. (ii) In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the to oppressive plantation system. (ii) Then in 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. (iv) In 1918, he went to Ahmadabad to organize a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. (v) In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. (vi) Rallies were organized in various places. (vii) At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj. (viii) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans: Problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non- Cooperation Movement were:</p> <p>(i) Talukdars and landlords posed high rent on land and variety of cesses. (ii) Various taxes were also implemented on them. (ii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farm without any payment. iv) They had no security of tenure and were evicted regularly. (v) They had no right over leased land. (vi) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Analyzed)</p>	(3)

23.	<p>Ans: (i) Britain began to import food grains from rest of the world. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.</p> <p>(ii) Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They started migrating to cities.</p> <p>(iv) Food prices fell and consumption in Britain rose.</p> <p>(v) Other countries: Russia, America and Australia sent food grains to meet the British demand.</p> <p>(vi) They required railways to link the ports.</p> <p>(vii) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans: (i) By the 1860s, weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.</p> <p>(ii) When the American Civil War broke out and Cotton supplies from the US were cut of, Britain turned to India.</p> <p>(iii) As raw cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In this situation weavers couldn't pay.</p> <p>(iv) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Analyzed)</p>	(3)
24.	<p>Ans: Source A: Issues of Caste Discrimination</p> <p>(1) Who was Jyotiba Phule?</p> <p>Ans: Jyotiba Phule was the maratha pioneer of low caste protest movement and a social reformer. He wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri.</p> <p>Source B: Workers in Factories</p> <p>(2) How did the message of nationalism propagate?</p> <p>Ans: The social reformers sponsored to set up libraries to educate mill workers or factories workers. They also tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.</p> <p>Source C: The Vernacular Press Act</p> <p>(3) What do you mean by the Vernacular Press Act?</p> <p>Ans: The Vernacular Press Act was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies in British India. It was passed in 1878.</p> <p>(4) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p>	(1+1+1=3)
25.	<p>Ans: Geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane in India</p> <p>(i) It is a tropical as well as sub-tropical crop so it requires a hot and humid climate</p>	(3)

	<p>with a temperature of 24°C to 27°C.</p> <p>(ii) It requires an annual rainfall between 75 to 100 cms.</p> <p>(ii) It can be grown on a variety of soils.</p> <p>(iv) Major sugarcane producing states of North India are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.</p> <p>(v) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans: The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment as:</p> <p>(i) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</p> <p>(ii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs.</p> <p>(iii) Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.</p> <p>(iv) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.</p> <p>(v) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.</p> <p>(vi) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p>	
26.	<p>Ans: Various steps taken by the government to boost the production of Jute are:</p> <p>(i) In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity.</p> <p>(ii) Improvement of quality.</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.</p> <p>(iv) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans. (i) The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India:</p> <p>(a) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.</p> <p>(b) Railways are useful in conducting business sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over long distances.</p> <p>(c) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.</p> <p>(ii) The following problems are being faced by the railways:</p> <p>(a) Travelling without ticket.</p> <p>(b) Thefts and damaging railway property.</p> <p>(c) Stopping of trains without any emergency or necessity</p> <p>(iii) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p>	(3)

27.

Ans: Power sharing is desirable in democracy because:

(i) Prudential reasons:

- (a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- (b) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (c) Imposing the will of majority, community Over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

(ii) Moral reasons

- (a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.
- (b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- (c) A legitimate government is one where citizens through participation, acquire a State in the system.
- (d) Any other Relevant points. (Any three points to be described)

(OR)

Ans. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:

- (i) A democratic government is people's own government.
- (ii) The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.
- (iii) People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
- (iv) People believe that democracy is suitable for their country.
- (v) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support which in itself is an outcome that cannot be ignored.
- (vi) Any other Relevant points.

(3)

(Any three points to be Analyzed)

(OR)

Ans: The democratic governments are better than other forms of governments because:

- (i) Democratic governments have formal Constitution, while it is not the case in other form of governments.
- (ii) They hold regular elections, while it is not the case in other form of governments.
- (iii) They have political parties, whereas there is no such thing in other form of governments.
- (iv) They guarantee rights to citizens, while it is not the case in the other form of governments.
- (v) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes, while it is not there in the other form of government.
- (vi) Such government accommodates social diversities, while no such thing in other form of government.
- (vii) Any other Relevant points. (Any three points to be Explained)

28.	<p>Ans: Public Sector</p> <p>(i) The government owns most of the assets and The provides all the services.</p> <p>(ii) The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits. Government raises money through taxes to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.</p> <p>(iii) Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.</p> <p>Private Sector:</p> <p>i) Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.</p> <p>(ii) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.</p> <p>(iii) Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Ltd.(RIL) are examples of private sector.</p> <p>(iv) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervised the banks in the following ways:</p> <p>(i) It monitors the balance kept by banks for day-to-day transactions.</p> <p>(ii) It checks that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small borrowers.</p> <p>(iii) Periodically, banks have to give details about lenders, borrowers and interest rate to RBI. It is necessary for securing public welfare. It avoids the bank to run the business with profit motive only. It also keeps a check on interest rate of credit facilities provided by bank. RBI makes sure that the loans from the banks are affordable and cheap.</p> <p>(iv) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Explained)</p>	(3)
SECTION - C		
29.	<p>Ans: This statement is given by Mahatma Gandhi:</p> <p>(i) It means that the earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's needs but in our greed greed and hurry to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these resources.</p> <p>(ii) In the name of development, we have indulged in activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, encroachment into forest lands, overuse of ground water, use of plastics, etc.</p> <p>(iii) The exploitation of natural resources not only harms the environment but may cripple the future generations of the development process itself.</p> <p>(iv) If fossil fuels are exhausted, the development of all countries would be at risk.</p> <p>(v) Thus, there is a need for conservation and judicious use of resources for development.</p> <p>(vi) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p>	(5)

	<p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans: Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers:</p> <p>(i) Globalization and greater competition among producers both local and foreign has been of advantageous to consumers, particularly the well off sections of urban areas.</p> <p>(ii) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(iii) People enjoy higher standards of living.</p> <p>(iv) But the impact of globalisation has not been uniform among producers and workers.</p> <p>(v) Services of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>(vi) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.</p> <p>(vii) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people.</p> <p>(viii) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Analyzed)</p>	
30.	<p>Ans: (i) Mining: Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars in states such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.</p> <p>(ii) Over irrigation: Over irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, has caused water logging and increase in salinity of Soil.</p> <p>(iii) Overgrazing: Overgrazing in states such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is a huge cause due to cattle population.</p> <p>(iv) Industries : Mineral processing industry like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust, this retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.</p> <p>(v) Industrial waste: Industrial effluents also have become a major source of land degradation.</p> <p>(vi) Any other Relevant points. (Any three points to be described)</p>	(5*1=5)
31.	<p>Source A : Romanticism and National Feeling:</p> <p>(1) What are the other aspect of idea of nationalism?</p> <p>Ans: The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nationalism. Romanticism is most accepted cultural movement which helped and expressed the nationalist feelings in Europe.</p>	(2+2+1=5)

	<p>Source B: Economic Hardship in Europe (2) What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe? Ans: The economic hardship in Europe refers to most of the European countries during 1830s faced more seekers of jobs than employment. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.</p> <p>Source C: The Revolution of the Liberals (3) What were the demand of Liberals? Ans: In the year of 1848, in many European countries liberal middle classes were emerged. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles. Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p>	
32.	<p>Ans. (i) The war created a new economic and political situation. (ii) It led to huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes, custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced. (iii) Prices increased, doubling between 1913-18. This hit the common people. (iv) Villagers were asked to supply soldiers and through force recruitment in rural areas. (v) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food. (vi) Spread of influenza epidemic and death of 12 to13 million people. (vii) Any other Relevant points. (Any three points to be described)</p>	(5)
33.	<p>Ans: The important reasons behind the end of Bretton Woods system are (i) Decline in economic power of the USA. (ii) Change in the international financial system. (iii) Unemployment in industrialized countries (iv) Shifting of production enterprises. (v) Changes in China.</p> <p>Detailed Answer: (i) Decline in economic power of the USA: (a) US dollar no longer commanded confidence (b) US dollar could not maintain its value in relation to gold. (c) Collapse of fixed exchange rates on floating exchange rates. (ii) Change in the international financial: The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were created to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. International financial system changed, and developing countries were forced to borrow from western commercial banks. (iii) Unemployment in industrialised countries: Industrial world was hit by unemployment. The number of unemployed started rising and people trudged long distances looking for any work they could find.</p>	(5)

	<p>(iv) Shifting to production enterprises : MNCs shifted their production units to Asian countries because of cheap labour and low wages.</p> <p>(v) Changes in China : China became an attraction destination for investment by foreign MNCs.</p> <p>(vi) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Ans. (i) The Manchester made cloth carried a label with 'Made in Manchester' written in bold. This assured the buyers of the quality of the cloth.</p> <p>(ii) The British manufacturers used images of Indian Gods and Goddesses on the labels. It symbolized the divine approval for the commodity. It also created familiarity with the Indian buyers.</p> <p>(iii) Manufacturers got calendars printed with the images of Gods and the advertisement of their products advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.</p> <p>(iv) The calendars were seen on the walls of hotels, tea shops, households, etc. These are used even by people who could not read.</p> <p>(v) Images of historical characters and heroes from the past were also displayed on calendars thus sending the message that the product was as worthy of respect as were these respectable characters.</p> <p>(vi) The Indian manufacturers printed the image of Bharat Mata and a nationalist message on the labels. They also printed Made in India on the labels thus appealing to the nationalist sentiments. Most of the baby products carried the image of Lord Krishna to appeal to the religious sentiments.</p> <p>(vii) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be described)</p>	
34.	<p>Ans: Communalism: It means attempts to promote religious ideas between groups of people which are identified as different communities.</p> <p>(i) Communalism can take various forms in politics:</p> <p>The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotype of religious of communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so of Common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre</p> <p>(v) Any other Relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be Explained)</p>	(1+4=5)

(OR)

Ans: (i) Lack of internal democracy: The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. Concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

(ii) Dynastic succession : Favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.

(iii) Money and muscle power: The third challenge is about growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

(iv) Meaningful choice: The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

(v) Any other Relevant point.

(Any three points to be Analyzed)

35. A & B

