



Class: - X
Time: - 3hours

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
(CODE: 087) MARKING SCHEMEE SET 1

Date: -8.1.2025
Marks: - 80

Q. No.	Key Answers	Marks
SECTION - A		
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20)		
1	c) R - Heroism - The tricolor	1
2	d) 6000/-	1
3	a) Brazil	1
4	d) The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.	1
5	d) Demarcation of wildlife Sanctuaries	1
6	c) II, III & IV	1
7	c) (iv) - (iii) - (i) - (ii)	1
8	d) Arhar	1
9	a) (i) and (ii) only	1
10	a) Kharif Crop	1
11	c) Feminist	1
12	a) Finland	1
13	b) El Dorado	1
14	d) There are disparities between rich and poor, where economic growth should be evenly distributed.	1
15	d) Democracy	1
16	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
17	b) Maxim Gorky	1
18	b) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government.	1
19	d) All of these.	1
20	c) CADB	1
SECTION - B		
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)		
21	<p>Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the dams of modern India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reason behind it <u>integrate development of agriculture</u> 2. The <u>village economy</u> with <u>rapid industrialisation</u> 3. <u>Growth of the urban economy.</u> <p>(Any two relevant points)</p>	2

23	<p>Distribution of powers between Centre and State:</p> <p>(i) The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government.</p> <p>(ii) Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs/banking come under union list of Central Government.</p> <p>(iii) Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade come under state Government under State list.</p> <p>(iv) Subject of common interest like education/marriage come under Concurrent list of both Centre and State Government.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	2
24	<p>For development, people do look at a mix of goals which not only focus on earning more but also on non-material aspect like <u>equal treatment, respect from others, dignity of labour, a safe and secure work environment, pollution free surroundings</u>, etc.</p>	2
SECTION - B		
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)		
25	<p>Social and religious reforms carried out with the help of Printing in India.</p> <p>(i) From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around religious issues.</p> <p>(ii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers.</p> <p>(iii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the spoken language of the ordinary people.</p> <p>Eg: Raja Rammohan Roy published the "Sambad Kaumudi" and the Hindu orthodoxy published the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his views</p>	3
26	<p>(A) Disguised unemployment does not help in productivity:</p> <p>(i) Disguised unemployment means that more number of people are employed in an economic activity than required.</p> <p>(ii) If these extra people are removed, there will be no effect on the production. They seem to be employed but actually they are not.</p> <p>(iii) The workforce is not being used to its potential. They divide the work but do not increase production.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>In the rural areas, the entire family is engaged in the production of crops on the same piece of land. If there are ten people in the family, three people can manage the production. If the extra seven people are removed the productivity will be the same. Their employment does not contribute to the output and it works in redundant manner and so it is a form of unemployment.</p> <p>Hence, it can be said that disguised or hidden unemployment does not help in productivity of a country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) (i) In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises workers in small scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transportation, etc.</p> <p>(ii) It also includes street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers, etc.</p> <p>(iii) Workers in this sector need protection from over exploitation, due to long working hours, no job security and no social security and health benefits.</p>	3

27	<p>The aims of Agenda-21 to achieve global sustainable development:</p> <p>(i) It aimed at achieving global sustainable development.</p> <p>(ii) The agenda was to combat environmental damage, poverty and diseases.</p> <p>(iii) It can be achieved through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs shared responsibilities.</p> <p>(iv) One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.</p>	3
28	<p>Horizontal power sharing:</p> <p>(i) Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, Executive and judiciary.</p> <p>(ii) Different organs of the government exercise different powers.</p> <p>(ii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers.</p> <p>(iv) This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	3
29	<p>Politics and religion go hand in hand:</p> <p>(i) Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not Hinduism or Islam but moral values are uniform in all religion He believed that politics must be guided by the morals and ethics drawn from religion.</p> <p>(ii) Human rights group in one country has argued that most of the victims of communal riots in India are people from religious minorities. They have demanded that the government should protect religious minorities.</p> <p>(iii) Women's movements have argued that "family laws" of all religions discriminate against women. So they have demanded that the government should change these laws them more equitable.</p>	3
SECTION - D		
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30	<p>(A) Geologists defined mineral as a "homogeneous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure" They are normally found in solid, liquid and gaseous states. India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, they are unevenly distributed:</p> <p>(i) Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.</p> <p>(ii) Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.</p> <p>(iii) Rajasthan with the rock systems of the Peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals.</p> <p>(iv) The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Energy saved is energy produced:</p> <p>(i) Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.</p> <p>(ii) Switching off electricity when not in use.</p> <p>(iii) Using power saving devices like stars appearing in electronic industries.</p> <p>(iv) Using CNG as fuel which is environmental friendly.</p> <p>(v) Increased use of renewable energy.</p> <p>(vi) Using biogas for domestic consumption in the rural areas.</p>	5 (1+4)

	(vii) Using non-conventional sources of energy. (Any other relevant point)	
31	<p>(A) cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century:</p> <p>The sense of collective belongingness among the Indians came from a united struggle of the people against the colonisers under whom they suffered oppression, suppression and cruelty. A variety of other cultural processes that helped in building the sense of collective belongings are as follows.</p> <p>(a) Personification of Bharat Mata: The image of country India was transformed as Bharat Mata first by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Later, other artists like Abanindranath Tagore too painted the image of Bharat Mata portraying her as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual figure. People began to pledge their devotion to her as a proof of nationalism.</p> <p>(b) National Song 'Vande Mataram': Bankim Chandra wrote "Vande Mataram" as a hymn to the motherland in his novel Anandamath. This song became so popular that it began to be sung widely in the nationalist movements.</p> <p>(c) Folklore: Nationalist leaders made every possible effort to collect folk songs and legends. Rabindranath Tagore himself began to revive folk songs, dances, folk tales, cultures, etc. Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of Tamil folktales The Folklore of Southern India.</p> <p>(d) Use of Icons and Symbols: During the Swadeshi movement, a tricolour was designed depicting signs and symbols used by both Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. Carrying and holding the flag during marches became a symbol of opposition.</p> <p>(e) Rediscovery of India's Past: British colonisers portrayed Indians as backward and primitive. Nationalists thought it necessary to discover India's glorious past. They wrote about the achievements made by the Indians in the field of art, science, mathematics, etc. and urged Indians also to take pride in India's great glory.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	5
	OR	
	<p>(B) Civil Disobedience Movement means to disobey the rule of the British Government. For example, Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and in many places forests people violated forests laws as they went to Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle.</p> <p>(i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement.</p> <p>(ii) Rich peasants participated in the movement as they meant swaraj as a struggle against high revenue demand.</p> <p>iii) Rich peasants organised their community to support the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(iv) The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords.</p> <p>(v) Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the congress was unwilling to support 'No Rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationships between the poor peasants and the congress remained uncertain.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+2+2

<p>32</p>	<p>(A) Democratic government is a legitimate government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. 2. Ensures decision will be based on norms and procedures so a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has right and the means to examines the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. 3. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. 4. If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of this expected outcome, you would look for the following practices and institutions. 5. Regular, free and fair elections: open public debate on major polices and legislations: and citizens right to information about the government and its functioning. The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed record on this. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious relations among citizens:</p> <p>Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens as it gives to its citizens a sound political system based on social equality. We can prove the statement by citing the following instances.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics. (ii) Every citizen has the right to vote and right to contest election. (iii) Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens. (iv) In democracy, government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal literacy rate. (v) In the social sphere, democracy tries to help its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions and providing social equality to its citizens. (vi) Democratic governments try to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanisms which can negotiate differences. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>(A) Necessary for the banks and cooperatives to increase their lending facilities in rural areas:</p> <p>It is necessary for formal sources like banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas because of the following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Formal sources are far behind in meeting the needs of the people in rural areas. Informal sources like moneylenders, traders have taken the rural areas under their influence. (b) Informal sources charge a high rate of interest from the borrowers which makes it difficult for them to repay the loan. They get trapped in the debt-trap. (c) Informal sources are not under any supervision from any authorised institution. They behave arbitrarily in terms of giving loans and setting terms of credit. (d) The rich have better access to formal sources whereas poor are forced to depend on informal sources. Equal distribution of credit facilities is, therefore, required and is the need of the hour, so that the poor can also avail cheap and timely credit facilities. 	

	<p>(e) Formal sources of credit can help people in rural areas to avail other benefits like cold storage facilities, subsidised seeds and other agricultural inputs. (Any other relevant point)</p>	5
OR		
	<p>(B) Function of Self-Help Groups (SHGs): A Self-Help Group is an innovative way to organise rural and urban poor, particularly women. The following points sum up the functioning of Self-Help Groups.</p> <p>(a) Typically, a SHG has 15-20 members belonging to one neighbourhood. They meet and pool their savings regularly. Savings per member may vary as per the capacity of the member.</p> <p>(b) The group advances loan to its members at a nominal interest rate without any collateral.</p> <p>(c) Most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the group members themselves. The group decides whether loan is to be granted or not, purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc.</p> <p>(d) It is the group that is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In case of non-repayment by any member, all the members seriously follow up the repayment.</p> <p>(e) The regular meetings of the group provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. (Any other relevant point)</p>	
SECTION - E		
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (Q. 34 to 36) (4X3=12)		
34	<p>(i) It was elected by the body of active citizens. (ii) It formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. (iii) When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.</p>	4 (1+1+2)
35	<p>(i) In India industrial development is a precondition for poverty and precondition for eradication, unemployment and poverty from our country. (ii) Manufacturing is the process of creating goods in large quantities after turning raw material into more valuable finished goods. Because it not only aids in modernizing agriculture but also serves as the foundation of our economy, it is regarded as the backbone of development. (iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.</p>	4 (1+2+1)
36	<p>(i) Primary Sector (ii) Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. (iii) Tertiary Sector</p>	4 (1+2+1)

SECTION - F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37
(A+B)

2+3



Note: The following questions for visually impaired candidates only Lieu of Q. No. 37(b)

1) Kolkata/Calcutta	1
2) Champaran in Bihar	1
3) Karnataka	1
4) Uttar Pradesh	1
5) Odisha	1
6) Gujarat	1