



**Date: 13/09/23**  
**GRADE: X**

**TERM 1 Marking Scheme (2023-24)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Max marks: 80**  
**Time: 3 Hour**

### **General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## **SECTION-A**

### **Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)**

**(20x1M = 20M)**

Q1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- a) 1920
- b) 1915
- c) 1921
- d) 1914

Ans. a) 1915

Q2. What did the idea of Satyagraha emphasize ?

- a) the power of truth and the need to search for truth, and physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor

- b) need to search for truth, and use physical force
- c) fight with arguments and violence
- d) agitation and violence

Ans. a) the power of truth and the need to search for truth, and physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor

Q3. Which areas did Gandhi organise the satyagraha?

- a) Champaran in Bihar and Ahmedabad
- b) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
- c) Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
- d) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat

Ans. b) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad

Q4. What was the Rowlatt Act of 1919?

- a) detention after trial for 3 years
- b) no hearing of cases
- c) detention of prisoners for 3 years without trial
- d) allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years

Ans. d) allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years

Q5. When did the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?

- a) 13 April, 1919
- b) 10 April 1920
- c) 10 April, 1919
- d) 13 April 1920

Ans. a) 13 April, 1919

Q.6 Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?

- A) Power is shared among governments at different levels.
- B) Power is shared among different organs of government.

C) Power is shared among different social groups.  
D) Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A and C
- (d) A, C and D

Ans. (a) A, B, C, D

Q7.The system of Panchayat Raj involves:

- (a) Village, block and district levels
- (b) Village and state levels
- (c) Village, district and state levels
- (d) Village, state and union levels

Ans (a) Village, block and district levels

Q.8 Which one of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together federations'?

- (a) USA
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

Ans.d) India

Q.9 When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- (a) Biological difference between men and women
- (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
- (c) Unequal child sex ratio
- (d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

Ans. (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

Q10.The distinguishing feature of communalism is:

- (a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.
- (b) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

- (c) A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (d) A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism.

Ans.a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

Q11. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:

- (a) Renewable resources
- (b) Reserve
- (c) Community resources
- (d) Non-renewable resources

Ans. d) Non-renewable resources

Q12. Red soil is reddish in colour due to:

- (a) high clay content
- (b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil
- (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks
- (d) high moisture content

Ans. (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks

Q13. Several virgin forests preserved in the pristine form are called \_\_\_\_

- a) Sacred Forests
- b) Sacred Groves
- c) Sacred Trees
- d) Sacred Plants

Ans. Sacred Groves

Q.14 Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?

- a) Joint forest management
- b) Beti Bachao Andolan
- c) Chipko Movement
- d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

Ans. d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

Q15. In which one the following states Periyar tiger reserves located?

- a) Kerala
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Tamil Nadu

- d) West Bengal  
Ans. a) kerala

Q.16 What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?

- (a) Expansion of rural banking
- (b) More days of work and better wages
- (c) Metal roads for transportation
- (d) Establishment of a high school

Ans. (b) More days of work and better wages

Q.17 Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- (d) The average income includes the value of property held.

Ans. (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.

Q.18 Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?

- (a) RBI
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Central Bank of India

Ans.a)RBI

Q19 What is the main source of income of a bank?

- (a) Bank charges that the depositors pay for ; keeping their money safe is the main ; source of the bank's income.
- (b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.
- (c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.
- (d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.

Ans. (b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.

Q.20 A typical Self Help Group usually has

- (a) 100-200 members
- (b) 50-100 members
- (c) less than 10 members
- (d) 15-20 members

Ans.d)15-20 members

## SECTION -B

### Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21 to Q.24)

(2x4=8M)

Q.21. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered a novel way to resist injustice?

**Ans.** Gandhian Satyagraha was considered a novel way to resist injustice because:

- One could win the battle through nonviolence.
- This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
- People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept the truth through the use of violence.

OR

Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. (any 3 points)

**Ans.** Non-Cooperation Movement was started in India because of the following reasons:

- Atrocities on Indians after the First World War.
- Refusal of demand of Swaraj.
- The passing of the Rowlatt Act.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Khilafat Andolan
- Congress passed a resolution on Non-Cooperation Movement with a thumping majority.

Q.22. What is the importance of judiciary in a federal government?

**Ans.** In a federal system, the judiciary has to perform an additionally important role as the guardian of the constitution and the arbiter of disputes between the centre and states. It acts as an independent and impartial umpire between the central government and state governments as well as among the states.

Q.23. State any two goals of development other than income.

**Ans.** The two goals of development other than income are

- Everyone needs to live. Without respect, we can't live in society. Every person needs proper equality or respect. Whenever he or she lives or works they need only respect. Suppose in a company from a CEO to a Peon need respect to work and in families as well as.
- Freedom is like the quality of life. From a child to a person everyone needs freedom to spend his or her life.

Q.24. What is the importance of natural resource? Why is it necessary to conserve them?

Ans. Resources are important for the development of any country. For example, fossil fuels are essential to generate energy, mineral resources are important for industrial development, etc.

Necessary to conserve resources because:

- (i) Their irrational consumption and over utilisation have led to socio-economic and environmental problems.
- (ii) It takes million of years for the formation of natural resources.
- (iii) Natural resources are available in fixed quantity and they are non – renewable.

## SECTION -C

### **Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)**

**(3x5=15M)**

Q.25 How did the First World War help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India?

**Ans. The First World War helped in the growth of the nationalist movement in India in the following ways:**

- The war created a new economic and political situation.
- It led to an increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes (customs duties were raised and income tax introduced).
- The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
- War led to the forced recruitment of people.
- Acute shortage of food led to famine and misery.
- This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Millions of people perished as a result of famines and epidemics.
- Indians began to realize that they were drawn into the war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.

Q.26 State any three important features of Federalism.

Ans. The power is distributed among the executive, judiciary and legislative.

- The national government shares powers with the provincial governments.
- Government power is divided between different levels of government.
- Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.

Q.27 How are religious differences expressed in politics?

**Ans.**

- Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
- Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. They have demanded that the government take special steps to protect religious minorities.
- The women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. So they have demanded that government should change these laws to make them more equitable.

OR

What was the Feminist movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.

Ans. Feminist Movement was a radical movement that demanded equality for women in personal and family life apart from politics, society, and the educational field.

The political demands of the Feminist Movements in India are-

- More women representatives in local government.
- More political representatives for women by having elected women representatives.
- Reserving at least 1/3rd of the seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for women.

Q.28 "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life.

Ans. (i) Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(ii) Many forest dependent communities directly depends on them for food,



drink, medicine, culture, spirituality etc.

(iii) Forest provide us timber.

(iv) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, grass, charcoal, fruits, flowers, etc.

Q.29 State three disadvantages of the barter system.

Ans.Barter System is a system of exchange in which one commodity is exchanged for another commodity.

Drawbacks of Barter Systems:

1. Lack of double coincidence of wants.
2. Lack of a common measure of value.
3. Indivisibility of certain goods.
4. Difficulty in making deferred payments.
5. Difficulty in storing value.

## SECTION-D

### **Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)**

**(5x4=20M)**

Q.30 How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?

**Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement unfolded in the cities and towns of India in the following ways:**

- The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
- Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges
- Headmasters and teachers resigned.
- Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods.
- Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

OR

Explain any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.

**Ans.** Gandhiji, in 1919, decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919.

Provisions of the Rowlatt Act were:

- It gave the government the power to repress any political activity or demonstration.
- It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The British government could arrest anyone and search any place without a warrant.

The Rowlatt Act was opposed by Indians in the following ways:

- A non-violent civil disobedience against the unjust law began.
- Rallies were organized in various cities.
- Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- Shops were closed down in protest.

Q.31 Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?

**Answer:**

- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
- Even if they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- Bank loans require proper documents and a collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
- Informal lenders like moneylenders know the borrower personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without a collateral.
- The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylender even without repaying their earlier loans.
- However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest, keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

OR

Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.

**Ans.** Significance of RBI in the Indian economy:

- i. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
- ii. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- iii. The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- iv. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.

- v. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.
- vi. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

Q.32. Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.

Ans. The major threats to the tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc.

- Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the most well-publicized wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.

- Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.

-Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand,  
-Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal,  
-Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh,  
-Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan,  
-Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam,  
-Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

OR

Write about the types and Distribution of forest and wildlife resources in India.

Ans. In India, forest and wildlife resources are owned and managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments. These are classified under the following categories.

- **1.Reserved Forests:** More than half of the total forest land in India has been declared reserved forests.
- **2.Protected Forests:** Forest Department has declared one-third of the total forest area as protected forest.
- **3.Unclassed Forests:** These are the forests and wastelands which belong to both government and private individuals and communities.
- North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests.
- **4.Reserved and protected forests** are also referred to as

permanent forests, which are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.

Q.33. How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain.

**Ans.** The beneficial influence of religion:

- It can make politics value-based.
- Religious communities can politically express their needs and interest.
- Political authority can monitor all religious discrimination and oppression.

Problematic influence of religion:

- Political parties will try to make political gains by pitting one group against another.
- State power may be used to establish the domination of one religious group over another.
- Communalism always leads to violence and riots.
- It can disintegrate a country.
- It distorts the secular values of the country.

OR

Mention the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

**Ans.** The constitutional provisions that make India a 'secular state' are as follows:

- There is no official religion in the Indian state.
- Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- It provides all individuals and communities the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- The constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- It allows the state to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religion to ensure equality within religious communities.

## SECTION-E

### Case Study Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

(4X3=12M)

**Q34. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

**Why was there dissatisfaction among Sri Lankan Tamils?**

- (a) The Sri Lankan government had followed the principle of majoritarianism.
- (b) The Sri Lankan government did not follow the principle of power sharing.
- (c) The government of Sri Lanka gave preference to Sinhalas.
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

**(ii) What were the steps taken by the government of Sri Lanka to alienate Tamils?**

- (a) Non-recognition to Tamil language
- (b) Preference through Sinhalas in education and jobs
- (c) State protection to Buddhism
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

**(iii) Which areas of Sri Lanka had the majority of Sinhalas?**

- (a) Southern part
- (b) Western part
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

**(iv) What were the main demands of Tamils?**

- (a) Independence in areas occupied by Tamils
- (b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils
- (c) Recognition of Hinduism as the state religion
- (d) To drive out Sinhallas from Sri Lanka

Ans. (b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils

**Q.35 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

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. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws: Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religion, same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

**i) Communal politics is based on what idea:**

- a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- b) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is not the principal basis of social community.

c) Communal politics is based on the idea that killing is the principal basis of social community.

d) Communal politics is based on the idea that animal is the principal basis of social community.

Ans. a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

**ii) Can people who belong to different religions belong to same family laws?**

- a) they cannot
- b) they can
- c) Maybe,they can
- d) Either yes or no

Ans.a) They cannot

**iii) What does the extreme form of communalism leads to?**

- a) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- b) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
- c) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- d) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

Ans. a) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one

nation.

**iv) What is the belief about people who follow different religions?**

- a) It believes that people who follow different religions can belong to the Family laws.
- b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.
- c) It believes that people who follow different religions can convert laws.
- d) It believes that people who follow different religions can make different government.

Ans. b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.

**Q.36 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socioeconomic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

- (i) Resources are vital for**  
(a) Developmental activity



- (b) Commercial activity
- (c) Social activity
- (d) Environmental activity

Ans. (a) Developmental activity

**(ii) Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to**

- (a) Social Problems
- (b) Commercial Problems
- (c) Environmental Problems
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d) All of the above

**(iii) "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vinoba Bhave

Ans. b) Mahatma Gandhi

**(iv) What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past?**

- (a) Ocean conservation
- (b) Soil conservation
- (c) Biodiversity conservation
- (d) Resource conservation

Ans. (d) Resource conservation

## SECTION-F

**Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)**

**(2+3=5M)**

Q.37a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- B. The Calling off the Non-cooperation Movement

Q.37b) Identify the Locations and write the correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- i) Movement of Indigo Planters
- ii) Peasant Satyagraha
- iii) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

Label it correctly on the map given Below and attach it to the answer script.

