

CBSE

Marking Scheme SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087) CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24


Time Allowed: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 80 General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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
5. **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.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **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).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

SECTION A		
MCQs (1X20=20)		
1.	Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below. The movement broke colonial laws and also refused cooperation with the British. a. Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement b. Civil Disobedience movement c. Non Cooperation Movement d. Quit India Movement	1

2.	<p>In Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hydel power production ii. Irrigation iii. Transportation iv. Cleaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. i and iv b. ii and i c. Only iii d. Only ii 	1									
3.	<p>Read the data given below and answer the question.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="240 573 1366 804"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>State</i></th> <th><i>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births(2018)</i></th> <th><i>Literacy rate% (2017-18)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Haryana</i></td> <td><i>30</i></td> <td><i>82</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Kerala</i></td> <td><i>7</i></td> <td><i>94</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As per the data given above, why has Kerala a low infant mortality rate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. b. It has adequate provision of basic health and cultural facilities. c. It has adequate provision of basic social and educational facilities. d. It has adequate provision of basic health and technical facilities. 	<i>State</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births(2018)</i>	<i>Literacy rate% (2017-18)</i>	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>94</i>	1
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<i>Haryana</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>82</i>									
<i>Kerala</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>94</i>									
4.	<p>Match the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 1133 1291 1330"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A)Reserved Forests</td> <td>i)North Eastern States</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B)Protected Forests</td> <td>ii)Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C)Unclassed Forests</td> <td>iii)Haryana</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A(i), B(ii), C(iii) b. A(iii), B(ii), C(i) c. A(i), B(iii), C(ii) d. A(ii),B(iii),C(i) 	A)Reserved Forests	i)North Eastern States	B)Protected Forests	ii)Andhra Pradesh	C)Unclassed Forests	iii)Haryana	1			
A)Reserved Forests	i)North Eastern States										
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5.	<p>Which demand of the Srilankan Tamils was repeatedly denied?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Their demand of separate electorate b. Their demand for freedom of expression. c. Their demand for the right to vote. d. Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils. 	1									

<p>6.</p>	<p>Which of the following statements accurately describes a “community government”?</p> <p>i. ‘Community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.</p> <p>ii. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.</p> <p>iii. This government has the power regarding economical, educational and language-related issues.</p> <p>iv. ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, Spanish and German-speaking – no matter where they live.</p> <p>a. Only i</p> <p>b. Only 3</p> <p>c. Only 4</p> <p>d. Both i and ii</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Power sharing is desirable.</p> <p>Reason(R): Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of</p> <p>c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong</p> <p>d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>Mr. Y needs a loan for buying fertilisers to enhance crop production. He borrows loan from a bank as it is</p> <p>i) Cheap and affordable since rate of interest is lower</p> <p>ii) free from falling into a debt trap</p> <p>iii) going to ask him to sell his property</p> <p>iv) free of interest</p> <p>a. Only i</p> <p>b. iii and iv</p> <p>c. i and ii</p> <p>d. Only ii</p>	<p>1</p>

<p>9.</p>	<p>Why do you think power is shared among different organs of government i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary called horizontal distribution of power? What does it result in?</p> <p>a. because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.</p> <p>b. because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in an imbalance of power among various institutions.</p> <p>c. because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise the same powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.</p> <p>d. because it does not allow different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Identify the person in the painting from the options given below. He was described as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.</p>  <p>a. Metternich</p> <p>b. Mazzini</p> <p>c. Garibaldi</p> <p>d. Cavour</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10</p> <p>Q. Which of the following does the symbol “broken chains “stand for? a. Freedom</p> <p>b. Strength</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>c. willingness to make peace</p> <p>d. Heroism</p>	
11.	<p>Identify the reason as to why MNC's would like to collaborate with India in producing goods. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options:</p> <p>i. India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production.</p> <p>ii. It also has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services. This means 50-60 percent cost savings for the MNC.</p> <p>iii. It's the cheapest manufacturing location.</p> <p>iv. It's close to the markets in the US and Europe.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a. Statements i and ii are appropriate.</p> <p>b. Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.</p> <p>c. All the statements are appropriate.</p> <p>d. Only statement iv is appropriate.</p>	1
12.	<p>Which of the following statements is not true about Democracy?</p> <p>a. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.</p> <p>b. It is free of corruption.</p> <p>c. It is expected to produce good governments.</p> <p>d. Guarantees rights of citizens.</p>	1
13.	<p>Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that took place in India prior to independence.</p> <p>i. Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed.</p> <p>ii. Boycott of the Simon Commission</p> <p>iii. Quit India Movement launched.</p> <p>iv. Salt march and the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a. iv, iii, ii, i</p> <p>b. ii, i, iv,iii</p> <p>c. i, iv, iii, ii</p> <p>d. i, ii, iii, iv</p>	1
14.	<p>Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. Identify the right.</p> <p>a. Right to work</p> <p>b. Right to Freedom</p> <p>c. Right to livelihood</p> <p>d. Right against Exploitation</p>	1

15.	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I: From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘ a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none.’</p> <p>Statement II: Hickey also published a lot of gossip about the Company’s senior officials in India.</p> <p>a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect. b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect b. Both (i) & (ii) are correct</p>	1
16.	<p>Identify the main aim of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992</p> <p>a) Protection of Environment and socio-economic development b) Protection of Environment and cultural development c) Protection of water and socio-economic development d) Protection of Earth and socio-economic development</p>	1
17.	<p>Which among the following is not a component of a political party?</p> <p>a) The leaders b) The active members c) The voters d) The followers</p>	1
18.	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I In Globalisation besides the movements of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected.</p> <p>Statement II Countries can be connected through the movement of people. between countries.</p> <p>a. Statement i and ii are right. b. Statement i, ii and iii are right. c. Statement iii is right. d. Only statement iv is right.</p>	1
19.	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis. Reason(R): They are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties.</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A b. Both(A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A. c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	1

20	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I: The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.</p> <p>Statement II: They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a high interest rate.</p> <p>a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is false. b) Statement I is false and Statement II is correct. c) Both Statements are incorrect d) Both Statements are correct</p>	1
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SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21.	<p>Q: My friend's grandfather had gone to Belgium during the 1950's and 1960's and worked in a chocolate factory. He expressed that 'he witnessed tensions between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking communities during this time in Belgium'. Justify his statement with two reasons.</p> <p>Ans: During the 1950's and 1960's the minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.</p> <p>He said the tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.</p>	2
22.	<p>(A) 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre -modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.' Substantiate the statement with illustrations.</p> <p>The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. There were several silk routes, over land and by sea that brought together regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.</p> <p>1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.</p> <p>2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. (any 1 illustration)</p>	2

	OR	
	<p>(B) 'All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked.' Justify this statement with illustrations.</p> <p>Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.</p> <p>They carried with them goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.1. Spread of disease-carrying germs can also be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.</p> <p>2. Around 3000 BC Indus valley civilisation had trade links with present-day West Asia.</p> <p>3. For more than millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa. (ANY 1 illustration)</p>	
23.	<p>Mr. Singh grows rice in Punjab. How does he ensure higher productivity of the crop?</p> <p>The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. He must be using all these to ensure higher productivity.</p>	2
24.	<p>Distinguish between unitary and federal systems of government.</p> <p>Ans.Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.</p> <p>However, in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.</p>	2
SECTION C		
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5-15)		
25.	<p>Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture helped in the growth of nationalism in India?</p> <p>Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.</p> <p>-They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Attempts to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protest.</p> <p>This in turn led to a renewed cycle of persecution and protests. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India.</p>	3

<p>26.</p>	<p>(A); Mr. Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in rural areas?</p> <p>Ans. The other three who are not required should take up different jobs that would increase the total family income. For example, they can be employed in projects like building of dams, canals or roads in the village.</p> <p>-Government can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops, or make better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere.</p> <p>- Promotion of industries like setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes and onions and sell them when the price is good.</p> <p>- In villages near forest areas, they can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets and thus generate employment.</p> <p>-Government can plan to give loans at lower rates of interest to people in rural areas to start something new thereby solving problems of underemployment. (Any 3 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B): Sunil and Raman did their graduation from the same college. Sunil got employed in an unorganised sector and was unhappy whereas Raman got employed in an organised sector and was happy. Why do you think so? Write any 3 points of difference between the two sectors.</p> <p>Ans.-Raman was happy because in the organised sector they enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from their employers as they get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.</p> <p>-Whereas Sunil was unhappy because the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>“Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area.” Justify the statement with any 3 relevant points.</p> <p>Ans. Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area.</p> <p>- It could be tourism, or the regional craft industry, or new services like IT etc.</p> <p>-Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government.</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.</p> <p>-A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.</p> <p>- Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work. These are some ways by which jobs would be created thereby increasing the income and employment for people in that area.(Any 3 points reqd).</p>	
28.	<p>“The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.” Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. This balance of power depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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</p>	3
29.	<p>Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector is becoming so popular in India? Substantiate your answer giving any 3 reasons.</p> <p>Ans. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.</p> <p>Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.</p> <p>Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private</p>	3

schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.

Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Nevertheless, the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30

(A): Analyze the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion which is caused due to natural forces. Enumerate the natural forces which lead to soil erosion.

5

There are various measures which can be adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces.

-Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.

- Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.

- Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.

- Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.

OR

(B): "There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation." Substantiate the statement with illustrations.

There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation.

-Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.

-Planting of shelterbelts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.

- Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

(A): Do you agree that the period of 1848 was considered as a phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Elucidate with suitable examples.

- 1848, in many European countries a revolution led by the educated middle classes was underway along with the revolts of the poor, unemployed, peasants and workers.
- In France, in February 1848 Emperor abdicated the throne and a republic based on universal male suffrage was proclaimed.
- In other parts of Europe such as in Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes demanded a Constitution along with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- In German speaking areas a large number of political associations (members were middle class educated professionals, businessmen and well off artists) came together in Frankfurt and decided to vote for an All German National Assembly. On 18th May 1848, 831 elected representatives assembled in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul. They drafted a Constitution for the German nation to be headed by a constitutional monarch. Under these conditions they offered the crown to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. The parliament which was dominated by the middle class ignored the demands of the artisans and workers and consequently lost their support. Finally, troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.
- The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one. A large number of women had participated actively in the liberal movement. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the German National Assembly. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery. So one feels the period of 1848 was considered as a phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe.

OR

(B): Analyze the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

-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.

-One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. 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

	<p>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.</p> <p>-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.</p>	
32	<p>(A) Can you imagine a modern democratic country without political parties? Justify your answer giving relevant points.</p> <p>Ans. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. - The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. <p>Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By looking at the non-party based elections to the panchayat in many states. Although the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This is exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world, whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing -The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government and to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. - Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B): 'The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.' Justify the statements with relevant points referring to India and stating the reason for her evolution into this system.</p> <p>Ans. One sees several parties compete for power, and when more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. -When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections– the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. 	5

	<p>-The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</p> <p>- India has evolved a multiparty system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.</p>	
33.	<p>(A): Miss X wants to start a terracotta artefacts store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How can banks and cooperatives help her and helping such people will lead to overall development of the country?</p> <p>Ans.- Banks and cooperative societies need to lend money.</p> <p>-This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.</p> <p>-They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.</p> <p>-They could set up new industries or trade in goods. This will prevent Miss. X from falling into debt trap, dependence on money lenders and traders i.e. the informal sources of credit and thereby multiplying her income which will lead to her better standard of living.</p> <p>-Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B): Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement highlighting the significance of the modern form of money in India.</p> <p>Ans.- In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.</p> <p>-People with the help of money can purchase whatever he needs. No goods or other items are needed for exchange any more. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.</p> <p>-Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own.</p> <p>-It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.</p>	5
SECTION E		
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)		

<p>34</p>	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi’s letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji’s ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water</p> <p>Q1. What did Gandhiji’s letter to Lord Irwin state? The letter stated that if the demands were not fulfilled by 11thMarch, then the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign.</p> <p>Q2. Why did Gandhiji march to Dandi? Ans. Lord Irwin was unwilling to negotiate and so Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. He walked from his ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi and manufactured salt.</p> <p>Q3. Gandhiji chose to defy salt tax in the civil disobedience movement. Substantiate the statement giving reasons.</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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<p>35</p>	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.</p> <p>1.How do women collect water in Rajasthan? Ans. Women collected and stored water by balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) and travelling long distances to get water.</p> <p>2. Why is water scarcity in most areas caused? Ans. Water scarcity is caused due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.</p> <p>3.Do you think rainwater harvesting can help in this state? Give reasons to justify your answer. Ans.Yes, rain water harvesting can help as agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.</p> <p>Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.</p> <p>1.Do you think an enhanced income is the only goal of one's life? Substantiate your answer with illustrations.</p>	<p>2</p>

Ans. Equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. All these are important goals besides an enhanced income. We don't live by just material needs. Friends in our lives are very important and their friendship mean a lot in our lives.

2. Which factors would you consider before you accept a job?

I would consider accepting a job which gives me the required pay along with facilities for my family and the time to spend with them. It should have a good working atmosphere enabling good opportunity to learn and job security. I should have a sense of security and freedom.

2

SECTION F

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

37 a. 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. Indian National congress session at this place in 1927. Madras
B. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. Amritsar

2

37 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

3

- i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra. Pune
- ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand. Bokaro
- iii. A seaport located in West Bengal. Haldia
- iv. The tallest dam in India. Tehri Dam

