



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X
DATE: 14/09/2024

MARKING SCHEME

Duration: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A

MCQ (1×20 =20)

1. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct? 1
d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.
2. Who said, “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”? 1
c) Metternich
3. The Simon Commission was boycotted because: 1
a) It did not include any Indian members
4. What was the main aim of the Rowlett Act? 1
b) To curb political activities
5. What does Satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options. 1
b) ‘Satyagraha’ does not inflict pain, it is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
6. which of the following statements is correct- 1
b). In Brussels majority speak in French language
7. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances? 1
a) Horizontal distribution of powers
8. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A): Subjects such as agriculture, police, and prisons come under the State List as per the Constitution.
Reason (R): Union Government, under special circumstances, can make laws on subjects mentioned in the State List if the State Government is not functioning according to Constitutional provisions.
c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
9. Which of the following statements are true regarding communal politics? 1
d) All of the above
10. What does this cartoon say? 1
Which statements are correct? 1
d) I, II, III, & IV
11. “M” gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? 1

Clues:

a) Clue i

12. What is the first step in Process of Resource Planning? 1

a) Identifying, inventing, surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative measurement and estimation of the resources across regions of the country

13. Identify the crop with the help of the following information: 1

b) Maize

14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

d) A is false but R is true.

15. Which of the followings are Rainwater Harvesting Techniques? 1

d).All of these

16. Study the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which of the following sectors of the economy? 1

a) Primary

17. Which one of the following states has the highest Human Development Index? 1

d) Kerala

18. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the Correct from the given options. 1

c) Only II and III are correct

19. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. Which of the following statements is correct? 1

a) Service sector contributes more than half of the GDP of India.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×4=8)

21. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? 2

It was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people of the region were broadly known as Slavs. A large part was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Gradually, independence was declared from them. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, made this region very explosive

OR

What were the ideas of Romantic artists and poets on nationalism?

Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science. Instead it focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

22. Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy 2

Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy: In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs. The Constitution provided for State protection and fostering of Buddhism.

23. Explain any two reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years. 2

24. Why is per capita income as criteria of development not accepted? 2

1. It hides disparities

2. It fails to bridge the gap between rich and poor.

3. Creates a class of 'haves' and 'have nots'.

SECTION C

SHORTANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3×5=15)

25. Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was the Movement launched? 3

Khilafat movement was a united struggle launched by Muhammed Ali and Shaukat Ali with the cooperation of Mahatma Gandhi. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. There were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor, the spiritual head of the Islam world. The Sultan was deprived of real authority even over those territories which were left under his control. This angered the Muslims in India. To defend the powers of Khalifa and to avert harsh peace treaty to be imposed on the Ottoman Empire the Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in Bombay.

OR

Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

Talukdars and landlords demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other taxes from the peasants. Peasants had to do begar and work at the landlords' farms without any payment.

As tenants they had no security of tenure and were being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

26. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India. 3

Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.

Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.

Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today, e.g., Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.

27. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth?

Explain the conditions.

3

28. "People can have different developmental goals." Explain the statement with examples. 3

Different people have different goals for development because their needs, wants, 3) and ways of living vary from one another. Additionally, people come from different social, cultural, and economic backgrounds, which influences their developmental objectives. People seek things that are most important to them, i.e., which can fulfill their aspirations or desires.

At times, two persons or groups of persons may seek conflicting things.

But development for one may not be developed for the other.

It may even be destructive for the other.

The process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region, local community, or individual are improved is called development.

□ People's developmental goals are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

29. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

3

- **Rock dam:** To block the flow of water, rocks are piled high. This stops gullies and additional soil loss.
- **Contour barriers:** Barriers along contours are constructed using soil, grass, and stones. To collect water, trenches are made in front of the barriers.
- **Intercropping:** To prevent the soil from being washed away by rain, different crops are sown at various times and grown in alternate rows.
- **Contour Ploughing:** Ploughing parallel to a hill slope's contours creates a natural barrier that prevents water from flowing down the slope. This practice is known as contour ploughing.

OR

List the problems which resulted due to indiscriminate use of resources by man.

1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of individuals.
2. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. rich and poor.
3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

SECTION D

LONGANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5×4=20)

30. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

5

Formation of the nation-state was not due to sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.

The primary identities of people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Scottish people were forbidden from speaking their Gaelic language and from wearing their national dress. Many were driven out of their homeland.

Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the UK in 1801. This was achieved by the English helping the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over the Catholics.

The symbols of the New Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language were actively promoted, and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

OR

Describe any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the territories he conquered.

- (i) Established equality before law.
- (ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- (iii) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (iv) Granted the right to property to French citizens.
- (v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- (vi) Eliminated restrictions on guilds in town.
- (viii) Made efforts to improve transport and communication. (Any 5 points)

31. Briefly explain any five features of federalism

5

There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

32. What are ‘Institutional Reforms’? Enlist various institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government to bring about improvements in agriculture. 5

Institutional reforms:

Steps taken by the government to bring about improvements in agriculture are termed as ‘Institutional Reforms’.

Some steps are:

1. Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings to make them economically viable.
2. The green revolution based on the use of package technology and the white revolution to increase milk production are important strategies which were initiated to improve agriculture.
3. Cooperation with farmers and Abolition of Zamindari system.
4. Provision of crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses caused by natural calamities i.e. drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
5. Establishment of ‘Gramin Banks’ cooperative societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
6. Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Persona Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.
7. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced the radio and TV.

OR

Distinguish between Primitive & Intensive agriculture.

Subsistence farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.

In intensive subsistence agriculture, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. The climate with a large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds.

33. Explain the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 5

The importance of the Tertiary sector is rising because of the following reasons.

- (i) This sector provides basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, defence, banks, insurance etc. which are basic for the development of the country.
- (i) This sector provides services such as transport, trade, storage etc. which help in the development of the agriculture or the Primary sector and the industries or the Secondary sector.
- (iii) Increasing income level has created demands for many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals. private schools etc.
- (iv) Over the last decade, or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- (v) The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

OR

Explain the difference between organized and unorganized sectors.

Organised sector

It is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.

The job is regular and has fixed working hours. If people work more, they get paid for the overtime by the employer.

Workers enjoy the security of employment.

Employees will get medical and several other benefits.

Examples: Government employees, registered industrial workers, etc.

Unorganised sector

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government.

Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.

Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.

No benefits are available for the workers.

Examples: Shopkeeping, Farming, Domestic works, etc.

SECTION E (Case based study)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

34A. How did the people respond to the call of Quit India Movement?

2

The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants

34B. Why was Cripps mission sent to India?

1

The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India in March 1942 to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War. It was headed by Sir Richard Stafford Cripps

34C. Why was the congress meeting at Wardha important?

1

The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

35A. What is the language policy of Government of India?

2

The Indian Constitution does not grant any language the status of the national language. Twenty-one languages are recognized as official languages, in addition to Hindi. As a precaution, the Indian Constitution has taken steps to prevent the imposition of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking regions.

35B. Why do we call some languages as scheduled languages?

1

22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'

35C. Why hasn't Hindi become the national language?

1

The largest language, Hindi, is the mother tongue of only about 44 per cent Indians

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

36A. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance?

Agriculture sector has lost its prior importance

1

36B. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of its bad working conditions?

In rural areas, for instance Most of the farmers in rural areas have small land holdings or are landless

as a result they do not have sufficient capital to meet their requirements or to increase their production as a result they are employed in the unorganized sector. 2

36C. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. 1

So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

Disguised unemployment.

1

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

