

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME – ANSWER KEY (2024–25)

Max. Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) Statements (I) and (II) are correct. 1
2. (d) union 1
3. (b) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies. 1
4. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). 1
5. (d) Lack of internal democracy, hold secret ballot elections within the party for the leadership 1
6. (c) Oceans are not fresh water resources and cannot be used for drinking. Overexploitation of freshwater resources causes water scarcity. 1
7. (c) limestone 1
8. (b) writer 1
9. (c) Only statement (1) is right 1
10. (c) Arid soil 1
11. (a) Odisha 1

12. (b) Victor Emmanuel II 1
13. (a) Communication 1
14. (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration. 1
15. (b) India 1
16. (d) Sinhalese 1
17. (b) Business 1
18. (c) Tertiary 1
19. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government. 1
20. (a) Primary 1

Section-B

Very Short Answers Questions

21. Smallpox proved to be a deadly weapon for the Spanish conquerors. This can be supported using the following points: 2
- Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent.
 - It killed and decimated whole communities easily making the Spanish conquest possible.
22. Agriculture and Industry are inclusive of each other. This can be supported by the following example: 2
- The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
 - Agro industries depend upon agriculture for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides and other tools.
23. Different people can have different development goals. This can be supported using the following example: 2
- People from different backgrounds have different development goals. Farm owners aspire to have hard working labourers and appropriate prices for their crops while 100 labourers working in the same farm aspire for better wages.
 - People from different regions have different birw as goals. A man living close to a river might aspire for better transportation facilities while a man living in a busy city might aspire for clean air to breathe.
24. Women face discrimination in multiple ways in our society everyday. This can be understood through the following points: 2
- Women have little contribution to the country's public and political life. They have limited representation in significant institutions.
 - They are paid less than their male counterparts for the same amount of work. They are also stereotyped as caregivers.

Section-C

Short Answers Questions

25. The ideas of national unity were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. This can be asserted by the following statements: 3
- The term liberalism is derived from the Latin word 'liber' which means free. Revolutionaries stood for the freedom of individuals and equality of all before the law.
 - Liberals began a revolution in 1848. They began many national movements pioneered by the educated middle class to fight for the cause of liberty, freedom and unification for their nation.
 - Politically, the idea of liberalism advocated for a constitutional and represented government through Parliament. Hence, the ideologies of liberalism and nationalism were closely allied.
26. Three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture are follows: 3
- Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority.
 - Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) were introduced.
 - Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks were some initiatives taken by the government for the development of Indian agriculture.
27. Information technology steered the process of globalisation. This can be asserted by: 3
- Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) help spread knowledge, make people and institutions accessible and help access information instantly.
 - Internet allows us to send instant electronic -910 mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. It encourages intercontinental trade and exchange of information enabling Globalisation.
 - IT also helps to connect market places, think tank institutions and other political organization for better integration of polity and economies across the world.
28. The need of political parties in a democracy are as follows: 3
- Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
 - Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. They mould decisions according to public opinion.
 - Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments
29. Tertiary sector is becoming important in India because: 3
- 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 with the world globalising and advancing. This imparts significance to the sector.
 - The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services. Greater the development, greater the progress of this sector.
 - Over the past decade, new services based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

OR

There is a need to protect workers in the Unorganised sector because:

- Jobs in this sector are low-paid and not regular. There is no fixed provision of medical leaves, overtime, paid holidays etc.
- Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave anytime without any notice.
- There is immense competition in the unorganised sector despite the low growth it offers.

Section-D

Long Answers Questions

30. 5
- In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.
 - They despised the refusal of the government to to reduce the revenue demand. They were affected by trade depression and falling prices and wanted economic relief.
 - These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - They organised their communities and encouraged people to participate in the boycott programmes. Their interpretation of Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
 - Poor peasants were not interested in lowering of the revenue demand. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined various movements.

OR

People belonging to different communities, region and language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging by the following ways:

- The identity of the nation was allegorised and symbolised with the image of Bharat Mata.
 - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Maataram' as a hymn to the motherland and was included in his novel Anandmath.
 - Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed it as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
 - Ideas of nationalism also developed plusing through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
 - Icons and literary symbols played a significant role in unifying people and inspired them with a feeling of nationalism.
31. Various advantages of multi-purpose projects are: 5
- These projects augment and boost various surrounding industries in two ways. They provide power and water required for processing any products.
 - Agriculture in some rain starved areas has bloomed resulting in self-sufficiency of food production only because of the artificial reservoirs and and multipurpose projects constructed near them.
 - These projects provide green energy in the form of hydroelectric power. Thus, they are a source of energy for a pollution-free nation.
 - These projects offer a means of livelihood to unskilled and skilled labourers giving them economic security, growth and development.

OR

- A community conservation programme involves active participation from the natives and residents of a region in conserving the natural resources present in the region. Some examples are:
- The famous Chipko movement, aimed at protecting the local trees from being cut, was successfully executed in Southern Himalayas. It also included community afforestation of indigenous species.
- Beej Bachao Andolan led by farmers and citizens groups in Tehri and Navdanya resulted in diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan was organised to clean the river Narmada and save it from all sorts of pollution and waste disposal.
- Residents of Alwar, Rajasthan saved a forest by declaring it Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'. They prohibited all forms of hunting and human interference.

32. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens. This can be supported by the following statements:

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- Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individual. It imparts power and legitimacy to the citizens of the democracy.
- Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- People look critically at the work of those who hold power, the rich, the powerful. They express their dissatisfaction loudly. This has only been possible due to democracy.
- A democracy provides solutions to social conflicts. It reduces the possibility of controversies and civil wars because it makes everyone feel included and represented.
- It allows room to correct mistakes which are not provided by any other form of government.

OR

- Democracy produces accountable government because in a democracy, people have the right in choosing their representatives through the electoral process.
- Elected representatives participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. They are accountable to the people who elect them.
- If these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to correct them in the next elections. Thus, it is an legitimate government because it is chosen by people through free and fair elections.
- Democratic governments are elected by the people and are responsible towards the Constitution and the Parliament.
- A democratic government is people's own government. It is popular and responsible for making favourable laws for the collective good of the society.

33. The role of self help groups in a rural economy is as follows:

5

- They organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups to pool their savings.
- Self-help groups provide a platform for the rural poor to interchange thoughts, ideas and opinions about various domestic and regional issues.
- It inculcates the habit of saving and investing.
- It also becomes a medium to borrow cheap loans easily from local banks. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- It develops the power of decision-making and develops political and social opinion among the members.

OR

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. This is because:

- Higher cost of borrowing discourages the people from borrowing credit from banks. Instead, they borrow from moneylenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest.
- The high rates of interests on loans given by informal sector often force the borrower into a debt trap from which recovery is very painful.
- Cheap credit will enable more investment. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increases competition.
- It also encourages self-employment and entrepreneurship. It also boosts small-scale industries.

Section-E

Case Based Questions

34. (A) The English Parliament seized power from the ruling monarchy in 1688 at the end of a long and rigorous political conflict. It was this instrument through which United Kingdom came to be forged. Henceforth, the English dismissed the all-pervasive authority of the monarchical government. 5
- (B) Britain attained unification through a legislation called the Act of Union (1707) but Italy had to go through several internal wars. Italian leaders had to fight three wars to unite its fragmented society where regionalism was rampant such was not the case with Britain.
- (C)
- The British forbade the Scottish Highlanders from speaking their Gaelic language or wear their national dress.
 - Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed by the British. This oppression resulted in complete suppression of the Scottish identity.
35. (A) The developmental goals discussed in the given sources includes: 5
- Freedom and equality
 - More advanced infrastructure
- (B)) Two features of developmental goals are:
- Developmental goals of two parties can be completely different from each other.
 - What may be a developmental goal for one person might be destructive for another person.
- (C) People can have conflicting developmental goals despite being members of the same region/community. This can be explained through these examples:
- Industrialists might want more land for their factories. Poor people might want the same land to build affordable houses. More land for industries might mean less for the houses.
 - Farm owners might need cheap labour to work on their farms while the landless labourers might want a hike in their wages to live better lives.
36. (A) India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. They can be distinguished from each other based on the following points: 5
- Tropical fruits are grown in tropical regions (between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn). They require a moist warm climate but are capable of withstanding dry weather in some cases.
 - While Temperate fruits are grown in areas close to the middle latitudes, they are grown only in colder regions. They require colder temperature for certain period to grow.
 - Some Temperate fruits are apple, plum, strawberry etc. Tropical fruits are mango, banana etc.
- (B) The differences between Rabi and Kharif crops are:
- Rabi Crops
 - Sowing and Harvesting seasons– Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
 - Examples – Wheat, Barley, Peas
 - Kharif Crops
 - Sowing and Harvesting seasons– Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and harvested in September-October.
 - Examples – Paddy, Maize

Section-F

Map Skill-based Questions

37. (A)
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held — Madras 2
 - The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. — Amritsar 3

