

	MARKING SCHEME SET-2 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन / KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN प्रथम प्री-बोर्ड परीक्षा- 2022-23 / 1st Pre-Board Examination-2022-23 कक्षा-दसवीं / Class - X विषय : सामाजिक विज्ञान / Subject : Social Science	
Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
1	Ans. (d) Treaty of Constantinople	1
2	Ans. (a) Giuseppe Mazzini	1
3	Ans. (d) All of the above	1
4	Ans. (c) Fear of losing employment	1
5	Ans. (c) Laterite soil	1
6	Ans. (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.	1
7	Ans. (c) Bishnois	1
8	Ans. (b) Coffee	1
9	Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion	1
10	Ans. b) Limestone	1
11	Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)	1
12	Ans. (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	1
13	Ans. (d) iv-iii-ii-i	1
14	Ans. (a) Political Party	1
15	Ans. (d) All of the above	1
16	Ans. (b) Country with rich and poor	1
17	Ans. (a) Average income does not indicate the disparity in income level	1
18	Ans. (b) Double coincidence of wants	1
19	a) RBI lays down the norms for other banks.	1
20	Ans. (b) Shyam is better because his interest payment is less	1
21	1. In 1919, imperial legislative Assembly passed the Rowlatt Act. This Act provide immense power in hand of police to detain any political leader for two year. 2. The Martial Law of 1919, that took place in Jallianwalla Bagh at Amritsar, killed hundreds of innocent people. 3. Khilafat issue: Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to bring muslim under the umbrella of unified national broad based movement in 1920.	2
22	Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment' and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.	2
23	The different types of coal are : 1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite 4. Peat.	2
24	There is a problem of underemployment in the service sector or tertiary sector in urban areas; there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector who search for daily employment. E.g., petty workers, painters, street vendors, rickshaw puller, etc., who are underemployed because they do not have better work opportunities.	2
25	Nationalism emerged through the prism of culture in Europe. The significant steps are enumerated as follows:	3

	1. Culture played a significant role in moulding the concept of nation, art and poetry, stories and music. It helped to express nationalist feelings. 2. Romanticism was a cultural movement that aimed to promote a specific variant of nationalist sentiment. 3. Romantic artists and poets refuted the glorification of reason and science. They emphasised emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. 4. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder understood that true German culture was to be discovered from among the common people (das volk)	
26	1. Deforestation for agricultural purposes. 2. Shifting cultivation which is still practised in substantial parts of tribal belts. 3. Large-scale development of river valley projects. 4. Mining activities have also resulted in deforestation. For example, the tiger reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. 5. Environmental pollution and forest fires have also led to depletion of forests	3
27	1. Improving the political and legal status. 2. By educating them. 3. By giving women equal rights, power and career opportunities	3
28	1. A political party considers those policies and programmes which are collectively good for the society. 2. Political parties contest election to form the government. 3. If a political party is unable to win a majority, it can make an alliance with other parties to form a coalition government. 4. Political parties try to influence people that their policies are better than others	3
29	1. Depositors are able to save their money and earn interest. 2. Deposits are lent out to borrowers. 3. The loans are used for investment. 4. Investment increase GDP. 5. Higher GDP leads to more jobs. 6. Banks use a major portion of the money to provide loans to people who are in need of funds	3
30	1. Britain had a trade surplus with India, it used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries. 2. Britain 's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called 'home charges 'that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India 's external debts and pensions of the British officials in India. 3. In the 19th century, thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantation in mines and for roads and railways construction projects around the world. 4. India also provided raw materials to the developing industries of the world. 5. India became a major market for the final goods, especially for cotton textile industry of Britain. Or 1. Growing international markets in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries led to the demand of more products not just inside the country but in other colonies and countries as well. 2. New inventions: Series of new inventions by James Watt, James Hargreaves and Richard Arkwright contributed significantly in the growth of factories and production process hastened as well as smoothened.	5

	3. Availability of raw material: Availability of raw material from the countryside and new freshly acquired colonies like America, India etc. made production process easier. 4. Availability of capital for investment was easily available as they had earned huge profits from trade and overseas investments. 5. Increase in demand for a diverse range of products both inside the country as well as in other countries was a significant factor. This made people invest in business and factories produced more.	
31	Adverse effect on the fertility of the soil: Due to the construction of dams, there are barely any annual floods experienced in the river. Therefore, the soil of the downstream region does not get nutrient rich “silt”. This reduces the fertility of the soil. 2. Adverse impact on aquatic life: Due to the construction of dams on the rivers, fish in the downstream area do not get sufficient nutrient material. Regulation and construction of dams on rivers affect the natural flow of water, causing poor sediment flow downward and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitat for aquatic life. Dams lead to the fragmentation of river, making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning, i.e., to produce eggs. 3. Displacement of local communities: The construction of large dams’ results in displacement of local communities. The local people often have to give up their land and livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. 4. Change in the cropping pattern: The multipurpose projects are responsible for providing assured means of irrigation to farmers. Due to this, most of the farmers have changed the cropping pattern, shifting to water intensive and commercial cropping. This has led to salinisation of soil, thus leading to ecological imbalance. Or/अथवा 1. Rooftop rainwater harvesting technique uses PVC pipe to collect rainwater. 2. Collected water is filtered using sand and bricks. 3. Underground pipe is used to take the water to the sump for immediate usage. 4. Excess water from the sump is taken to the well. 5. Water from the well recharges the underground water.	5
32	1. The rationale behind decentralisation is that the regional issues can be better handled at the local level. 2. The people of the area know better about the problems of their area. 3. Elections are held regularly for the local government bodies at village, block, district, town and city levels. For conducting municipal and panchayat elections, an independent institution called the State Election Commission has been established in every State. 4. Some seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). One-third of all positions are kept reserved for woman candidates. 5. These local bodies generate their revenues on their own. The State governments must share some powers and revenues with the local government bodies and the nature of sharing differs from State to State.	5

33	1. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. 2. It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture sector and creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. 3. It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty. 4. It brings down regional disparities. 5. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity. 6. It brings much needed foreign exchange. 1. Public sector promotes economic development by the creation and expansion of infrastructure. 2. This sector provides services and facilities like construction of roads, bridges, railways tracks, etc. 3. Government under this sector provides the facilities like schools for education, hospitals for better health, housing facility, drinking water facility etc. 4. In the public sector, government is responsible for providing the facilities of electricity for domestic purpose as well as for industries, free education and food for the poor etc. 5. It is responsible for providing goods and services at cheap rates, available to every section of society.	5
34	34-1 The demand for goods began growing before Industrial Revolution with the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world because the demand for goods began growing. But merchant could not expand production within towns. 34-2 (ii) The series of inventions enhanced the output per worker, which enabled each worker to produce more and they also made the production of threads and yarns possible. 34-3 (iii) Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.	4
35	35-1 In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. Power sharing is good because it reduces the conflicts between the social groups 35-2 One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. 2. People rule themselves through institutions of self-government. 35-3 Power sharing is a political arrangement in which various.	4
36	36-1 Ans. The economic development is the process of improving economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region or local community. 36-2 Ans. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum 36-3 . The groundwater is the best example of renewable resources because these resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants	4