

	MARKING SCHEME SET-1 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	
1	D. France's nationalist movement inspired other nations	1
2	B. only P and R	1
3	d) Chauri-Chaura incident	1
4	a-Restricted the import of corn to England	1
5	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
6	C-Over irrigation	1
7	Forest conservation	1
8	b) Kharif	1
9	(b) Plantation Agriculture	1
10	d) Mica	1
11	(c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions	1
12	(b) A and B	1
13	Ans. (b) Equal Remuneration Act	1
14	c) Election symbol	1
15	(c) multi-party system	1
16	iv) Rs 6000	1
17	c) Per capita income	1
18	b) Members.	1
19	(d) Reserve Bank of India	1
20	(a) Formal sector	1
21	The British introduced the Rowlatt Act to curb fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. This was the prime reason for the protest by the Indians against the Act. Or The Khilafat issue was initiated by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. This issue related to restore the power of their khalifa in Ottoman Turkey, which was vanished in World War I. Later this issue incooperate with Non-cooperation movement in Nagpur Session 1920. Because Gandhiji knew that there should be communal harmony required for nationwide movement.	2
22	used to check soil erosion on hill slopes. Construction of rock dams and shelterbeds, mulching and intercropping are methods, which can be used to conserve soil in plain areas as well as on hill slopes.	2
23	he conventional sources of energy are fossil fuel, CNG, coal, oil, natural gas. The conventional sources of energy are non renewable by any natural ...	2
24	Vegetable vendor belongs to the unorganised sector, while the other three belong to the organised sector.	
25	(1).In Britain the development of nationalism followed a different patterns from the rest of Europe . (2).Here the emergence of nationalism was not the result of revolution . (3). There was no prior before 18th century . (4). England was inhabited by different ethenic groups such as the English , the Welsh , the Scott's and the Irish. (5). These ethenic groups had their own cultural and political traditionals, but the English groups extended it's influence over others by steadily growing up in power and wealth.	
26	1. Deforestation for agricultural expansion 2. Degradation of forests by shifting cultivation 3. Large scale development projects 4. Mining activities	

	5. Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over exploitation of forest products, environmental degradation, forest fires are some other factors which have led to the decline of India's biodiversity. 6. Other important causes of environmental destruction are unequal access, inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being. or All living organisms form a complex web of ecological system. Forest is one and an essential part of this ecological system. Following are the reasons why forests are important for the survival for other living beings: 1. Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend. 2. Forests provide shelter to most of the living beings. 3. Many communities directly depend on them for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, etc.	
27	i) Literacy rate : The literacy rate among the women is only 54 per cent as compared to 76 per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl student go for higher studies because parents prefer to spend their resources for their sons education than spending equally on their daughters. (ii) Under paid work : The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. Though on an average, the Indian woman works one hour more than an average man everyday. but most of them are not paid equally and therefore. their work is often not valued. (iii) Sex ratio : In many parts of India. parents prefer to have sons, and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to a decline in the child sex ratio. According to the census 2011. the number of girls per thousand boys in the country is merely 927. (iv) Domestic violence : There are reports of various kinds of harassment. exploitation and violence against women. Both urban as well as rural areas have become unsafe for women.	
28	Lack of Internal democracy: • Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process. • Every member is not consulted before taking a decision. • There is no proper organisation or registration of members. • Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members. • Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party. Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions. Money and Muscle Power: • Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money. • Sometimes parties also support criminals candidates because they can win elections. The meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.	3
29	Money does away with this tedious and complex situation by acting as a medium of exchange that can be used for one and all commodities. For example, if an ice-cream vendor wants a bicycle but the bicycle manufacturer wants clothes, and not ice-creams, then the vendor can use money to obtain a bicycle.	3
30	a) Asia: The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade before the 17th century. The historians have identified several silk routes, overland and by sea, linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. These routes were used for trades in Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – came from Europe to Asia.' Secondly, Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled through these routes. It may be mentioned here that in ancient times, Buddhism too spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.	5

	(b) Americas: After the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus, many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies came from America's original inhabitants i.e., the American Indians. From the sixteenth century, America's vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives everywhere. Precious metals like silver from mines in Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. Legends spread in seventeenth-century Europe about South America's fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold. Thus there were global exchanges before the seventeenth century. Or Availability of cheap food in different markets: Improvements in transport; faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from the far-away farms to the final markets. Availability of cheap food in different markets: Improvements in transport; faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from the far-away farms to the final markets.	
31	1. Growing population 2. Commercialisation of agriculture 3. Industrialisation: 4. Urbanisation: Urbanisation has also aggravated the problem of water scarcity. or A multipurpose project is that which simultaneously serves several purposes. A dam built across a river often serves more than one purpose at a time and it is termed as a multipurpose project. It comes with some advantages at the same time some disadvantages. The advantages are flood control in flood-prone areas, irrigation facilities, hydroelectricity, check soil erosion etc. On the other hand, it has disadvantages such as, it restricts the natural flow of the river and the sediments are deposited in the river bed, it causes deforestation and disturbs the aqua life of the river.	5
32	1. The revenue and power has to be mandatorily shared by the State Governments with the local government bodies, but the type and nature of power and revenue sharing could vary among states. 2. Post 1992 Constitutional amendment, the elections for local government bodies were made constitutionally mandatory, earlier that was not the case. or The key features of federalism are as follows: 1. There are two or more different levels or tiers of government. 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own area of jurisdiction related to legislation, taxation and administration. 3. As the jurisdictions of different levels or tiers of government are defined in the constitution, constitution guarantees the existence and authority of each of these tiers. 4. It is not possible to change the fundamental provisions of the constitution by any one level and it requires mutual consent of all the levels of government. 5. The Courts have authority to interpret the constitution and distribution of the powers at different levels of government.	5
33	1- Earth has enough resources for every need and those resources have to be used judiciously. 2- Over exploitation of resources will lead to environmental degradation and eventually affecting the current generation and the future generations. 3- The development should be sustainable in nature and not exhaustive and over exploitative. 4- The time for replenishment of resources should be allowed for 'green economic development' to practice. or An average refers to a value which is calculated on the basis of per unit of something. If we take the example of income, than average income will refer to total income per person of a country. It is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its total population. It is also called per capita income. The biggest limitation of an average is that this value is very much influenced by the extreme values in the distribution. So, the very high or very low values may influence the average in such a manner which may present a false picture of some phenomena. For example, a group of 4 persons may have annual income of ₹ 5 lakhs (first person), ₹ 1 lakh (second person), ₹ 60 thousand (third person) and ₹ 40 thousand (fourth person). Their total	5

	income becomes ₹ 7 lakhs while their average income is ₹ 1.75 lakhs per person. Now this average figure does not represent the true picture of earning of any of the member. However, average is easy to understand and calculate. When it is calculated over a large number of people, this figure may represent the picture close to the reality. That is why World Bank uses the average income as a parameter to classify the countries into the rich or poor countries and developed or developing countries.	
34	(i) (a) The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. (b) The first symbol of new era was cotton. (ii) (ii) Richard Arkwright was created the first cotton mill in England. (iii) (iii) (a) Industrialisation enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more. (b) They made the production of stronger threads and yarn possible.	4
35	Ans. The act of 1956 AD in Sri Lanka recognises the Sinhala as the only official language. Ans. 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. Ans. Belgium amended their constitution four time	4
36	Ans. The term income refer to the financial gain accruing over a given time period Ans. The people seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others because they wanted to avoid the discrimination Ans. The job may give you less pay but enhances your sense of security because it offer regular employment. Ans. The things which people seek for the development are: 1. Income 2. Other aspects like security, health, equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.	4