



BANGALORE SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX ASSOCIATION
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 1 (2024-2025)
Grade X

Class: - X

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date: -18.12.2024

Time: - 3hours

(CODE: 087) MARKING SCHEMEE SET 2

Marks: - 80

1.	D ii – i – iv – iii
2.	C. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.
3.	a. Majoritarianism focuses on the interests of the majority group, while in Ethnicism people belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both.
4.	C. 15%
5.	D. Option B and C
6.	B. a. 21 to 27°C b. 75 cms c. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka
7.	C. Johann Gutenberg
8.	B. Conflicting goal
9.	D. 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii
10.	c. They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
11.	B. 625
12.	(d) A is false but R is true
13.	d. Puga valley
14.	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
15.	c. Alluvial soil
16.	a) Moving production and services to other countries to take advantage of lower labour cost policies
17.	iii. c, d
18.	c. Mumbai
19.	d. Madhya Pradesh
20.	D (i) and (iv) are correct

21.	Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.
22.	Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution
23.	<p>Sharing of power between the government bodies. For example the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.</p> <p>Sharing of power between the central and the state government. This takes place in the federal system of government.</p> <p>Power-sharing agreements, pressure groups, movements control and political parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.</p> <p>2. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.</p>
24.	<p>The Human Development Index (HDI) takes into account multiple factors, such as education, life expectancy, and income levels, to measure the overall well-being of people in a region. Per capita income is just one component of this index.</p> <p>Kerala has focused significantly on healthcare and education, which have greatly improved its human development outcomes. Despite a lower per capita income, Kerala has a high literacy rate and low infant mortality rates, which contribute to its higher HDI ranking compared to Punjab.</p>
25.	<p>A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version. Rural folk tales thus acquired a new form. In this way, print recorded old tales but also changed them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language romances. Sometimes,</p>

	<p>rebel women defied such prohibition</p> <p>Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served. In the 1880s, in present-day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows. A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were so greatly confined by social regulations</p>
26.	<p>(a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.</p>
27.	<p>Parties contest elections, in making laws for a country. Parties form and run governments. Role of opposition Parties shape public opinion. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes (explanation)</p>
28.	<p>Formal Sources: I These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. Ii RBI Supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit. Iii They generally charge lower rates of interest. Iv Their main motive is social welfare.v E.g. Banks and cooperatives.</p> <p>Informal Sources of Credit: I These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside of the control of the government. Ii There is no organization which supervises its credit activities. Iii They charge much higher rate of interest. Iv Their main work is profit making.v E.g. Moneylenders traders employees relatives and friends.</p>
29.	<p>The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.</p> <p>A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.</p> <p>Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p> <p>Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence</p>
30.	<p>(i) The congress had ignored the dalits for a long time because it suffered from a fear of offending the Sanatans, who were the conservative high caste Hindus. But Mahatma Gandhi declared that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.</p> <p>(ii) He organised statyagrahas to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, roads, etc. He persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up the</p>

	<p>‘sin of untouchability’.</p> <p>(iii) But many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. They began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils.</p> <p>(iv) Dalit participation in Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>In the twentieth century, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created the image, and in the 1870s, he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland. Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards, and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed, which had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag, a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help</p>
31.	<p>1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.</p> <p>2 Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.</p> <p>3 The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.</p> <p>4 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.</p> <p>5 Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.</p> <p>6 Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country more united. It has also made administration easier</p>
32.	<p>In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth’s surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p>In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of</p>

	<p>evaporation especially in arid regions.</p> <p>Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.</p> <p>Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals. (v) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.</p>
33.	<p>Self-Help Groups are a group of 15 to 20 poor villagers, especially women who regularly pool money at regular intervals. When a member of the group is in need of money he/she can get the loan from the group at a low rate of interest. Self-Help Groups are emerging as an important source of credit because: They charge less interest on the loans than what the moneylenders charge. All decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group. The members can take loans from the groups to meet their daily needs. If the group is regular in its savings, they can also take a loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group. The group is responsible for the repayment of the loan. They help borrowers to overcome the problem of collateral. They have freed borrowers from the clutches of the moneylenders.</p>
34.	<p>34.1. French historian Ernest Renan</p> <p>34.2. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.</p> <p>34.3. Nation is a term used to describe a group of people who share a common culture, history, language, or territory. It refers to a community of individuals who identify themselves as belonging to a particular group and share a sense of common identity, loyalty, and belonging.</p>
35.	<p>35.1. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years.</p> <p>35.2. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>35.3. Over-extraction can result in severe water scarcity, particularly in regions dependent on groundwater for drinking and irrigation. migration from affected areas, putting pressure on surrounding regions and infrastructure. (OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS)</p>
36.	<p>36.1. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences.</p> <p>36.2. A democracy must ensure that all groups, especially marginalized or minority communities, have equal access to political power and are included in decision-making processes A democracy must uphold the rights and equality of all citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, religion, or other social divisions.</p> <p>36.3. Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.</p>

37.

