

CLASS : 10TH

CODE NO 017

PRACTICE PAPER (2024-25)

MARKING SCHEME

1. B) GUJRAT (HISTORY PAGE 1, CH 1)

Q2. A) RIGVED (HISTORY PAGE 34, CH 3)

Q3. D) CENTRAL ASIA (HISTORY PAGE 75, CH 6)

Q4. A) KHUDKASHT (HISTORY PAGE 57, CH 4)

Q.5 C) OCTOBER 31 ,2019 (HISTORY PAGE 118 , CH 9)

Q.6 A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (HISTORY PAGE 90 , CH 77)

Q.7 B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (GEOGRAPHY PAGE 3, CH 1)

Q.8 B) DELHI AND AMRITSAR (GEOGRAPHY PAGE 72, CH 7)

Q.9. A) IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (GEOGRAPHY PAGE 59 , CH 6)

Q.10.C) SINHALESE (POLSCI PAGE 3, CH 1)

Q.11 D) LOCAL (POLSCI PAGE 26 , CH 2)

Q.12 D) PANCHAYATI RAJ (POLSCI PAGE 44 (TEXTUAL) CH 3)

Q.13 A) KANSHI RAM (POLSCI P.61, CH 4)

Q.14 D) PAKISTAN (POLSCI P.66 , CH 5)

Q.15C) DEMOCRACY (POLSCI , P.65 , CH 5)

Q.16D) ALL OF THE ABOVE (ECONOMICS, P.16, CH 1(TEXTUAL))

Q.17C) TERTIARY (ECONOMICS, P,20, CH 2)

Q.18A) BANKS AND COOPERATIVES (ECONOMICS, P.48, CH 3)

Q.19D) NONE OF THESE (ECONOMICS, P.73,CH4(TEXTUAL))

Q.20 B) DECEMBER 5 (ECONOMICS, P.86 , CH5)

Q.21 Rome was a small village situated on seven hills on the bank of the Tiber river in central Italy .
(HISTORY P.23, CH2)

Q.22 The conflict between Christianity and Islam is called 'Crusade'. It took place between eleventh and thirteenth century. (HISTORY P.65, CH 5)

Q.23 i) Affect the natural flow of river causing sedimentation at river bed .

ii) Poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life (GEOGRAPHY, P.23, CH 3)

Q.24 Farmers clear a patch of land , cultivate it for few years, when fertility decreases , shift and clear a fresh piece of land . GEOGRAPHY P.30, CH 4

Q.25 Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country .(POLSCI P.14, CH2)

Q.26 Radical women' movements aimed at equality in personal and family life . These movements are called feminist movements. (POLSCI P.31, CH 3)

Q.27 This is the situation of underemployment , labour effort gets divided and no one is fully employed and working less than their potential .(ECONOMICS P.26, CH 2)

Q.28 i) Communicate from remote areas.

ii) To access information instantly. (ECONOMICS P.63, CH 4)

Q.29 HISTORY P.76 CH6

Q29.1 17 TIMES

Q29.2 PLUNDER WEALTH

Q29.3 LORD SOMNATH

Q.30 GEOGRAPHY P.54, CH 5

Q30.1 RENEWABLE

Q30.2 PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY

Q30.3 NO

Q.31 POLSCI P.64, CH 5

Q31.1 DEMOCRACY

Q31.2 i) THEY HAVE FORMAL CONSTITUTION.

ii) THEY HOLD ELECTIONS.

Q.32 ECONOMICS P.51, CH3

Q32.1 SELF HELP GROUPS

Q32.2 B) MEMBERS

Q32.3 C) LOANS

Q.33 When a powerful and advanced country establishes its authority by force over a weak and backward country and exploits it politically, economically and culturally, then this desire and tendency of that powerful country is called Imperialism.

Disastrous impacts are: i) Disruption of the Self supporting economy of the villages.

ii) Drain of Indian wealth.

iii) Promotion of imports rather than exports. (HISTORY P.90, P.98, CH 7)

Q.34 Public sector industries are owned and operated by Government agencies BHEL, SAIL etc

Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both. ex are sugar industry in Maharashtra and coir industry in Kerala.

(GEOGRAPHY P.59, CH 6)

Q.35i) Parties play decisive roles in making laws for a country.

ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters chose from them.

iii) Parties form and run government. (POLSCI P.48, CH4)

Q.36 The consumer movements in India has led to the formation of various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection council. They guide consumers on how to file a case in consumer court.

Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national level was set up for redressal of consumer disputes. (ECONOMICS P 84, CH 5)

Q.37 The detail of causes for the decline of Saraswati-Sindhu civilization are as follow:

i) Administrative stagnation: size of settlement shrank, cleanliness decreased, encroachment on the streets and alleys.

ii) Climate change: less rainfall, drying up of river Saraswati.

iii) Floods: evidences of floods from excavations of Mohenjo-daro, Lothal etc.

iv) Decrease in foreign trade: economic structure began to weaken, standard of living of people declined.

v) Epidemic: Skeletons found from Mohenjo-Daro, died due to malaria (HISTORY P.9-10, CH1)

OR

VEDIC LITERATURE : I)VEDAS – oldest authentic literature , rules and scriptures of human religion.

RIGVED-oldest texts, Gayatri mantra , YAJURVED-mantras of yagya , SAMAVED-origin of Indian music , ATHARVA VED-solution of common man' problems. Mathematics , science , Ayurveda , agricultural knowledge.

BRAHMAN TEXTS:Descriptions of rituals in vedic mantras.

ARANYAK TEXTS:link between brahmanical texts and Upanishads .

UPANISHADS:essence of Vedasknowledge of brahma ,life and world.

FEATURES OF VEDIC PHILOSOPHY : idea of “vasudev kutumbkam”, concept of Purusharths etc.

(HISTORY P.34-35, CH3)

Q38 In some areas of India , local communities are struggling to conserve habitats along with government officials .

- i) In SARISKA TIGER RESERVE , Rajasthan ,villagers have fought against mining by citing wildlife protection act .
- ii) In alwar district of Rajasthan, 1200 hectares of forest has been declared as ‘ BHAIRODEV DAKAV SONCHURI’ Protecting habitat
- iii) CHIPKO MOVEMENT in Himalayas successfully resisted Deforestation. , community afforestation with indigenous species
- iv) BEEJ BACHAO ANDOLAN in Tehri and navdanya
- v) JFM Joint forest management in Odisha since 1988, formation of locals to protect degraded forest land .(GEOGRAPHY P 16, CH 2)

OR

SOIL EROSION: The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion .

STEPS TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION :

- i)Contour ploughing :Ploughing along the contour lines , decelerate the flow of Water down the slopes
- ii)Terrace cultivation: steps be cut on slopes, restricts erosion
- iii)Strip cropping :Strips of grasses to grow between crops, breaks the force of wind
- iv)Shelter belts :planting lines of trees , stabilization of Sand dunes.

(GEOGRAPHY P.10 , CH 1)

Q.39 Features of India as a Secular state are :

i), There is no official religion for the Indian state .our constitution does not give a special status to any religion unlike Sri lanka and Pakistan.

ii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

iii) The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess , practice and propagate any religion , or not to follow any .

iv)At the same time , the constitution allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

This idea constitutes one of the foundation of our society . The makers of our constitution were aware of the challenges of communalism.

(POLSCI P.37 , CH 3)

OR

In modern democracies , power sharing arrangements can take many forms .

- i) AMONG DIFFERENT ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT :horizontal distribution of power , judges appointed by executives, check the laws made by legislature.
- ii) GOVERNMENT AT DIFFERENT LEVELS : General government for entire country , govt at regional level ,federal division of power, different level of govt in India
- iii) AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS : religious and linguistic groups , community govt in Belgium .
- iv) POLITICAL PARTIES , PRESSURE GROUPS AND MOVREMENTS :control r influence those in powers . (POLSCI P 8-9, CH 1 (TEXTUAL

Q40 Map

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