

MARKING SCHEME (10TH , SOCIAL SCIENCE)

1. (A) Gujrat (His ch-6, P-76)
2. (C) 1919 (His ch-8, P-110)
3. (D) Subashchandar Bose (His ch-8, P-112)
4. (C) Home minister (His ch-9, P-118)
5. (D) Milk production (His ch-9,P-121)
6. (A) Ludhiana (Geo ch-6 ,p-61)
7. (C) A and B both (Geo ch-5 , p-54)
8. (C) Sinhalese (Pol sci, ch-1, p-3)
9. (A) Union list (Pol sci ,ch-2, p-16)
10. (D) 22 (Pol sci, ch-2 , p-20)
11. (D) Panchayati Raj Bodies (Pol sci, ch-3 , p-44)
12. (A) Kanshi Ram (Pol sci , ch -4, p-62)
13. (D) Pakistan (Pol sci, ch-5 , p-66)
14. (A) Bank (Eco , ch-3, p-48)
15. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (His , ch-8,p-107)
16. Jute (Geo,ch-4,p-39)
17. Democracy (Pol sci , Ch-5,p-66)
18. Multinational Corporations (Eco, ch-4,p-66)
19. 17 Times (His,ch-6,p-75)
20. National Democratic Alliance (Pol sci ch-4,p-54)
21. Globalisation (Eco , ch-4,p-62)
22. 2005 (Eco , ch-5,p-80)
23. (B) A and R are right, R is not the correct explanation of A . (Geo,ch-1, p-9)
24. (A) A and R are right, R is the correct explanation of A . (Eco,ch-5, p-85)
25. In 1000 BC, Rome was a small village situated on seven hills on the bank of the Tiber river in the central Italy. (His ch-2, p-23)

OR

After the death of the Pharaoh and feudatories, their bodies were coated with chemicals and put in the high rise tombs to preserve. (His ch-2, P-16)

26. In the Middle age, the Bhakti movement emerged to awaken the confidence and self respect of Indian society by freeing it from rituals, superstitions and discrimination. Saints like Guru Nanak Dev, Kabir Das, Surdas, Meerabai created a sense of harmony in society.

(History ch-4, P--60)

27. In the 19th century, important changes took place in the modern way in European countries. Small scale industries were replaced by big factories, which led to large scale production. (History ch-7, P-90)

28. Mining and Deforestation ,Hunting,

OR

Mahua , tamarind, mango, banyan, peepal (Geo ch2,p-17)

29. Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases , such as sulphur dioxide and carbon Monoxide. (Geo ch6,p-6)

30. Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce , adoptions , inheritance etc (pol sci,ch-3,p-37)

31. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others (polsci,ch-4,p 51)

32. Ground water is overused due to:

For irrigation in agricultural prosperous regions of punjab, Haryana etc

Growing Urban settlements (Eco ch -1,p-14)

33. Merits of Roadways are

Construction cost of Roads is much lower.

Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.

It provides Door to Door service.

Road transport is used as feeder to other mode of transport. (any three) (Geography Chapter 7, Page 84)

OR

Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic wastes and effluents discharged into river

Sources- industries such as petroleum refineries, textile, chemical , paper . Pesticides and chemical fertilizer in agriculture(Geography Chapter 6, Page 66)

34. Functions of Political parties are:

Parties contest elections

Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (pol sci ch-4, p-48)

OR

National parties: there are some country wide parties which are called National Parties. These parties have their units in various States. Ex-BJP, INC

Regional Parties: The parties classified by the Election Commission as 'State Parties' are referred as Regional parties. Ex- Biju janata dal, Samajwadi party (pol sci ch-4, p-53,57)

35. Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. Sometimes trader indulge in unfair trade practices such as when shopkeeper weigh less than what they should or when trader add charges that were not mentioned before, when defective goods are sold.

(Eco ch-5, p-77)

36. Case study

36.1 Christianity and Islam

36.2 The conflict between christianity and Islam is called Crusade.

36.3 Palestine (History ch-5,p-65)

37. Case study

37.1 Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leavin deep scars and traces of over burdening.

37.2 Gujrat, Rajasthan , Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra

37.3 Over Irrigation (Geograpy,ch-1,p-6)

38. A number of reason must have been been responsible for the decline of the Sarasvati civilization.

1. Administrative stagnation : In the last phase of the Sarasvati-Siinndhu civilization, there was stagnation in adminstration. As a result, the size of the settlement was shrinked and cleanliness decreased due to which this urban civilization gradually transformed into a rural culture.

2. Climate change : Due to less rainfall and drying up of the river Sarasvati, the settlements of this civilization must have been destroyed in Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab.

3. Flood : Evidence of floods have been found from the excavations of Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Lothal and Bhagatra.

4. Decrease in foreign trade : Due to decrease in foreign trade of the Sarasvati-Sindhu civilization, the economic structure began to weaken the standard of living of the people declined which is became the main reason for the decline of this civilization.

5. Epidemic : A study of 42 human skeletons found from the Mohenjodaro has shown that people have died due to epidemics like malaria. (History ch-1,textual,p-9,10)

OR

Major Philosophies of the world are

1. Vedic 2. Judaism 3. Jainism 4. Buddhist 5. Zoroastrian 6. Confucianism

The main features of Vedic philosophy are as follows :

1. Based on morality and truth
2. Supreme nature
3. Concept of polytheism and monotheism
4. Concept of four Purusharthas
5. The importance of Yagya and Rituals
6. Belief in the Immortality of the soul (History ch-3, p32,34)

39. Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of the Rice in the world. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25 degree celsius) and the high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation. Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

(Geography ch-4, Textual, p-33-34)

OR

Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age. Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India. Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.

(Geography ch -5, p-52)

40. In modern Democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms:

1. Power is shared among different organs of Governments, such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Each organ checks the other.
2. Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
3. Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.

4. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. (pol sci ch-1, p-8,9)

OR

The makers of our Constitution choosed the model of the Secular State which was reflected in several constitutional provisions :

1. There is no official religion for the Indian state, our constitution does not give the a special status to any religion.
2. The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice, propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
3. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of Religion.
4. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of Religion in order to ensure equality within Religious communities. For example , it bans untouchability.

(pol sci ch3,p-37,38)

41. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is is an activity of the primary sector. This is because it forms the base for all other products to that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is a the next step after primary. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth, using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings.

(Eco ch-2 , p-20)

OR

The Centra Government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarentee Act 2005 (MGNREGA). Under MGNREGA 2005 , all those who are able to , and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of Employment in a year by the Government . If the Government fails in its dutyto provide Employment , it will give unemployment allowance to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

(Eco ch-2,p-37)

42. Map work