

MARKING SCHEME 2021- 22

**TERM II
CLASS X**

SOCIAL SCIENCE -CODE

087

Time-2hrs

MM-40

- 1. How did the identification with a figure or an image create a sense of collective belonging among the Indians? 2**

Ans.

- i. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. He wrote 'VandeMataram' in 1870s as a hymn to the motherland
- ii. Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- iii. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.
(Any two points)
Unit- History, Ch. - Nationalism in India, Page- 47

- 2. Why do the roadways have an edge over the railways? 2**

Ans.The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in

- i. construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,
- ii. roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography,
- iii. roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas,
- iv. road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances,
- v. it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower,
- vi. road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air ports etc
- vii. Any other relevant point.
(Any two points)

Unit- Geography- Lifelines of National Economy Pg-80

- 3. Why is it believed that the political parties need to face and overcome the challenge of dynastic succession to remain effective instruments of democracy? Explain. 2**

Ans

- i. In many parties top positions are controlled by members of one family which is unfair to other members of that party.
- ii. It is bad for democracy as people who do not have adequate experience occupy positions of power.

(Two points to be explained)

Unit- Political Science, Chapter- Political Parties, Page- 84

4. How do banks play an important role in the development of the economy of India? 2

Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by taking the following steps:

- i. Banks keep money of the people in safe custody to be used by the depositors in future.
- ii. Banks also increase the savings of the depositors by paying interest on the money deposited.
- iii. Banks mediate between people who have surplus and those who need money. This is done through granting loans. People avail themselves of these loan facilities to increase production and income.
- iv. Banks, being the formal source of credit, give loans at a very low rate of interest at flexible terms and conditions.
- v. Provides cheap and affordable credit to the borrowers for their development.
- vi. Special provisions are made through banks for the upliftment of agriculture and industry like waiving of loans of the farmers.

(Any two points from the above or other relevant points)

Unit- Economics Ch -Money and Credit, Pg-40

5. Read the table given below and answer the questions that follow: 2



Fig. 6.3: Value addition in the textile industry

5.1 Compare the status of spinning and weaving in India. (1)

Ans.

| Spinning | Weaving |
|--|--|
| Spinning is focused on creating yarns or threads, which are later used in other processes such as weaving or knitting. | Weaving is the art of layering yarns or threads in a crosswise pattern to create continuous lengths of fabric, including patterned weaves and ribbons. |
| Spinning is the process of making thread out of raw fibres. | Weaving is the process of taking threads and making them into cloth. |

| | |
|---|---|
| India has world-class production in spinning. | Weaving supplies low-quality fabric as it cannot use much of the high-quality yarn produced in the country. |
|---|---|

(Any two points from the above or other relevant points)
Unit Geography , Ch-Manufacturing Industries Pg-66

5.2. Why is the textile industry the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain? (1)

The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw materials to the highest value added products. The statement can be justified as follows:

- i. Textile industry is dependent on agriculture and provides jobs to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dying, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demand support industries like dyeing
- ii. It contributes significantly to industrial production. India has world-class production in spinning and capable of using all the fibers that are produced.
- iii. Textile industry has been a major foreign exchange earner with increase in foreign trade across the world. It contributes significantly to the National GDP

(any two points from the above or other relevant points)
Unit Geography, Ch- Manufacturing Industries Pg-66

6. Write any three differences between the formal and the informal sources of credit? 3
Ans.

| THE FORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT | THE INFORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT |
|---|--|
| They charge low rate of interest and the mode of repayment is easy. | They charge higher rate of interest and the mode of repayment is very harsh. |
| They keep a collateral from the borrowers for granting loans. | There is no need to keep a collateral in informal sources of credit. The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans. |
| Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit, | There is no organisation to supervise the functioning of informal sources of credit |
| Urban households are largely depend on formal sources of credit. | Poor households are largely depend on informal sources of credit |
| They include banks and cooperatives. | They include moneylenders, relatives, friends etc. |

Unit Economics , Ch- Money and Credit Pg-48

OR

Describe any three advantages of Self-Help Groups for the poor.

3

Ans.

The advantages of Self-Help Groups for the poor are:

- i. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- ii. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- iii. SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.
- iv. They help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income as the decisions regarding savings are taken by the group members.
- v. They create self-employment opportunities by discussion within their group.
- vi. The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

(Any three points from the above or other relevant point)

Unit Economics- Ch- Money and Credit Pg-51

7. Explain some economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

3

Ans.

- i. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic.
- ii. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- iii. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.
- iv. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- v. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

(Any 3 points to be explained)

Unit- History, Ch- Nationalism Page no. 35

8. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

3

Ans.

- i. Law should be made to regulate internal affairs of political parties eg. to hold elections to the highest post, to follow its own constitution etc.
- ii. Role of women
 - a. Should be mandatory to give a minimum number of tickets, about one third, to women candidates.
 - b. Quota for women in the decision-making bodies.
- iii. State funding of elections
 - a. In kind -in the form of petrol paper etc.
 - b. In cash- on the basis of votes secured by a party in the last election.
- iv. Role of citizens
 - a) Put pressure on political parties eg. through petitions, agitations etc.
 - b) Those who want change must join political parties.

(Any three points to be explained)

Unit- Political Science, Chapter- Political Parties, Page-86

9. 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual'. Justify the statement giving suitable examples. 5

Ans.

- i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings- the passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
- ii. Respect for and equal treatment of women is the necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- iii. The principle of individual freedom and dignity has a legal and moral force in democracy.
- iv. Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. E.g. Right to Equality.
- v. Emerging from the status of a subject to that of a citizen every individual believes that his vote will make a difference to the way the country is run and to his own self-interest

Any other relevant point

(Any five points to be explained)

Unit- Political Science, Chapter- Outcomes of Democracy, Page-97

OR

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? How far have these outcomes been accomplished? 3+2=5

Ans.

- i. **Accountable-** It is a form of government in which people choose their representatives and the representatives are answerable to the people.
- ii. **Responsive-** It is the government which is responsive to the need and expectations of the people. Democratic government take time to follow procedures and take decisions but its decisions are most acceptable and effective.
- iii. **Legitimate-**It is a legitimate government because it is elected by the people and functions according to certain norms and procedures.

(Three points to be explained)

How far have the outcomes been accomplished?

- i. Holding free and fair elections.
- ii. Holding open public debate on major policies.
- iii. Respect citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.
- iv. A government that is attentive to the needs of the people.

(Any two points to be explained)

10. What is Globalisation? What are the factors which led to Globalisation? 1+4=5

Ans.

The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

The factors which led to Globalisation are-

- i. **Multinational Corporations**MNCs - are play a major role in the globalisation process as more and more goods and services, investments and technology move between countries integrating the markets across the world.
- ii. **Technological development**- Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
 - a. **Information and communication technology**-In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
 - b. The amazing world of **internet**, where we obtain and share information on almost anything you want to know. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs.
- iii. **Liberalisation**- Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government .With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export. The government imposes much less restrictions than before and is therefore said to be more liberal. For eg, Tax, Quota.

(To be evaluated as a whole)

Unit Economics Ch- Globalization , Pg 62-64

OR

What is the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) in the globalization process? How do they control and spread their productions across the world? Explain. 2+3=5

Ans.

- i. MNC **‘sowns or controls** production in more than one nation.
- ii. MNCs **invest or set up offices and factories** for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources, so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.
- iii. Besides **the movements of goods, services, investments and technology**, there is one more way in which the countries are connected by MNC. This is through the **movement of people** between countries.
(any two points)

MNC's control and spread their productions across the world in the following ways-

- i. At times, MNCs set up production **jointly** with some of the local companies of these countries.
- ii. But the most common route for MNC investments is **to buy up** local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can easily do so. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing countries governments. With such enormous wealth, the MNCs exercise greater power and influence.
- iii. There is still another way in which MNCs control production. Big MNCs in developed countries **place orders for production** with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items etc. are some of the industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.
- iv. Thus, by setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them up, MNCs control production in other countries.

(Any three points)

Unit Economics Ch- Globalization, Pg-62, 57, 58

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

4

Quit India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam more than a year to suppress the movement.

11.1. What factors led Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Quit India Movement? (1)

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India.

11.2. What was the historic ‘Quit India’ resolution taken by Gandhiji on 14th July 1942?

(1)

The historic ‘Quit India’ resolution demanded the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India.

11.3. Explain the methods used by the Indians to truly make it a mass movement after Gandhiji gave his famous call for ‘Do or Die’? (2)

- i) The call for ‘Quit India’ almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement.
- ii) People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans.

(Any other relevant point.)

(Two points to be explained)

Unit-History, Ch—Nationalism in India, Page – 49

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

4

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

12.1 Examine the term ‘trade’.

(1)

Ans:

- i. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.
- ii. The market is the place where such exchanges take place.
- iii. Any other relevant point

(Any one)

12.2 ‘International trade is considered as the economic barometer for a countries economy’. Analyse the statement.

(1)

Ans:

International trade is considered the economic barometer for a country:

- (i) Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade.
- (iii) The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import.
- (iv) Any other relevant point

(Any one)

12.3 Differentiate between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.

(2)

Ans:

- i. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.
- ii. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.
- iii. Eg: The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

Eg: The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products.

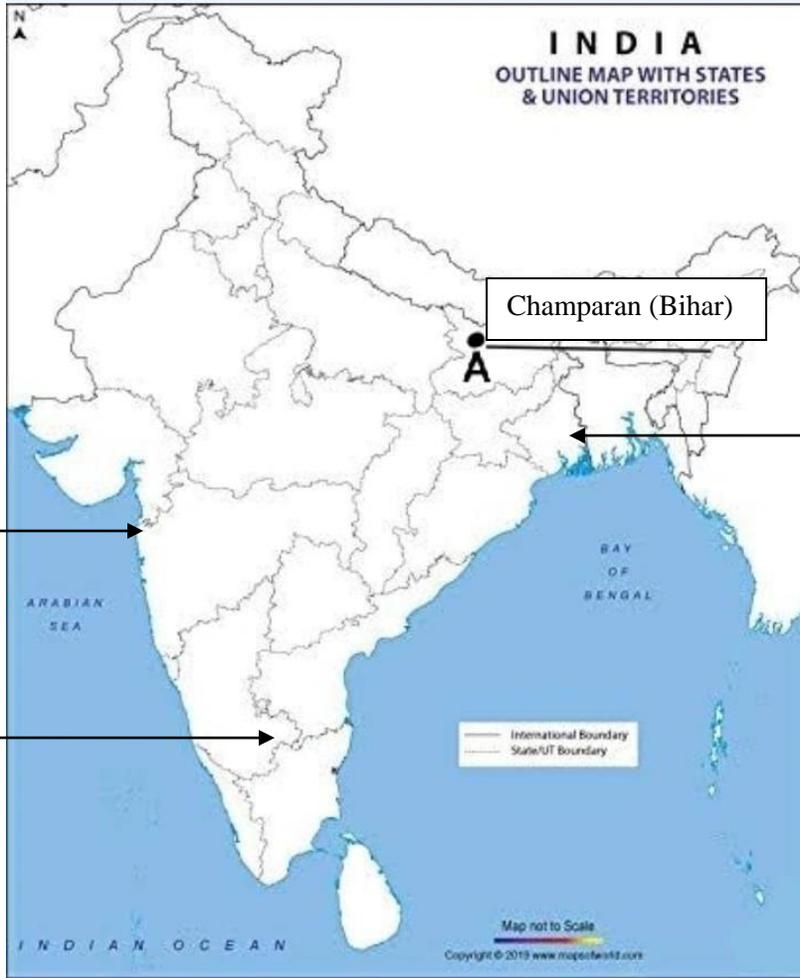
- iv. Any other relevant point
(First two points to be explained with examples)
Unit –Geography- Lifelines of National Economy Pg-88

13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 3

- (A) The place for the movement of indigo planters. (1)

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

- I. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant (1)
OR
Bengaluru Software Technology Park
- II. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport (1)



I-Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

I-Bengaluru Software Technology Park

Champanan (Bihar)

II- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport