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Marking scheme SOCIAL SCIENCE (PRE-BOARD EXAM 2019-20)

सामाजिक विज्ञान (प्री- बोर्ड परीक्षा 2019-20)

1. c. 2. c. 3. b. 4. d. 5. d. 6.f 7. T. 8.f 9. F 10. f

11. Champaran 12. Hematite 13. Village Panchayats 14. GDP 15.

15. Non-cooperation movement of 1921

16. Giuseppe Mazzine /ज्यूसेपी मेजिनी

4. Young Italy /यंग इटली

17. NREGA /नरेगा

1. 2005

18. AIR / ए आई आर

5. Mass Communication/ जन संचार

19. James watt / जेम्स वॉट

2. Steam Engine/ भाप इंजन

20. CPI / सी पी आई

3. 1925

21. Jacobin Club, was the most famous and influential political club in the development of the French Revolution..It was a political club came into existence in 1789. It was derived its name from the convent of St. Jacob in Paris. Maxmillian Robespierre was their leader.

i. spread the ideas of freedom from Monarchy and to adopt Democracy.

ii.They soredad the ideology of equality.

iii. they were a party awakening its countrymen to rise against the wrongs and wrong doers.

22. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

- Wheat, barley, peas, grams, and mustard are examples of Rabi crop.
- During the winter months, the precipitation from western cyclone helps in the success of these crops.

23. Two measures : Reservation in educational institutes and government undertaking so that they receive similar opportunities.

- Prohibition on caste based discrimination by the constitution.

24. The main functions of the RBI include:

Monetary authority: formulates, implements, and monitors India's monetary policy.

The main objectives of which are maintaining price stability,

ensuring adequate flow of credit to productive sectors, and financial stability.

25. On the basis of sources of raw material industries are classified as:

- Agro based: Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural products. For example, Textiles, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil, etc.
- Mineral based: Mineral based draw their raw material from minerals. For example, Iron and Steel industries, cement, machine holes, petrochemicals, etc.

26. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is called a state party. For example, the Janata Party.

- A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is called a national party. For example, Congress.

27. Major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers:

- Their export market collapsed.
- The local market shrunk.
- Increase in price of raw cotton.
- Shortage of cotton.
- Difficulty of weavers to compete with the imported machine made cheaper cotton products.

28. i. its role is to provide services such as transport, educational institution, restaurants etc.

ii. it is also very important of export and import of goods

(iii) Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.

29.1. The Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government.

2. It sanctioned the detention of Indian political leaders without any trial for a period upto three years.

3. The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indian populace which was going to be affected by it.

4. Gandhi saw an opportunity to unite Indians against a common enemy by opposing the unjust clauses of the Rowlatt Act.

Rowlatt Act was opposed by people in India:

i. Gandhi began non-violent civil disobedience with a hartal on April 6.

ii. People held rallies in various cities

iii. Workers of the 12 railway workshops went on strike and shops were closed.

30. Regur soil, also called black cotton soil. It is mainly found in the Deccan region of India.

It is made up of lava flow, that is igneous and metamorphic rocks.

It is rich in soil nutrients like potash, lime, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate etc, but poor in phosphoric content

31. HDI is a type of measurement under the basis of educational or knowledge index, Life expectancy Index, and income or Standard of living index. The 'United Nations Development Programme' (UNDP) always measures the HDI index.

The 3 major indicators of HDI are as follows:

1. Educational index - It can be classified as 'average years of schooling' and 'expected years of schooling'.
2. Life Expectancy Index
3. Income index

This HDI indicates national mean of human developments in 3 basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

32. 1. Sri Lanka is a neighboring country of India in Asia. Belgium is a small country in Europe.

2. The population of Sri Lanka consists of 74% of Sinhalese and 18% of Tamils. The ethnic composition of Belgium is 59% of the Dutch living in the Flemish region and 40% French living in the Wallonia region. One Percent consists of the Germans.

3. The majority community ruled over Sri Lanka according to its own wishes with complete disregard of the needs of the minority. This was done by the act of 1956. All the major University positions were to be reserved for Sinhalese and the official language and religion of Sinhalese was to be promoted. This led to the Civil war in the country.

3. The minority in Belgium was of Dutch. They received the economic benefits very late as compared to the French who were in the majority. These created problems but the leaders reached an arrangement after amending the constitution four times which led to the elimination of civil war. They created central, state, community and capital government.

33. Conservation of minerals is essential because:

- It is a finite resource as only one percent of the earth's crust comprises of workable minerals and it is non-renewable.
- Four ways to conserve minerals:
 - Use of mineral resources has to be planned to avoid over-exploitation and contribute to sustainable development
 - Technology has to be improved in a way that low-grade ores can be used at lower costs.
 - Metals should be recycled.
 - Scrap metals and substitutes must be used rather than continued mining of ores.

34. Provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country are

1. In India, the powers to run the country have been vested in the Central government and the State government. State governments are not subordinate to the Central governments and both derive their authority from the Constitution. Later, the elements of the local self-government formed the third tier of federalism.

2. The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. Disputes arising between various levels of the government are resolved by the Supreme Court.

3. Sources of revenues of the central and the state governments are clearly laid down in the Constitution.

4. There are three different lists in which laws can be made by the central and the state governments. The Central government can form laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List, the State government can make laws on the subjects included in the State List and both governments can form laws mentioned in the Concurrent List.