

Marking Scheme

Practice Set (2020-21)

Social Science

SET-2

Q1- D

Q2- B

Q3- D

Q4- C

Q5- B

Q6- B

Q7- C

Q8- A

Q9- A

Q10- B

Q11- C

Q12- D

Q13- D

Q14- A

Q15- C

Q16- D

Q17- When power is shared among governments at different levels, i.e., the Union or the Central Government, the State Government and the Municipality and Panchayat at the lower level. This division of power involving higher and lower levels of government is called

the vertical division of power. Vertical division of power in India: The Constitution declares India as a Union of States. Although the word 'Federation' is not used, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federation. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or the Central Government representing Union of India and the State Governments.

A third-tier of federation was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and State Government. It contains three lists:

1. Union List (97 Subjects)
2. State List (66 Subjects)
3. Concurrent List (47 Subjects)

Q18- The factors responsible for degradation of land include excessive exploitation of land, deforestation, clearing fertile land for settlements, slashing and burning the trees for agriculture, abandoned mining sites and surface mining, toxicity in the landfill, untreated industrial effluents and concretization

Q19- Contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification. Nationalist feelings started spreading amongst the middle class Germans, who in 1848, tried to unite different parts of German confederation into a nation state to have an elected parliamentary government. However, this liberal movement was repressed by the combined forces of monarchy and military supported by Prussian landowners.

Prussian Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, took the responsibility of national unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy. Under his leadership he fought three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. Prussia was victorious in all these wars and the process of unification of Germany was completed as a result of Prussia's victory over France.

Q20- Rice grows best in areas of warm, humid climate; rice requires temperatures between 20°C and 35°C and a well-distributed rainfall of about 100 cm or irrigation facilities. Fertile soil. Delta and valley soils are the most suitable. Soils with higher clay content are preferred for its cultivation due to their better moisture retention capacity.

Q21- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, is called a **resource**. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and

culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a '**Resource**'. Examples: minerals, forests, fossil fuels etc.

Resources can be categorized on the **basis of origin**: Abiotic **resources** comprise non-living things (e.g., land, water, air and minerals such as gold, iron, copper, silver).

Biotic **resources** are obtained from the biosphere.

Q22- Money is a medium of exchange in transactions. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Modern money currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because

1-it is certified for a particular denomination (For example, ₹ 10, ₹ 20, ₹ 100, ₹ 1,000).

2-it is issued by the Central Bank of the country.

3-it is authorized by the government of the country.

Q23-

1- D

2- B

3- B

4- D

Q24-

1- D

2- B

3- A

4- C

Q25-

1- C

2- B

3- C

4- D

Q26-

1-B

2- D

3- C

4- D

Q27- Globalization is the process of merging of different countries and accomplishments through advanced foreign trade and foreign investment. The process of globalization not only opened up the economy but also accelerated the cross-border mobility of persons, goods, capital, data, and ideas. Negatively it also opened up the society to infections, diseases, and pollution, drugs, criminalization, etc. Globalization refers to the process of integration the domestic economy with the world economy. In an Indian context, it implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment and provide entry to Multinational corporations in India. The process of globalization has revolutionized World Agriculture and allied sectors directed to improve the efficiency productivity and cost competitiveness. Intellectual property right cause unfavorable impacts on Indian agriculture. Multinational companies can easily enter in the field of agriculture and it will be bad for the margin farmers. Receiving the international market for the agricultural goods of India, there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product, new technology, new seeds etc. helped to grow the agricultural product.

Or

Globalisation is the process of integration and interconnectedness between countries.
Positive Impact of Globalisation

- (i) Availability of variety of products with greater choice and quality that too at affordable price.
 - (ii) Creation of new jobs and higher standard of living.
- Negative Impact of Globalisation
- (i) Thousands of uneducated and unskilled labourers have become jobless due to closure of various units.
 - (ii) Most of the small industries like toys, tyres, plastics, dairy products have been hit hard due to foreign competition.

Q28- There are people who are capable of better work and earning more than what they are getting. The reason for this is that better jobs for which they are qualified are not available. Such people are termed as underemployed, e.g., a graduate teacher driving a taxi. Underemployment is most prevalent in the primary or agricultural sector. Three ways to solve the problem of underemployment:

1-Provision of loans may help in creating jobs for disguised unemployed and underemployed workers. The loan money can be used for the promotion of economic activity of the family adding to the family's earning or for setting up a cottage industry.

2-Another way is to promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed. Example, Setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage, starting or promoting honey collection.

3-If local banks give credit to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest, they will be able to buy agricultural inputs and increase productivity.

4-Centres for vegetables and fruit processing, health centres, educational institutions, tourism and IT centres will certainly help in creating jobs

Q29- Large scale participation of women was an important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement. During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to the speeches of Gandhi. Women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. While women of high caste families participated from urban areas, in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. But this did not bring about any radical changes in the position of women. For a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation.

Or

The spreading of nationalism took place due to following factors :

(i) United Struggle Different religious groups and communities unitedly struggled against the British rule.

(ii) Cultural Processes Unity spread through various cultural processes like history, folklore, songs and symbols that helped in spread of nationalism.

(iii) Common Identity The painting of 'Bharat Mata' was commonly identified as motherland and affected the people equally.

(iv) Revival of India Folklore Reviving the folklore through folk songs, legends helped in promoting traditional culture and restore a sense of pride in the past history and culture.

(v) Role of the Leaders Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru aroused the feelings of nationalism through their motivational speeches and political activities

Q30- The following are the major differences between public sector and private sector:

1. Public Sector is a part of the country's economy where the control and maintenance are in the hands of Government. If we talk about Private Sector, it is owned and managed by the private individuals and corporations.
2. The aim of the public sector is to serve people, but private sector enterprises are established with the profit motive.
3. In the public sector, the government has full control over the organisations. Conversely, Private Sector companies enjoy less government interference.
4. The employees of the public sector have the security of the job along with that they are given the benefits of allowances, perquisites, and retirement like gratuity, pension, superannuation fund, etc. which are absent in the case of the private sector.
5. In the private sector working environment is quite competitive which is missing in the public sector because they are not established to meet commercial objectives.

Q31- Importance of manufacturing industries for India:

1-It helps in modernizing agriculture, which is the base of our economy.

2-It reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.

3-Industrial development is necessary for eradication of poverty and unemployment because people get jobs and generate more income.

4-Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

5-Industries bring riches faster to a nation because manufacturing changes raw materials into finished goods of a higher value, so industrial development brings prosperity to the country..