MARKING SCHEME OF MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2020-21

CLASS-X

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

SECTION-A(2MARKS each)

M.M.:40

Ans.1 Zollverein was a custom union formed in 1834.

Prussia took the initiative to form it to abolish trade barriers.

It created a network of railways, reduced currencies from over 30 to two.

(any 2 points)

Ans.2 As basic industries are those industries which supply raw materials to industries which Manufacture other goods and iron and steel industry provides steel to the automobile Industry.

Ans.3.Fedaralism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority

And various constituent units of the country. Both levels enjoy their power independently.

For example, in USA and India there are specified jurisdictions specified by the Constitution

To each level of the government.

Ans.4. NREGA 2005 was passed for promoting rural employment.

Under this Act, all those living under poverty and want to work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year.

If the govt. fails to provide employment then the person will be given unemployment allowance to the people.

Right to Work is implemented through NREGA 2005.

SECTION-B (3 MARKS each)

Ans.5.

Coming together Federation	Holding together Federation
Involves independent states together on their	The large power decides to divide its power
own to form a bigger unit	between its constituent states and national
	government
Units try to increase their security by pooling	Absence of pooling sovereignty and retaining
sovereignty and retaining identity	identity, the central government subordinates
	over the constituent units
All the constituent units have equal power.	The central government tend to be more
Examples are USA and Australia	powerful.
	Examples are India, Spain, Belgium

Ans.6. A. Seasonal in nature.

- B. Old and inefficient methods.
- C. Delay in transporting canes to the factories
- D. Need to maximise the use of baggase

(any three)

Ans.7. Features of unorganised sector:

- A. Working hours are more and harsh.
- B. No job security.
- C. No employment benefits are given.
- D. Poor working conditions

(any three)

Ans.8. Three provisions:

- A. Improvement in transport and communication systems
- B. Privileges based on birth abolished
- C. Removal of guild restriction in towns
- D. Uniform laws and standardisation of weights and measures.
- E. Establishment of right to property. (any three)

SECTION -C (5 Mark Qs.)

Ans. 9. Mazzini formed secret society called 'Young Italy in 1830.

Then king Victor Emmanuel II took responsibility to unify Italy, with the support of chief minister Cavour.

Through a diplomatic alliance with France Cavour defeated Austria.

Garibaldi also drove out the Spanish rulers and freed the Italian states from Bourbon rulers with the support of local peasants and his armed volunteers.

With this the unification of Italy was completed and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the ruler of Italy.

Ans.10. Agricultural reforms:

- A. Provision for crop insurance.
- B. Loan facilities through formal sources of credit.

- C. Kissan- Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme were introduced
- D. Collectivisation, abolition of zamindari system were given top priority
- E. The foundation of Green Revolution. (Explanation required)

Ans.11. It is so because:

- A. Informal sources of credit like traders, moneylenders etc. charge higher rate of interest.
- B. These people force farmers to sell their crops to them at a low price.
- C. Higher rate of interest sometimes leads to debt trap for the borrower.
- D. Cheap credit helps in lowering the cost of production.
- E. The lower rate of interest leads to higher income
- F. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the development of a country. (Explanation required)

Ans.12. Functions of political party

- A. Contest elections
- B. Form and run government
- C. The role of opposition
- D. Shape public opinion
- E. Put forward policies and programmes
- F. Play an important role in making laws (Explanation required)