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FOR HARYANA CLASS 10 PREPARATION

HBSE Class 10 Sample Paper 2027 Social Science Stepwise Marking Scheme

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Haryana Class 10	2027	Answer Key	Social Science

MARKING SCHEME, Class10th, Social Science

Q.1. (C) 2600-1900 BC (His ch-1, P-2)

Q.2. (D) Tarain (His ch-6, P-78)

Q.3. (C) The learned people of Muslim Society (His ch-4, P-55)

Q.4.(B) Punjab (His ch-8, P-105)

Q.5. (A) 2years, 11months, 18 days (His ch-9, P-119)

Q.6. (A) A and R are right and R is the correct explanation of A. (His ch-7, P-99)

Q.7. (C) A is true but R is false. (eco ch-1,p-5)

Q.8. (D) Net Sown Area (geo ch-1,p-5)

Q.9. (D) Odisha (Geo ch 5, p-47)

Q.10.(B) Sinhala (Pol Sci ch-1, p-3)

Q.11. (B) Gives official status to one religion. (Pol Sci ch-3, p-44)

Q.12. (A) Six percent, four states, four seats (Pol Sci ch-4, p-53)

Q.13. (C) Majority rule (Pol Sci ch-5, textual p-73)

Q.14. (C) Tertiary Sector (Eco ch-2, p-20)

Q.15.Cooperative Sector Industries. (Geo ch-6, p-59)

Q.16. National People's Party (NPP) (Pol Sci ch-4, p-55)

Q.17. Public Distribution System (Eco ch-1, p-12)

Q.18. Minority (Pol Sci ch-5, p-70)

Q.19. Foreign Investment (Eco ch-4, p-57)

Q.20. 1986 (Eco ch-5, p-78)

Q.21. The Vedas are the oldest, Authentic, Sacred and Philosophical literature in the world. They are basic foundation of Vedic Philosophy. Vedas are the rules and scriptures of human religion. (Any two points) (His ch-3, P-34)

Q.22. The main features of these foreign Invasions were:

- These were all Islamic Invasions except the Mongol Invasions.

- Invaders destroyed large establishments, cultural centres and temples.
- Plundering and killing took place. (Any two points) (His ch-6, P-82)

Q.23. a) In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against Mining by citing Wildlife Protection Act.

b) The inhabitants of five villages in Alwar, Rajasthan , declared 1200 hectares of forest as the Bhairo Dev Dakav 'sonchuri', do not allow hunting and protecting wildlife. (Geo ch2,p-16)

Q.24. a) The tree plant grows well in tropical and subtropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.

b) Warm and Moist frost free climate.

c) Frequent showers distributed over the years. (any two) (Geography ch-4,p-37)

Q.25. When Power is shared among different Social groups such as Religious and Linguistic groups. Ex – Belgium. (Pol Sci ch-1, p-9)

Q.26.a) China b) United States of America or United Kingdom (Pol Sci ch-4, p-51)

Q.27. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. It seems that bank gives loan to small cultivators, small scale scale industries. Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate. (Any two points) (Eco ch-3, p-48)

Q.28. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries. (Eco ch-4, p-62)

Q.29. Case Study (His ch-6, p-72)

Q.29.1 Due to prosperity and abundance of wealth.

Q.29.2 To plunder wealth

Q29.3 7^{th} century

Q.30. Case Study (Geo ch-7, P-75)

30.1 Pipeline transport

30.2 Solids can be transported through pipeline when converted into slurry.

30.3 Refineries, fertilizers factories and big thermal power plants.

Q.31. Case Study (Pol Sci ch-5, P-64)

31.1 Hundred

31.2 Have formal constitutions, hold elections, have parties.

31.3 Social situations, economic achievements, cultures.

Q.32. Case Study (Eco ch-2,p-32)

32.1. Weavers, Blacksmith, Carpenters, Goldsmiths (Any two)

32.2. 80 percent

32.3. Timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, storage facility, marketing outlets (Any two)

Q.33. Azad Hind Fauj was a unique organization. The extra ordinary work of Subhash Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj had a very deep impact on the Indian people. He uttered the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'. There were huge demonstration all over the country. When Azad Hind Fauj's officers were prosecuted by the British government, movements erupted in the entire nation. (His ch-8, p-112)

Q.34. Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water, which is a renewable resource. India has a number of multipurpose projects like Bhakra Nangal, Damodar valley corporation, the Kopili Hydel Project etc. producing hydroelectric power. Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas. The thermal power stations use non renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity. (geo ch-5,p-52)

Q.35. It involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interest or emotions of voters of one religiosn in preference to others. (Pol Sci ch -3, p-37)

Q.36. 1) Right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services they purchase. 2) Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service has the Right to choose whether to continue to receive the service. 3) Consumers have Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.(Eco ch-5, p-80-82)

Q.37. In the towns of civilization, two mounds are often found in the east and west directions. The residential area was situated on the east mound and fort was situated on the west mound. These towns were equipped with ramparts. The turrets were built on the defense ramparts. The main road divided the town into five or six blocks. The main roads in Mohenjodaro were 9.15 metre wide and the streets were 3.0 metre wide on average. The drains of the houses led to the big drain on the side of the road. Then the water was drained out of the town through these drains. The drains were mainly made of paved bricks. The drains were covered with bricks of large size. Residential and community buildings are also found in the Saraswati-Sindhu civilization. The houses of rich people also had wells and toilets. Evidence of stairs in building is

also found. Granaries, baths and meeting halls are found in community building.
(His ch-1, P-2,3)

OR

The administration of the Egyptian civilization can be explained as follow:

- Pharaoh (King): Pharaoh had unlimited rights. He was an Autocratic ruler. All the powers of governance were vested in his hands.
- Wazir: He used to help the Pharaoh in governance. His main function was to collect taxes and to keep records of income and expenditure.
- Military organization: It was based on feudal system. Later Pharaoh built a permanent army.
- Local government: The administration of the villages was in the hands of feudal lords who had the powers of police and justice. In cities, there was an administrative officer who used to maintain peace and collect revenue.
- The empire was divided into many provinces.
- Pharaoh was the chief justice. (His ch-2, p-14)

Q.38. a) Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields but today they are used for electricity generation, water supply, flood control, recreation etc. Many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.

b) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitat for the rivers'aquatic life. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate. The reservoirs created on flood plains submerge the vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition.
(Geo ch-3, p-22-23)

OR

a) The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. It is caused by natural forces like wind, glaciers, and water and human activities like deforestation and overgrazing.
b) Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. It is called Contour ploughing. Steps can be cutout on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks the force of winds. It is known as Strip cropping. (Geography ch1,p-10)

Q.39. The constitution provides a three-fold distribution of Legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments which are as follow :

- Union list includes subjects of National importance, such as Defense, foreign affairs, banking and currency. We need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list.
- State list contains subjects of State and local importance, such as police, trade, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make law related to these subjects.
- Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forests and trade unions.

(Pol Sci ch-2, P-16)

OR

Federalism is a system of government in which a power is divided between a central authority and various constituents of the country.
Some of the key features of Federalism are :

- There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction in specific matter of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one levels of government.
- Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different level of government. (pol Sci ch-2, P-14-15)

Q.40. Map work

a) HISTORY

Important port – Lothal

c) GEOGRAPHY

Sugarcane producing state: Uttar Pradesh or Maharashtra