

# GOOD SHEPHERD CENTRAL SCHOOL, BELGAVI

CBSE AFFILIATION NO: 830480

Std: X

Pre-Board 1 Examination 2023-24

Marks: 80

Date: /01/2024

Subject – Social Science

Time: 3 Hours

## General Instruction:

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each.

1. Some statements are given below. Choose the correct statements, from the codes given below, which defines the given image correctly.



- (i) The given figure depicts Napoleon as a postman.
  - (ii) Each letter dropping out bears the names of the territories lost by Napoleon.
  - (iii) The figure depicts Tsar Alexander 1 as an army.
  - (iv) The coalition armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden decisively defeated the French army of Napoleon.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i) and (iii) only
2. What was the reason of difference of opinion between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?  
(a) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would create harmony in the society.  
(b) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would slow down the process of integration of Dalits into society.

- (c) Gandhiji believed that with separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society.  
(d) Gandhiji believed that the condition of Dalits would become better.
3. The first Indian to publish a newspaper was  
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (d) N.G. Ranade.
  4. In Pre-modern World, El Dorado was the fabled city of.  
(a) Iron (b) Gold (c) Copper (d) Silver
  5. Which of the following is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India?  
(a) Petroleum (b) Coal (c) Natural gas (d) None of these
  6. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
  7. Which is the first project for Wildlife Conservation in India?  
(a) Project Elephant (b) Project Tiger (c) Project Crocodile (d) None of these
  8. What is the literal meaning of patriarchy?  
(a) Rule of father (b) Rule of men (c) Rule of husband (d) None of these
  9. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'?  
(a) Samajwadi Party (b) Rashtriya Janata Dal (c) Rashtriya Lok Dal (d) Bahujan Samaj Party
  10. Which regime is best suited to accommodate social diversity?  
(a) A democratic regime (b) Monarchy (c) Dictatorial regime (d) None of these
  11. When income level rises, certain sections especially urban people start demanding many more services like  
(i) Eating out (ii) Private hospitals (iii) Defence (iv) Tourism  
(a) (i) and (iv) only (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (c) (iii) and (iv) only (d) none of these.
  12. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and select the correct option.  
Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.  
Reason (R): Developmental goals of different people are always conflicting.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.  
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
  13. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong?  
(a) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.  
(b) It gives official status to one religion.  
(c) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.  
(d) It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

14. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income:

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018 (in Rs.)					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Citizen VI
Country A	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10840
Country B	600	5000	600	600	600	1480
Country C	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4190
Country D	8000	4800	700	5000	7500	2410

- (a) Country A (b) Country B (c) Country C (d) Country D

15. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, hence it is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Store of value (b) Standard of measurement (c) Medium of exchange (d) Face value
16. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?  
(a) Traders (b) Cooperative societies (c) Money-lenders (d) Friends and relatives
17. Choose the correct statements about factors regarding globalisation in India:  
(I) Improvement in transportation technology.  
(II) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment.  
(III) Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.  
Choose the correct options from the codes given below:  
(a) I and II only (b) I and III only (c) II and III only (d) III Only
18. Belgium successfully solved its problem by  
(a) Adopting policy of majoritarianism (b) Rejecting policy of accommodation (c) Respecting the interest of different communities (d) All the above.
19. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?  
(a) Open public debates on major policies and legislations  
(b) Open in promoting economic development  
(c) Open in reducing economic inequalities  
(d) Open to people who elected the rulers.
20. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and select the correct option.  
Assertion (A): Belgium shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government.  
Reason (R): Indian federation has three levels of governments.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.  
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

### **SECTION – B**

**Questions 21 to 24 carry 2 marks each.**

21. How did Governor General Willian Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers?

**OR**

What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?

22. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India.
23. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?
24. Differentiate between anthracite and bituminous coal on the basis of quality.

### **SECTION – C**

**Questions 25 to 29 carry 3 marks each.**

25. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.
26. Examine the holding together nature of Indian federation.

27. Explain with examples, the ways to solve the problem of land degradation in the Himalayan region.
28. “Local people know the local problems and its solutions better”. Explain
29. How foreign trade interlinks markets of different countries? Explain with example.

**OR**

“Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.” Justify the statement with examples.

### **SECTION – D**

**Questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each.**

30. “Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

**OR**

Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

31. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

**OR**

‘Energy saved is energy produced.’ Assess the statement.

32. “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyze the statement with arguments.

**OR**

What do you mean by the lack of internal democracy?

33. “Different people have different goals of development”. Explain the statement.

**OR**

What is an average income? What is its importance? Mention its limitations related to development.

### **SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)**

**Questions 34 to 36 carry 4 marks each.**

#### **34. Case Study – 1**

**Read the given extract and answer following questions.**

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; According to Census of India 2011 about 54.6 per cent of the total work force was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance. The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centers, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

- (i) What steps are taken by the government to modernize agriculture? (2)  
(ii) What is the purpose of establishment of ICAR? (1)  
(iii) Why is the declining share of agriculture a matter of concern? (1)

### 35. Case Study – 2

**Read the given extract and answer following questions**

Groundwater in India Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions.

The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are self-employed and do small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire laborer's as and when they require.

- (i) Give one example of an activity of an unorganized sector. (1)
- (ii) What is applicable for a worker, who works in an organized sector? (2)
- (iii) Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector? (1)

### 36. Case Study – 3

**Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. As you would remember, the attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

Similar female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolor, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

- (i) Who became the female allegory of the France? (1)
- (ii) What does blindfolded women carrying a pair of weighing scales signify? (1)
- (iii) How were the ideas of Liberty, Justice and the Republic represented by French artists during the French Revolution? (2)

## **SECTION – F (Map Skill Questions) – 2 + 3 = 5**

37. 37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (I) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- (II) The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

(i) Kalpakian – Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Noida – Software Technology Park

(iv) Paradip – Sea Port

(v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam

