



# OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Pre Board Exams (2024-25)

Class :X

Subject : Social Science


SET- A

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

## General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises six sections A,B,C,D,E and F .There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A** - From question I to 20 are MCQ of 1 mark each.
- Section B**-Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- 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.
- 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
- Section-E**- Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- 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).

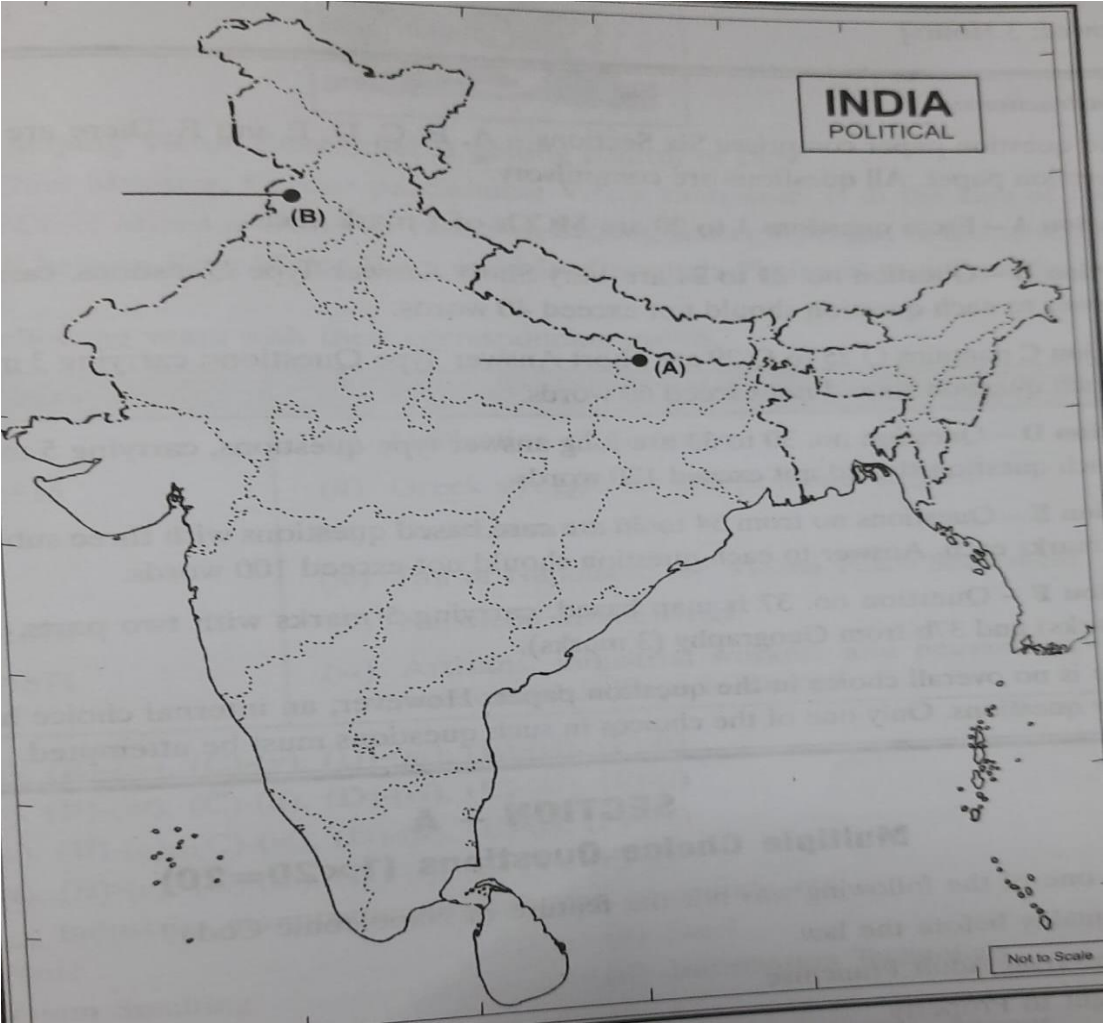
Q.	Questions ( Section A)	Marks
1	<p>The print revolution played a key role in spreading Reformation ideas in Europe during the 16th century. How did this happen?</p> <p>(a) Reformers printed books and pamphlets that reached a large audience, promoting their views.</p> <p>(b) The Church used printing to suppress Reformation ideas and prevent public discussion.</p> <p>(c) Reformers discouraged the use of printing, relying solely on oral debates.</p> <p>(d) Printing limited the spread of Reformation ideas to only a few educated elites.</p>	1
2	<p>Study the following picture and choose the correct option :</p> <div></div> <p>(a) Women were neither encouraged nor allowed to join the national freedom movement.</p> <p>(b) For the first time women join nationalist processions in masses.</p> <p>(c) Britishers were not very much concerned about such movements.</p> <p>(d) Women were forced to join the freedom movements.</p>	1
3	<p>The unification of Germany is considered one of the key events in 19th-century European history.</p> <p>Which of the following events is associated with the unification of Germany?</p> <div><div>1. The leadership of Otto von Bismarck</div><div>2. The defeat of Napoleon III</div><div>3. The Congress of Vienna</div><div>4. The Treaty of Versailles</div></div> <p>Options :</p>	1



10	<p>Choose the correct option to complete the statement If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision it is-----.</p> <p>(a) An accountable government      (c) A responsible government (b) A transparent government      (d) A stable government</p>	1
11	<p>The people of Belgium have successfully dealt with their country's power sharing problems and are leading a happy peaceful life. Which route to federation have they opted for?</p> <p>(a) Coming Together      (b) Cooperative Federation (b) Holding Together      (d) Competitive Federation</p>	1
12	<p>GDP is the sum total of the value of – goods produced during a particular year</p> <p>a)all goods and services      b) all final goods and services c) all intermediate goods and services      d) all intermediate and final goods and services</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate. Reason- : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities. A )Both (A) and (R) true and R is the correct explanation of A B) Both (A) and ® are true and R is not the correct explanation of A C) A is true but R is false. D)A is false but R is true</p>	1
14	<p>Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal divisions of powers?</p> <p>a) sharing of power among central provincial and local governments. b) Of power involving higher and lower levels of government. c) The Constitution clearly laid down power of different levels of government d) There are no vertical divisions of power.</p>	1
15	<p>Majority of the credit needs of the people of ----- households are made from informal sources.</p>	1
16	<p>Vijay is under nourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 Meters. Find out his Body Mass Index from the following option.</p> <p>(a) 12.6      (b) 13.5      (c) 14.2      (d) 15.2</p>	1
17	<p>In the Indian Economy, three sectors (primary, Secondary and Tertiary) are interdependent. However the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be: Choose the correct option: (i)Govt. policies preferentially treat the primary sector (ii) Indian economy is largely a grain and majority of population is dependent on agriculture (iii) Inadequate services sector jobs force people to continue working in primary sector (iv) Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector.</p> <p>(a) Only (I) and (ii) are true      (b) Only (ii) and (iii) are true (b) Only (iii) and (iv) are true      (d) All are true</p>	1
18	<p>In which one of the following states in the bamboo drip irrigation system prevalent?</p> <p>a) Tamil Nadu      b) West Bengal      c) Meghalaya      d) Odisha</p>	1
19	<p>Which fibre is known as the golden fibre?</p> <p>(a) Jute      (b) Cotton      (c) Natural silk      (d) Hemp</p>	1

20	<p>Choose the correct option from Column A and B .</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant</td><td>(i) Odisha</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Mayurbhanj iron or mines</td><td>(ii) Amarkantak</td></tr><tr><td>(c ) Kalol oil fields</td><td>(iii) Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(d). Bauxite mines</td><td>(iv) Jharkhand</td></tr></tbody></table>	Column A	Column B	(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha	(b) Mayurbhanj iron or mines	(ii) Amarkantak	(c ) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat	(d). Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand	1
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(d). Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand											
	Section B											
21	Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19 century	2										
22	‘Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government.’ Analyse the statement.	2										
23	Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on informal sources of credit ?Give two reasons.	2										
24	Describe any two features of Durg- Bastar Chandrapur Iron- Ore belt in India.	2										
	Section C											
25	Distinguish between Economic and Non economic activities.	3										
26	Development for one may be the destruction for another. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.	3										
27	Explain any three recent efforts made to reform political parties in India. OR Analyse any three challenges faced by political parties.	3										
28	Why did Gandhiji relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain any three reasons .	3										
29	Describe any three characteristics of Durg bastar Chandrapur iron ore belt in India.	3										
	Section D											
30	Explain the main features of the first printed Bible. OR Mention the factors which were responsible for creating a virtual reading mania in Europe.	5										
31	Caste system and politics in India cannot be separated Justify.	5										
32	Explain the role of Self Help Groups in the Rural Society.	5										

33	Describe any five features of comprehensive Land Development programme initiative during the 1980s and 1990s.	5
	<b>Section E</b>	
34	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions:</p> <p>The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In The Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p> <p>1. What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?  2. Who were the new middle class in Europe?  3. What do you mean by conservatism?</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1 1 2</p>
35	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions :</p> <p>If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front, For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections- the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</p> <p>(a) What is a Multiparty system?  (b) Give an example of an alliance government.  (c) What are the advantages of a multiparty system?</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1 1 2</p>

<b>36</b>	<p>Read the given extract and answer following questions:</p> <p>Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya. It is interesting because Cherrapunji and Mawsynram situated at a distance of 55 km. from Shillong receives highest rainfall in the world, yet the state capital Shillong faces acute shortage of water. Nearly every household in the city has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 percent of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop water harvesting.</p> <p>(a) Name the places which receive the highest rainfall in the World.          (b) Which state of India has made roof top harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state?          (c) What is rain water harvesting?</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1 1 2</p>
	<b>Section F</b>	
<b>37.A</b>	<p>Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>(A) Movement of Indigo planters</span> <span>(B) The place of Jallianwala Bagh massacre</span> </div> 	2
<b>37.B</b>	<p>Locate and label the following on the outline map of India. ( Any three )</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>A) Areas of black soil</span> <span>B) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>C) Narora -Nuclear power plant</span> <span>D) Sardar Sarovar- Dam</span> </div>	3



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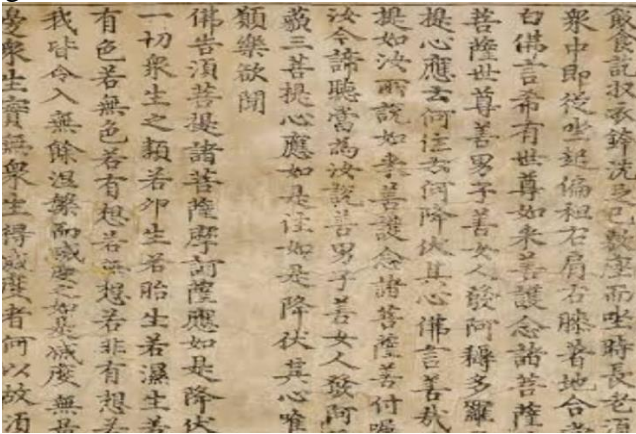
SET-B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

## I. General Instructions:

- II. i. Question paper comprises six sections A,B,C,D,E and F .There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- III. ii. **Section A** - From question I to 20 are MCQ of 1 mark each.
- IV. iii. **Section B**-Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- V. iv. **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.
- VI. v. **Section D**-Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- VII. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words
- VIII. .vi. **Section-E**- Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- IX. vii. **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).

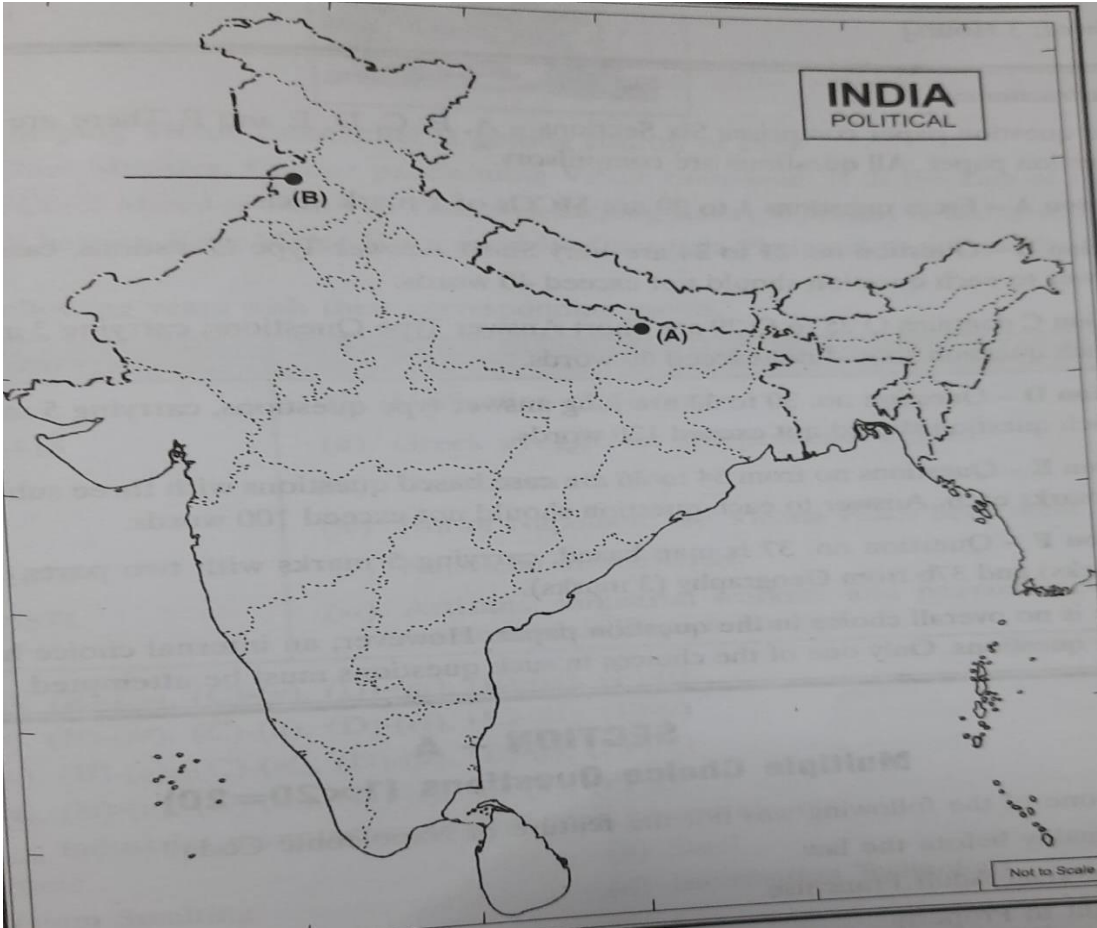
Q.N.	Questions (Section ( A ))	Marks
1	Young Italy, the secret society of Italy was set up by: A) Garibaldi B) Mazzini C) Cavour D) Victor Emmanuel	1
2	Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates: a. if Muslims were included in the Second Round Table Conference b. if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly c. if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim- dominated provinces d. None of the above	1
3	Identify the picture given below 	1
	A) A page from Diamond Sutra B) A page for Tripitaka C) A page from Rigveda D) A page from Ramcharitmans	
4	Which of the following is the main factor that led to the rise of multi-political parties at the same level in India?	1

	A) A federal political system B) Varied economic conditions C ) linguistic and Regional diversity D) low levels of literacy and political awareness											
5	<p>In the following question given below, there are two statements marked as assertion(A) and reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Silk routes are a good example of Pre modern trade and culture links between distant part of the world</p> <p>Reason (R ): The name Silk routes points to the importance of west _ bound Chinese Silk cargos along this route.</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are the true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) b. (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c. (A) is true but (R) is false d. (A) is false but (R) is true</p>	1										
6	<p>Match the following items in Column <b>A</b> with those in Column <b>B</b> and choose the correct answer from the options given below.</p> <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>i) Ethnic</td><td>(A) Either only one or two level government</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Majoritarianism</td><td>(B) A violent Conflict opposing group within a country</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Civil War</td><td>(C) Believe that the majority community should be able to rule a country</td></tr><tr><td>iv) Unitary system</td><td>(D) A social division based on culture</td></tr></table> <p>(a) (1)-(D); (ii)-(A);(iii)-(C);(iv)-(B)                      (b)(i)-(B);(ii)( D);(iii)-(A) (iv)-(C) (c) (1)-(C); (ii)-(A);(iii)-(B);(iv)-(D)                      (d) (i)-(D);(ii)-(C);(iii)-(B)-(iv)-(A)</p>	Column A	Column B	i) Ethnic	(A) Either only one or two level government	(ii) Majoritarianism	(B) A violent Conflict opposing group within a country	iii) Civil War	(C) Believe that the majority community should be able to rule a country	iv) Unitary system	(D) A social division based on culture	1
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iv) Unitary system	(D) A social division based on culture											
7	<p>Which of the following statements about Federalism in the Indian Constitution are Correct?</p> <p>(1) India is declared as a Union of States. (Ii) Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature (Iii) The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change. (iv) Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament.</p> <p>(a) (i) and (ii)      (b) (ii) and (iii)      (c) (i) and (iii)      (d) (ii) and (iv)</p>	1										
8	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.</p> <p>Statement I: A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a religious group.</p> <p>Statement II: Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.</p> <p>a) Statement (1) is correct and (II) is incorrect. b) Statement (1) is incorrect and (II) is correct c) Both (1) and (11) are incorrect d) Both (1) and (II) are correct</p>	1										

9	<p>Pooja is a worker in the garment export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, Provident Fund, overtime at a double rate, medical leave etc. Which sector does she work in?</p> <p>a) Primary Sector      b) Organized Sector      c) Service Sector      d) Unorganized Sector</p>	1				
10	<p><b>Match the following and select the correct answer .</b></p> <table><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr><tr><td><b>A) Congress Party</b> <b>B) Bharatiya Janta party</b> <b>C) Communist Party of India</b> <b>D) Telugu Desam Party</b></td><td><b>(i) National democratic Alliance</b> <b>(ii) State party</b> <b>(iii) United Progressive Alliance</b> <b>(iv) Left Front</b></td></tr></table> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>(a) (A)-(iii) (B)-(i) (C )-(iv) (D)-(ii)      (b) (A)-(i) (B)-(iii) (C )-(iv) (D)-(ii) (c ) (A)-(iv) (B)-(i) (C )-(iii)(D)-(ii)      (d) (A)-(ii) (B)- (i) (C )-(iv) (D)-(iii)</p>	List I	List II	<b>A) Congress Party</b> <b>B) Bharatiya Janta party</b> <b>C) Communist Party of India</b> <b>D) Telugu Desam Party</b>	<b>(i) National democratic Alliance</b> <b>(ii) State party</b> <b>(iii) United Progressive Alliance</b> <b>(iv) Left Front</b>	1
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11	<p>Which of the following ex provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?</p> <p>(a) Same Wages Act.      (b) The Equal Remuneration Act. (b) Wages Equality Act      (d) Equality Wages Act.</p>	1				
12	<p>Which one of the following is included in liberalisation</p> <p>(a) Promoting trade barriers      (c) Removing trade barriers (b) Controlling the other country through trade (d) Increasing import export duty on goods</p>	1				
13	<p>Select the formal source of credit from the given source and choose the correct option.</p> <p>(a) Bank      (b) Money lender      (c ) Cooperatives      (d) Businessman</p> <p>Option : (a) only (i) and (ii)      (b) only (ii) and (iii) (c ) only (i) and (iii)      (d) only (i) and (iv)</p>	1				
14	<p>The Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and-----.</p> <p>a)Nation Income      b) Per capita income      c )Both a &amp; b      d) None of these</p>	1				
15	<p>Fill in the blanks</p> <table><tr><th>Sectors</th><th>Criteria Used</th></tr><tr><td>Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised</td><td>Name of economic activity ?</td></tr></table> <p><b>Options ;</b></p> <p>(a) Nature of employment activities      (b) nature of social activities (b) Nature of production activities      (d) Nature of political activities</p>	Sectors	Criteria Used	Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised	Name of economic activity ?	1
Sectors	Criteria Used					
Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised	Name of economic activity ?					
16	<p>In India----- sector is the largest employer while ----- sector is largest income generator.</p>	1				
17	<p>----- is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until loans is repaid to the lender.</p>	1				
18	<p>Identify the type of soil from the following statement</p> <p>1 These soil are found in the hilly and mountain areas. 2 The soil texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.</p>	1				

	3 In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, these soil experience denudation and are ascetic with low human content. a) Alluvial soil      (b) Black soil      (c) Laterite Soil      (d) Forest Soil									
19	<table><tr><td>List A</td><td>List B</td></tr><tr><td>(I) Reserved Forest</td><td>(A) North Eastern States</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Protected Forest</td><td>(B) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Unclassed Forest</td><td>(C ) Haryana</td></tr></table>	List A	List B	(I) Reserved Forest	(A) North Eastern States	(ii) Protected Forest	(B) Andhra Pradesh	(iii) Unclassed Forest	(C ) Haryana	1
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(a) (i)-(A); (ii)-(B);(iii)-(C)      (c) (i)- ( C); (ii)- (B); (iii)-(A) (b) (i)-(A); (ii)-(C);(iii)-(B)      (d) (i)- (B); (ii)- (C); (iii)-(A)										
20	Aus,Aman and Boro are types which crops? a) Mazie      b) paddy      c) Jowar      d) Bajra	1								
	<b>Section B</b>									
21	“ New crops can significantly impact survival and well being” provide evidence to support this statement	2								
22	“ Local government is an effective way to uphold the Democratic principle of decentralisation”. Justify the statement with valid point	2								
23	India with a vast population and diversity represents a classical example of power sharing that exemplifies that very spirit of democracy .Justify the statement.	2								
24	State any two characteristics of primitive Subsistence farming.	2								
	<b>Section C</b>									
25	Mr Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agriculture farm . More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect the production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in the ruler area? Explain	3								
26	What was the Simon Commission? Why was it opposed?	3								
27	Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with Example.	3								
28	What was the fear in forming linguistic states in India? Explain OR Judiciary Plays an important role in Indian federalism .Justify the statement .	3								
29	Describe any three characteristics of Ballari Chitradurg Chikkamagalura Tumakuru Iron Ore belt in India.	3								
	<b>Section D</b>									
30	“Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning“? Justify this statement .	5								



<b>36</b>	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions?</p> <p>Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya. It is interesting because Cherrapunji and Mawsynram situated at a distance of 55 km. from Shillong receive the highest rainfall in the world, yet the state capital Shillong faces acute shortage of water. Nearly every household in the city has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 percent of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop water harvesting.</p> <p>a) Name the places which receive the highest rainfall in the World</p> <p>b) Which state of India has made roof top harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state?</p> <p>c) What is rain water harvesting?</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
	<b>Section F</b>	
<b>37. a</b>	<p>Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them</p> <p>(A) Movement of indigo planters                      B) The place of Jallianwala Bagh massacre</p> 	<b>2</b>
<b>37. b</b>	<p>Locate and label the following on the outline map of India . ( Any three)</p> <p>A) Areas of black soil                      B) Kandla sea port</p> <p>C ) Narora -Nuclear power plant                      D) Sardar Sarovar Dam</p>	<b>3</b>



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- 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).

Q.	Questions ( Section A)	Marks
1	<p>The print revolution played a key role in spreading Reformation ideas in Europe during the 16th century. How did this happen?</p> <p>(a) Reformers printed books and pamphlets that reached a large audience, promoting their views.</p> <p>(b) The Church used printing to suppress Reformation ideas and prevent public discussion.</p> <p>(c) Reformers discouraged the use of printing, relying solely on oral debates.</p> <p>(d) Printing limited the spread of Reformation ideas to only a few educated elites.</p> <p>Ans ((a)</p>	1
12	<p>Study the following picture and choose the correct option :</p>  <p>(a) Women were neither encouraged nor allowed to join the national freedom movement.</p> <p>(b) For the first time women join nationalist processions in masses.</p> <p>(c) Britishers were not very much concerned about such movements.</p> <p>(d) Women were forced to join the freedom movements.</p> <p>Ans (b)</p>	1
3	<p>The unification of Germany is considered one of the key events in 19th-century European history.</p> <p>Which of the following events is associated with the unification of Germany?</p>	1

	<div>1. The leadership of Otto von Bismarck</div> <div>3. The Congress of Vienna</div> <div>Options :</div> <div>(a) 1 and 2</div> <div>(b) 1 and 3</div> <div>Ans (a)</div> <div>2. The defeat of Napoleon III</div> <div>4. The Treaty of Versailles</div> <div>(c) 2 and 4</div> <div>(d) 1 and 4</div>											
4	<div>Match the following items in Column <b>A</b> with those in Column <b>B</b> and choose the correct answer from the options given below.</div> <table><tr><th>ColumnA</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>A) Salt march</td><td>1 Amritsar</td></tr><tr><td>B) Jallianwala Bagh</td><td>2 Lahore</td></tr><tr><td>C) Purna Swaraj</td><td>3 Awadh</td></tr><tr><td>D) peasants movement</td><td>4 Dandi</td></tr></table> <div>Select the correct option:</div> <div>a) A-1 B-2 C-4 D-3</div> <div>b) A-4 B-2 C-3 D-1</div> <div>c) A-3 B-2 C-1 D-4</div> <div>d) A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3</div> <div>Ans (d)</div>	ColumnA	Column B	A) Salt march	1 Amritsar	B) Jallianwala Bagh	2 Lahore	C) Purna Swaraj	3 Awadh	D) peasants movement	4 Dandi	1
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D) peasants movement	4 Dandi											
5	<div>Arrange the following in correct sequence</div> <div>1)The Simon Commission, 2) First World war 3)Civil disobedience movement</div> <div>Select the correct option</div> <div>a) 1, 2,3</div> <div>b) 2,1,3</div> <div>c) 2,3,1</div> <div>d) 3,2,1</div> <div>Ans (b)</div>	1										
6	<div>Economic growth depends on which of the following:</div> <div>(a) Size of the population of the country</div> <div>(b) Territory or area of the country</div> <div>(c ) Global scenario</div> <div>Ans (a)</div> <div>(d) Corporation among various nations</div>	1										
7	<div>Identify the country</div> <div>a) Is a small country in Europe</div> <div>b) shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany in Luxembourg.</div> <div>c) The government divided the power equally between Dutch and French speaking. Population.</div> <div>d) Power-sharing is also seen in political parties.</div> <div>Select the appropriate option from the following</div> <div>a) Germany</div> <div>b)Belgium</div> <div>c)Sri Lanka</div> <div>d)India</div> <div>Ans (b)</div>	1										
8	<div>Match the following items in Column <b>A</b> with those in Column <b>B</b> and choose the correct answer from the options given below.</div> <table><tr><th>ColumnA</th><th>ColumnB</th></tr><tr><td>A community government</td><td>1 USA</td></tr><tr><td>B coming together Federation</td><td>2 Sri Lanka</td></tr><tr><td>C holding together Federation</td><td>3 Belgium</td></tr><tr><td>D unitary system of government</td><td>4 India</td></tr></table>	ColumnA	ColumnB	A community government	1 USA	B coming together Federation	2 Sri Lanka	C holding together Federation	3 Belgium	D unitary system of government	4 India	1
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17	<p>In the Indian Economy, three sectors (primary, Secondary and Tertiary ) are interdependent . However the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be: Choose the correct option: (i)Govt. policies preferentially treat the primary sector (ii) Indian economy is largely a grain and majority of population is dependent on agriculture (iii) Inadequate services sector jobs force people to continue working in primary sector (iv) Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector. (a) Only (I) and (ii) are true      (b) Only (ii) and (iii) are true (b) Only (iii) and (iv) are true      (d) All are true Ans (b)</p>	1										
18	<p>In which one of the following states in the bamboo drip irrigation system prevalent? a) Tamil Nadu b) West Bengal c) Meghalaya d) Odisha Ans (c )</p>	1										
19	<p>Which fibre is known as the golden fibre? (a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) Natural silk (d) Hemp Ans (a)</p>	1										
20	<p><b>Choose the correct option from column A and B</b></p> <table><thead><tr><th>LIST A</th><th>LIST B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><b>A. Chandrapur thermal power plant</b></td><td>(i) Odisha</td></tr><tr><td><b>B. Mayurbhanj iron ore mines</b></td><td>(ii) Amar Katak</td></tr><tr><td><b>C. kalol oil fields</b></td><td>(iii) Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td><b>D. Bauxite mine</b></td><td>(iv) Jharkhand</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Ans (c)</p>	LIST A	LIST B	<b>A. Chandrapur thermal power plant</b>	(i) Odisha	<b>B. Mayurbhanj iron ore mines</b>	(ii) Amar Katak	<b>C. kalol oil fields</b>	(iii) Gujarat	<b>D. Bauxite mine</b>	(iv) Jharkhand	1
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	<p><b>Section B</b></p>											
21	<p>Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19 century Ans The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root 'Liber', Angaming free. It was an ideology that stood for freedom, the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, liberalism stood for constitution, a representative government ruling by consent, a parliamentary system, ownership of private property and end of the privileges of aristocracy. Economically, liberalism stood for freedom of markets, end of state restrictions on movement of goods and capital, creation of unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.</p>	2										

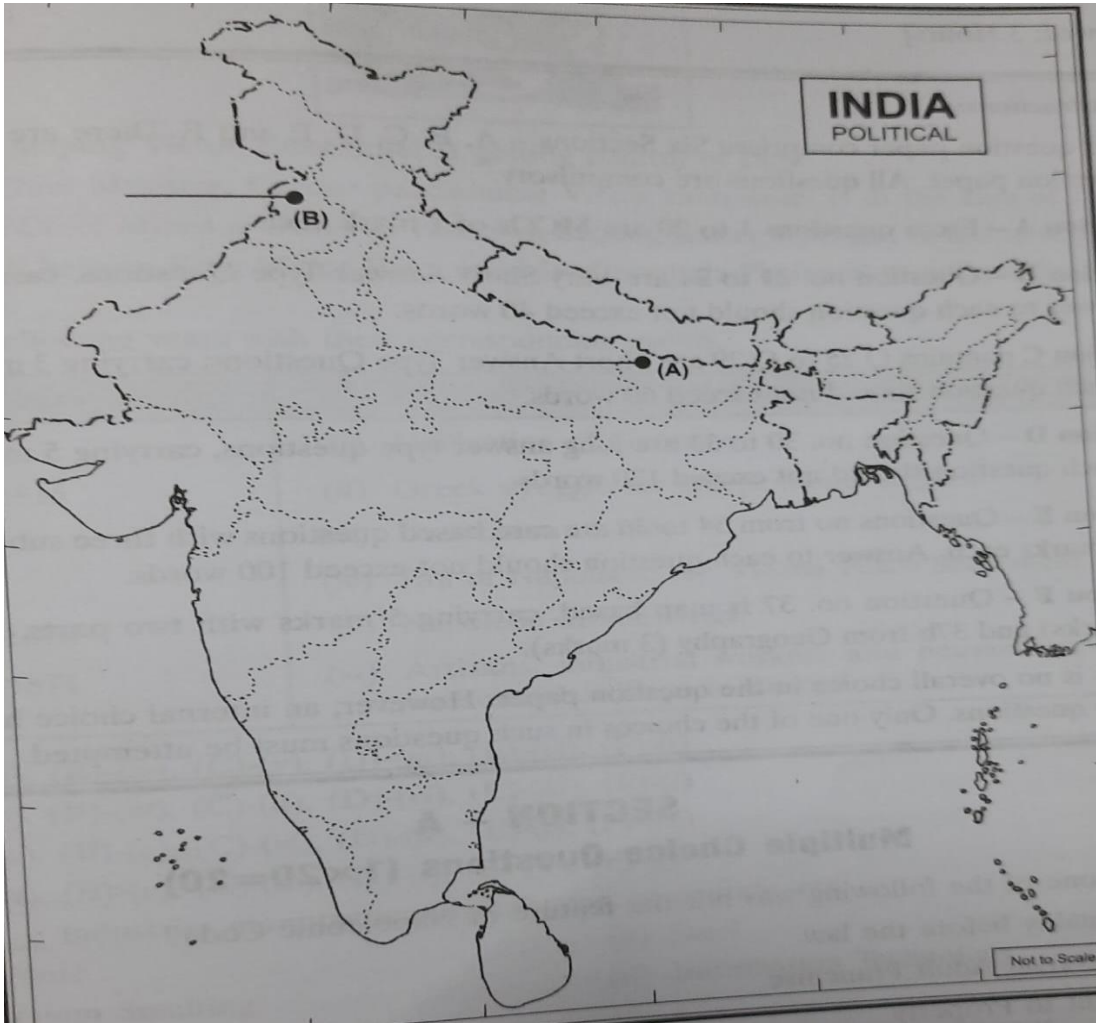
22	<p>‘Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government.’ Analyse the statement.</p> <p>Ans Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government because of the following reasons.</p> <p>(a) In democracy, decisions are delayed because of a long decision-making process. Too many people have to be consulted before reaching a consensus. Non-democratic governments take quick decisions as they are not worried about deliberations and public opinion.</p> <p>(b) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.</p> <p>(c ) Democracy of frusted the aspirations of the people and often ignores the demand of a majority of its population.</p>	2
23	<p>Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on informal sources of credit ?Give two reasons.</p> <p>Ans. Poor households, till today, rely mainly on Animal sources of credit, like moneylenders, became of the following reasons</p> <p>( a ) Lack of banking facilities.</p> <p>(b) Even if banks are established in some rural areas, it is very difficult to get credit from thease due to a lot of paperwork involved, which makes taking credit from the bank very cumbersome</p> <p>c) Informal creditors like money tenders, happen to know the borrowers personally, so they provide them the loan without a collateral</p>	2
24	<p>State any two characteristics of primitive subsistence farming.</p> <p>Ans land productivity under this type of agriculture remains very low this type of agriculture is reptiles in North East States</p> <p>2 this type of farming is practised on small patch of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe dao and digging sticks etc.</p>	2
<b>Section C</b>		
25	<p>Distinguish between Economic and Non economic activities.</p> <p>Economic activities: 1 These activities give an income in return. These are done to earn a livelihood. For example people going for a work in factories farms Bank , Hospital School Sector</p> <p>Non Economic activities: These activities do not give an income in return these are done out of compassion, love and care. For example doing Social Work helping the poor going to temple sector</p>	3
26	<p>Development for one may be the destruction for another. Do you agree with the statement? justified your answer.</p> <p>Ans I certainly agree with the statement that development for one May be destruction of for other .People have different development goals.They seek what is most important for them and full their respiration and desire .For example the establishment of a dam lead to infrastructure development generation of electricity etc but at the same time it may be large scale displacement of the people loss of livelihood ,shelter etc.near the propose dam site.</p>	3
27	<p>Explain any three recent efforts made to reform political parties in India.</p> <p>Ans (a) Anti-defection Law: The Constitution was amended and a new anti-defection law was passed to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing their parties. Now, if any MLA or MP changes his her party, he/she will lose his/her seat in the legislature.</p> <p>b) Affidavit: In order to reduce the influence of money and muscle power, the Supreme Court has made it mandatory for a candidate to file an affidavit of his property and criminal record.</p>	3

	<p>(c) Mandatory organisational meetings: The Election Commission has made it compulsory for political parties to hold regular organisational meetings and file their income taxes return or</p> <p>Analyse any three challenges faced by political parties.</p> <p>Ans 1 The political parties have the lack of internal democracy.</p> <p>Dynastic Succession: The top most positions were only controlled by the top leaders family members.</p> <p>Money And Muscle : They also nominated the criminals who can win the election</p>	
28	<p>Why did Gandhiji relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain any three reasons .</p> <p>Ans (a) Many nationalist leaders including Abdul Gaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were imprisoned.</p> <p>(b) The British government had again started using force to suppress nationalist activities like meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.</p> <p>(c) The Congress had been declared illegal.</p> <p>1</p>	3
29	<p>Describe any three characteristics of Durg bastar Chandrapur iron ore belt in India.</p> <p>Ans. The characteristics are:</p> <p>(a) The region lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.</p> <p>(b) Very high grade haematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district.</p> <p>(c) The range of hills comprises 14 deposits of super high grade haematite Iron ore.</p> <p>(d) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.</p>	3
<b>Section D</b>		
30	<p>Explain the main features of the first printed Bible</p> <p>Ans The main features of the first printed Bible were as follows.</p> <p>(a) About 180 copies of the Bible were printed and it took three years to produce them.</p> <p>(b) The text was printed in the New Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists.</p> <p>(c) No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. This made everyone possess a copy which they could claim as unique.</p> <p>(d) Colour was used within the letters in various places. This had two functions. It added colour to the page and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. Colour on every page was added by hand.</p> <p>(e) Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention the factors which were responsible for creating a virtual reading mania in Europe.</p> <p>Ans With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.</p>	5

	<p>(a) Printing reduced the cost of books.</p> <p>(b) The time and labour to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced easily</p> <p>(c) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.</p> <p>d) Common people could not read books earlier, only the elite could. Common people heard a story or saw a performance collectively.</p> <p>(e) The rate of literacy in European countries was also low till the 20th century, Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out.</p> <p>(f) Printers published popular ballads and folk tales, profusely illustrated with pictures. These were then sung and recited at village gatherings in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. Hearing and reading public, thus became one</p> <p>(any five)</p>	
<b>31</b>	<p>Caste system and politics in India cannot be separated Justify.</p> <p>Ans Caste system is inherent in Indian politics because it plays a dominant role in Indian politics.</p> <p>(a) There are many caste pressure groups like the Scheduled Caste Federation, etc., which influence those who are in power by different methods to get their demands met.</p> <p>(b) Caste also plays an important role when candidates are nominated by political parties for a particular Constituency .</p> <p>C) Voters even though illiterate tend to vote for people belonging to their caste, in the hope that they will uphold their caste interest.</p> <p>(d) Political parties have come up to protect the interests of the backward classes. Even while ministries are formed, different castes are kept in mind.</p> <p>(e) The scheduled castes and tribes are given reservations in educational institutions, legislatures and government jobs. This is to remove their historically accumulated backwardness. But it has led to strengthening of casteism and caste identity and reservation conflicts.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>32</b>	<p>Explain the role of Self Help Groups in the Rural Society.</p> <p>Ans(1) A typical SIG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 23 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.</p> <p>(2) Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs.</p> <p>(3) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.</p> <p>(4) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p> <p>(5) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.</p>	<b>5</b>

	<p>(6) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs.</p> <p>(7) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.</p>	
33	<p>Describe any five features of comprehensive Land Development programme initiative during the 1980s and 1990s.</p> <p>.Ans. The comprehensive land development programme included both institutional and technical reforms. Following reforms were introduced.</p> <p>(a) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.</p> <p>(b) Establishment of Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some of the important steps in this direction.</p> <p>(c) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced for easy availability of inputs.</p> <p>(d) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.</p> <p>(e) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.</p> <p>(f) The government also announced minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.</p>	5
	<b>Section E</b>	
34	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions:</p> <p>The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In The Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p> <p>1. What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?</p> <p>Ans Equality before the law and secured the right to property.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>



	Section F	
37.A	<p>Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them</p> <p>(A) Movement of indigo planters                      (B) The place of Jallianwala Bagh massacre</p>  <p>Ans Champaran, Amritsar</p>	2
37.B	<p>Locate and label the following on the outline map of India. ( Any three )</p> <p>A) Areas of black soil                      B) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport  C ) Narora -Nuclear power plant      D) Sardar Sarovar- Dam</p>	3



# OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Pre Board Test (2024-25)

Class : X

Subject : Social Science

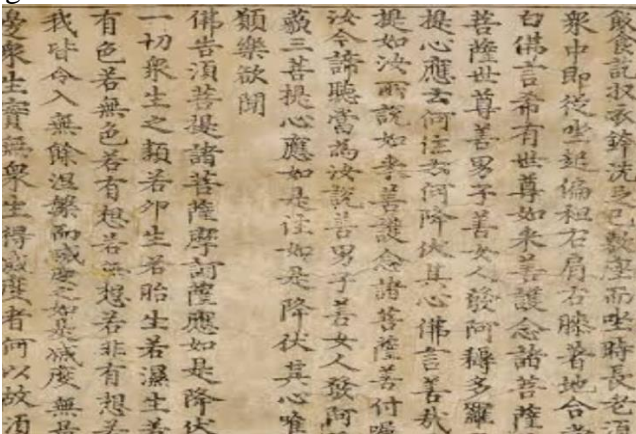
SET-B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

## I. General Instructions:

- II. i. Question paper comprises six sections A,B,C,D,E and F .There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- III. ii. **Section A** - From question I to 20 are MCQ of 1 mark each.
- IV. iii. **Section B**-Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- V. iv. **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.
- VI. v. **Section D**-Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- VII. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words
- VIII. .vi. **Section-E**- Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- IX. vii. **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).

Q.N.	Questions (Section ( A))	Marks
1	Young Italy, the secret society of Italy was set up by: A) Garibaldi      B) Mazzini      C ) Cavour      D) Victor Emmanuel Ans ( B )	1
2	Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates: a. if Muslims were included in the Second Round Table Conference b. if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly c. if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim- dominated provinces d. None of the above Ans ( c )	1
3	Identify the picture given below  A) A page from Diamond Sutra      B) A page for Tripitaka C )A page from Rigveda      D) A page from Ramcharitmans Ans (a)	1

4	<p>Which of the following is the main factor that led to the rise of multi-political parties at the same level in India?</p> <p>A) A federal political system                      B) Varied economic conditions</p> <p>C ) linguistic and Regional diversity   D) low levels of literacy and political awareness</p> <p>Ans (c )</p>	1										
5	<p>In the following question given below, there are two statements marked as assertion(A) and reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Silk routes are a good example of Pre modern trade and culture links between distant part of the world</p> <p>Reason (R ): The name Silk routes points to the importance of west _ bound Chinese Silk cargos along this route.</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are the true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>b. (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>c. (A) is true but (R) is false</p> <p>d. (A) is false but (R) is true</p> <p>Ans (a</p>	1										
6	<p>Match the following items in Column <b>A</b> with those in Column <b>B</b> and choose the correct answer from the options given below.</p> <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>i) Ethnic</td><td>(A) Either only one or two level government</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Majoritarianism</td><td>(B) A violent Conflict opposing group within a country</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Civil War</td><td>(C) Believe that the majority community should be able to rule a country</td></tr><tr><td>iv) Unitary system</td><td>(D) A social division based on culture</td></tr></table> <p>(a) (1)-(D); (ii)-(A);(iii)-(C);(iv)-(B)                      (b)(i)-(B);(ii)( D);(iii)-(A) (iv)-(C)</p> <p>(c) (1)-(C); (ii)-(A);(iii)-(B);(iv)-(D)                      (d) (i)-(D);(ii)-(C);(iii)-(B)-(iv)-(A)</p> <p>Ans (d)</p>	Column A	Column B	i) Ethnic	(A) Either only one or two level government	(ii) Majoritarianism	(B) A violent Conflict opposing group within a country	iii) Civil War	(C) Believe that the majority community should be able to rule a country	iv) Unitary system	(D) A social division based on culture	1
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iv) Unitary system	(D) A social division based on culture											
7	<p>Which of the following statements about Federalism in the Indian Constitution are Correct?</p> <p>(1) India is declared as a Union of States.</p> <p>(Ii) Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature</p> <p>(Iii) The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change.</p> <p>(iv) Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament.</p> <p>(a) (1) and (ii)                      (b) (ii) and (iii)                      (c) (1) and (iii)                      (d) (ii) and (iv)</p> <p>Ans (a)</p>	1										
8	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.</p> <p>Statement I: A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a religious group.</p> <p>Statement II: Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.</p>	1										

	a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect. b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect d) Both (I) and (II) are correct Ans (a)					
9	Pooja is a worker in the garment export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, Provident Fund, overtime at a double rate, medical leave etc. Which sector does she work in? a) Primary Sector      b) Organized Sector      c) Service Sector      d) Unorganized Sector Ans (b)	1				
10	<b>Match the following and select the correct answer .</b> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><b>A) Congress Party</b> <b>B) Bharatiya Janata party</b> <b>C) Communist Party of India</b> <b>D) Telugu Desam Party</b></td><td><b>(i) National democratic Alliance</b> <b>(ii) State party</b> <b>(iii) United Progressive Alliance</b> <b>(iv) Left Front</b></td></tr></tbody></table> <b>Options:</b> (a) (A)-(iii) (B)-(i) (C )-(iv) (D)-(ii)      (b) (A)-(i) (B)-(iii) (C ) (iv) (D) (ii) (c ) (A)-(iv) (B)-(i) (C )- (iii)(D)-(ii)      (d) (A)-(ii) (B)- (i) (C )-(iv) (D)-(iii) Ans (a)	List I	List II	<b>A) Congress Party</b> <b>B) Bharatiya Janata party</b> <b>C) Communist Party of India</b> <b>D) Telugu Desam Party</b>	<b>(i) National democratic Alliance</b> <b>(ii) State party</b> <b>(iii) United Progressive Alliance</b> <b>(iv) Left Front</b>	1
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11	Which of the following ex provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women (a) Same Wages Act.      (b) The Equal Remuneration Act. c) Wages Equality Act      (d) Equality Wages Act. Ans (b)	1				
12	Which one of the following is included in liberalisation (a) Promoting trade barriers      (c) Removing trade barriers (b) Controlling the other country through trade (d) Increasing import export duty on goods. Ans (c )	1				
13	Select the formal source of credit from the given source and choose the correct option. (a) Bank      (b) Money lender      (c ) Cooperatives      (d) Businessman Option : (a) only (i) and (ii)      (b) only (ii) and (iii) (c ) only (i) and (iii)      (d) only (i) and (iv) Ans (c )	1				
14	The Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and-----. a)Nation Income      b) Per capita income      c )Both a & b      d) None of these Ans (a)	1				
15	<b>Fill in the blanks</b> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sectors</th><th>Criteria Used</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised</td><td>Name of economic activity ?</td></tr></tbody></table>	Sectors	Criteria Used	Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised	Name of economic activity ?	1
Sectors	Criteria Used					
Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Organised and Unorganised	Name of economic activity ?					

	Options ; (a) Nature of employment activities      (b) nature of social activities (b) Nature of production activities      (d) Nature of political activities Ans (a)									
16	In India----- sector is the largest employer while ----- sector is largest income generator. Ans      primary , tertiary	1								
17	----- is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until loans is repaid to the lender. Ans collatrol	1								
18	Identify the type of soil from the following statement 1 These soil are found in the hilly and mountain areas. 2 The soil texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed. 3 In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, these soil experience denudation and are ascetic with low human content. a) Alluvial soil      (b) Black soil      (c) Laterite Soil      (d) Forest Soil Ans (d)	1								
19	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>List A</th><th>List B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(I) Reserved Forest</td><td>(A) North Eastern States</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Protected Forest</td><td>(B) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Unclassed Forest</td><td>(C ) Haryana</td></tr></tbody></table> (a) (i)-(A); (ii)-(B);(iii)-(C)      (c) (i)- ( C); (ii)- (B); (iii)-(A) (b) (i)-(A); (ii)-(C);(iii)-(B)      (d) (i)- (B); (ii)- (C); (iii)-(A) Ans (d)	List A	List B	(I) Reserved Forest	(A) North Eastern States	(ii) Protected Forest	(B) Andhra Pradesh	(iii) Unclassed Forest	(C ) Haryana	1
List A	List B									
(I) Reserved Forest	(A) North Eastern States									
(ii) Protected Forest	(B) Andhra Pradesh									
(iii) Unclassed Forest	(C ) Haryana									
20	Aus,Aman and Boro are types which crops? a) Mazie      b) paddy      c) Jowar      d) Bajra Ans (b)	1								
	<b>Section B</b>									
21	“ New crops can significantly impact survival and well being” provide evidence to support this statement Ans Europeans of poor begin to eat better and live longer with the introductions of the humble potato. 2 Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when diseases destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840s, 100 of thousands died of starvation. Thus new crops can significantly impact survival and well being.	2								
22	“ local government is an effective way to uphold the Democratic principle of decentralisation” justify the statement with valid point Ans When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation the basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are many problems and issue which are best settled at the local level.	2								

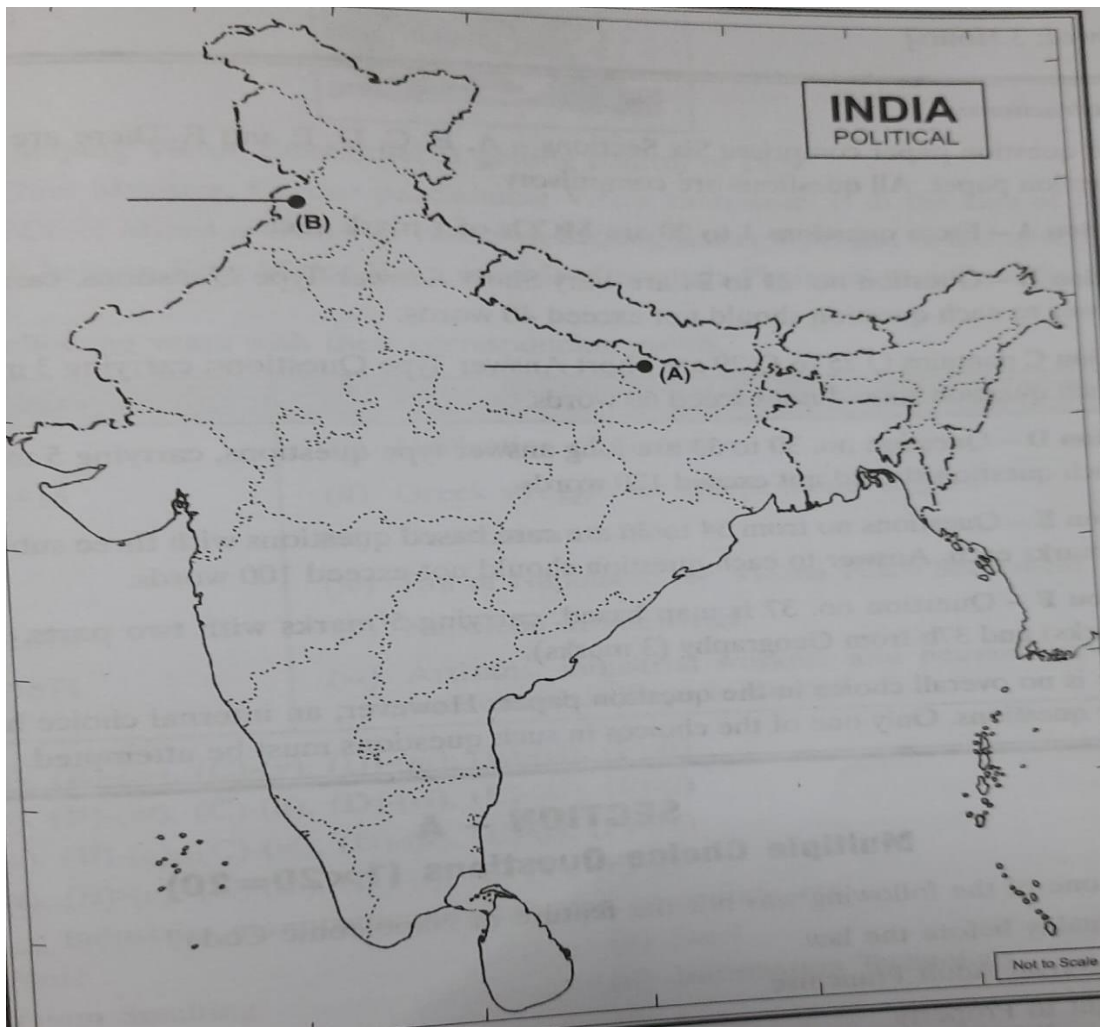
	1 People have better knowledge of problems in their locality, they have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.	
23	<p>India with a vast population and diversity represents a classical example of power sharing that exemplifies that very spirit of democracy. Justified the statement.</p> <p>Ans Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy a democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.</p>	2
24	<p>State any two characteristics of primitive subsistence farming.</p> <p>Ans land productivity under this type of agriculture remains very low this type of agriculture is prevalent in North East States</p> <p>2 this type of farming is practised on small patch of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe dao and digging sticks etc.</p>	2
	<b>Section C</b>	
25	<p>Mr Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agriculture farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect the production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in the rural area? Explain</p> <p>Ans 1 Govt can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops or make better roads so that mini trucks reach everywhere.</p> <p>2 Promotion of industries like setting up a dal meals opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes onions and sell them when the price is good</p> <p>3 Government can plan to give loans at lower rates of interest to people in the rural areas to start something new thereby solving the problem of underemployment.</p>	3
26	<p>What was the Simon Commission? Why was it opposed?</p> <p>ANS Simon Commission consisted of 7 members and its chairman was Sir John Simon. There were no Indian members in this Commission</p> <p>2 The terms of the commission appointment did not give away any indication of Swaraj while the demand of the Indians was only Swaraj.</p>	3
27	<p>Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with Example.</p> <p>Ans it ensures that the trend of the economy is dynamic and development must be in relation with</p> <p>2 it takes care of the overall development of the economy such as health services and better education</p> <p>3 If the available resources are misused then the development will stagnate after a period of time. This is because in the future those resources will not be available.</p>	3
28	<p>What was the fear in forming linguistic states in India? Explain</p> <p>Ans a) When the demand for the formation of the states on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.</p> <p>(b) The creation of linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states and this was done to ensure that people, who spoke the language, lived in the same state.</p>	3

	<p>(c) But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united. It has also made the administration easier.</p> <p>The fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution OR Judiciary Plays an important role in Indian federalism .Justify the statement . Ans Judiciary play and important role in Indian federalism 1 Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex is the role interpret of the Indian Constitution 2 Judiciary administers both are Union and the states laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication. 3 Independence Judiciary is the essence of the Federal government. Here Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the power of the different levels of the government.</p>	
29	<p>Describe any three characteristics of Ballari Chitradurga Chikmagalur Tumkuru Iron Ore belt in India. Ans the belt is in Karnataka it has large Reserve of iron ore mukh mines located in the Western Ghat of Karnataka 100% export unit kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world .The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Bengaluru.</p>	3
	<b>Section D</b>	
30	<p>“Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning“? Justify this statement . Ans 1 The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties all over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top parties do not keep membership registers so do not hold organisation meetings and do not conduct internal election regularly 2 The second challenge is of dynastic succession is related to the first one since most political parties do not practise open and transparent procedure for their functioning there are very few ways or an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party 3 The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties specially during election since parties are focused only on winning elections they tend to use shortcut to win election 4 The 4th challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological difference among parties in most parts of the world. For example the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. 5 No much difference between the leaders as well. They keep shifting from one party to another.</p>	5
31	<p>Miss X wants to start a savoury food store in her village . she wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family . How, do you think self help group Can help groups can help support you with reason? Ans (1) A topical SIG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 23 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.  (2) Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs.</p>	5

	<p>(3) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.</p> <p>(4) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p> <p>(5) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.</p> <p>(6) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs.</p> <p>(7) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.</p>	
<b>32</b>	<p>Explain the effect of print technology on Indian visual culture in the 19th century .</p> <p>Ans Ans With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.</p> <p>(a) Printing reduced the cost of books.</p> <p>(b) The time and labour to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced easily</p> <p>(c) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.</p> <p>d) Common people could not read books carlier, only the elite could. Common people heard a story or saw a performance collectively.</p> <p>(e) The rate of literacy in European countries was also low till the 20th century, Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the main features of the first printed Bible.</p> <p>Ans The main features of the first printed Bible were as follows.</p> <p>(a) About 180 copies of the Bible were printed and it took three years to produce them.</p> <p>(b) The text was printed in the New Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists.</p> <p>(c) No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. This made everyone possess a copy which they could claim as unique.</p> <p>(d) Colour was used within the letters in various places. This had two functions. It added colour to the page and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. Colour on every page was added by hand.</p> <p>(e) Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>33</b>	<p>Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country. justify the statement.</p>	<b>5</b>

	<p>Ans Productions of good in the factories in large quantities after processing from raw material to more valuable products is called manufacturing industry manufacturing industry is considered as the backbone of economic development because of the following reason</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 It helps in modernising agriculture which is backbone of our economy</li> <li>2 Industry reduced the heavy dependency of people own agriculture by providing employment in production and services</li> <li>3 sectors industries indicate the problems of unemployment and poverty.</li> <li>4 Setting up of industry in backward areas helps produce regional disparities. It leads to overall prosperity of the nation.</li> <li>5 Export of manufactured goods expense trade and commerce and bring the much needed foreign exchange</li> </ol>	
	<b>Section E</b>	
<b>34</b>	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions:</p> <p>The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In The Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p> <p>1. What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?</p> <p>Ans Equality before the law and secured the right to property.</p> <p>2. Who was the new middle class in Europe?</p> <p>Ans The growth of industrial production and trade in Europe led to emerge of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market in its work new social group came into being such as working class population and middle class population.</p> <p>3. What do you mean by conservatism?</p> <p>Ans political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition established institution and customs and preferred gradually development to quick change in called conservatism</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
<b>35</b>	<p>If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several</p>	<b>4</b>

	<p>parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front, For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections- the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</p> <p>(a) What is a Multiparty system?</p> <p>Ans If several parties compete for power ,and more than two parties have a responsible chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in Alliance with others It is called the multi party system</p> <p>(b) Give an example of an alliance government.</p> <p>Ans s The United Progressive Alliance</p> <p>(c) What are the advantages of a multiparty system?</p> <p>Ans 1 This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</p> <p>2 It is more representative and accountable to democratic ideal</p> <p>3 It creates a system of internal check and balance within a coalition government</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions?</p> <p>Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya.It is interesting because Cherrapunji and Mawsynram situated at a distance of 55 km. from Shillong receive the highest rainfall in the world, yet the state capital Shillong faces acute shortage of water .Nearly every household in the city has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 percent of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop water harvesting.</p> <p>a) Name the places which receive the highest rainfall in the world</p> <p>Ans Cherapunjee and Mawsynram</p> <p>b) Which state of India has made roof top harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state?</p> <p>Ans Tamil nadu</p> <p>c) What is rain water harvesting?</p> <p>Ans Rain water harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allo to run-off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank pit or a reservoir through percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground Storing rainwater helps in recharging the aquifers. It helps in preventing urban fl due to excess rain. The stored water can be used for drinking or irrigation during</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	<b>Section F</b>	
37. a	<p>Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them</p> <p>(A) Movement of indigo planters                      B) The place of Jallianwala Bagh massacre</p>	2



**37. b** Locate and label the following on the outline map of India . ( Any three)

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Areas of black soil          | B) Kandla sea port    |
| C ) Narora -Nuclear power plant | D) Sardar Sarovar Dam |

**3**