



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2023-24
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X

MARKING SCHEME

DATE: 11/12/2023

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Admission No: -----

Roll No: -----

SECTION-A

Q1. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble 1

Ans. Potato

Q2. Match the following: 1

Resources	Examples
A. Renewable resources	I. Forest and wildlife
B. Non-renewable resources	II. The oceanic resources
C. National resources	III. Roads, canals, and railway
D. International resources	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels

Ans. Option (a).

Q3. If there is a conflict in the laws made for the subjects in the Concurrent List, then the decision made by _____ will prevail. 1

Answer: Option (b)

Q4. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed to the tiger population and biodiversity? 1

Ans. Option (d)

Q5. Which one of the following is NOT on the verge of extinction? 1

Ans. Mountain Quail

Q6. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

Assertion (A) : Aluminum smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

Reason (R): It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat.

Ans. (a)

Q7. Kamal uses high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Kamal practicing?

Ans. Option (c)

Q8) Vellum was a parchment made from the _____ of animals.

Answer: Option (b)

Q9) Which one of the following political parties seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits, OBCs, and Adivasis?

Ans. Option (a)

Q10) What were the Silk Routes an example of?

Answer: b) Pre-modern trade and cultural links

11. Which of the following does not have a federal system of government?

Answer: Option (d)

Q12) what do you think this print depicts?

ANS : utopian vision

Q13. Against which of the following forms of discrimination did Mahatma Gandhi launch a Satyagraha in South Africa?

1

a. Racism

Q14. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.

Answer: Option (b)

Q15. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong?

1

b) It gives official status to one religion

Q16. _____, footwear, and sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.

Answer: Option (b)

Q17. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

Assertion (A): A high average income is not indicative of the overall wellbeing of a country.

Reason (R): Average income does not cover human development indicators like level of education, health and public facilities.

Answer is A)

Q18. Which of the following could lead to a debt trap?

Answer: Option (d)

Q19. Double coincidence of wants means _____.

Answer: Option (a)

Q20. _____ provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location.

Answer: Option (a)

SECTION B

Q21 Why the pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops?

Ans. 21 Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops because pulses being leguminous crops help in restoring soil fertility (except arhar) by fixing nitrogen from the air.

Q22. State two objectives of rainwater harvesting?

Solution:

1. It reduces run-off of potable water back into the sea.

2. It prevents water logging in roads during rainy season.

Q23. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992?

Ans. Major steps were taken by Indian Government toward decentralization in 1992:

Constitution mandate to hold regular elections for local government bodies.

Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Classes.

Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women.

Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

(ANY TWO POINTS)

Q24. What is Human Development Index?

Answer:

Human Development Index is a composite index of achievements of a nation in terms of three important variables, namely—longevity, knowledge and standard of living, that determine the quality of life.

SECTION C

Q25. Define the term Romanticism. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment? 3

Ans. Romanticism: It was a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment in the following ways:

Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.

The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances, the true spirit of the nation could be popularized.

They gave emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore to recover an ancient national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

OR

Evaluate the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe.

Ans :The impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe was:

Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon destroyed democracy in France.

The administrative field was made rational and efficient.

The Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code) did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property.

In the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed the peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

In the towns, guild restrictions were removed.

Transport and communication systems were improved.

Q26. Classify industries on the basis of ownership. (Any three points)

Ans. Classification of industries on the basis of ownership:

Public sector industries: Public sector industries are owned and operated by government agencies. For example BHEL, SAIL, etc.

Private sector industries: Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. For example TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur industries, etc.

Joint sector industries: Joint sector industries are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. For example Oil India Limited (OIL).

Cooperative sector industries: Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. They pool the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately. For example Sugar industry, coir industry, etc.

(Any three points)

OR

Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?

Answer:

Conservation of biodiversity is necessary because it:

Preserves the ecological diversity.

Preserves our life support systems, i.e., water, air and soil.

Preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species.

Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

Q27. Why do banks ask for collateral while giving credit to a borrower?

Answer:

Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, land documents, deposits with banks, etc.) which stands as a security against the money borrowed. In case the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral.

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Give reasons?

Answer:

Modern forms of money currency in India include paper notes and coins which are known as Rupees and Paise.

It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the Government of India.

In India, the Reserve bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government of India.

The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in India.

No Individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

Therefore, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

Q28. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Solution :

Different forms of communal politics:

- The most common form of communalism is our day to day beliefs or religious ideas. These ideas include the belief in the superiority of one religion as compared to another religion, religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities.
- The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state. Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.
- The use of religious leaders, sacred symbols, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena is the technique applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.
- In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.

Q29. The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture". Support the statement with examples.

Answer:

The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture. It can also happen in other sectors. For example, there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and other odd jobs. Many of them don't find work every day.

Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing such work only due to the lack of better employment opportunities.

The unorganised sector includes small and scattered units outside the government control. 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.

SECTION D

Q30 The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. (2016 OD)

Answer:

"The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj" —

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

Swaraj meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

OR

Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India. (2015 OD)

Answer:

The outbreak of the First World War had created a new economic and political situation in India:

The increased defence expenditure was financed by war loans and by raising tax rates, custom duties, etc.

There was tremendous price rise during the war years. Between 1913 and 1918, the prices had almost doubled. People, particularly common people, were facing extreme hardships.

Forced recruitment in the army caused widespread anger in the villages.

The failure of crops in many parts of India had created food shortages, leading to the added misery of the people.

In addition to this, there was the outbreak of the great influenza epidemic. Millions of people perished due to influenza and starvation.

The nationalist movement grew stronger during the war years. A large number of Muslims were drawn into the anti-British struggle during the war. The defence of the 'Caliphate' (Khilafat) became an important question for Muslims. Peasant movements during war period also had helped the nationalist movement to grow stronger.

Q31. How are industries responsible for air pollution? Explain.

1. Air pollution is caused by the presence of undesirable gases such as Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide in a high proportion.

2. Industries cause air pollution by the emission of gases from industrial complexes and power generation units.

3. Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in the air.

4. A high quantity of carbon dioxide is the reasons for the greenhouse effect in the air.

5. Air-borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles.

Q32. "Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored."

Support the statement with examples.

Ans. Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.

Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.

Democratic governments are accountable, legitimate, and transparent governments.

People have the right to choose their rulers.

Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning.

A democratic government is the people's own government and it is run by the people.

Q33. How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Give some examples

ANSWER: Foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries by the processes of imports and exports. Producers can make available their goods in markets beyond domestic ones via exports. Likewise, buyers have more choice on account of imports from other countries. (Examples0

Section-E

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story, or saw a performance., they did not read a book individually and silently. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being. But the transition was not so simple. Books could be read only by the literate, and the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century. How, then, could publishers persuade the common people to welcome the printed book? To do this, they had to keep in mind the wider reach of the printed work: even those who did not read could certainly enjoy listening to books being read out. So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus entered print and

printed material was orally transmitted. The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred. And the hearing public and reading public became intermingled.

- (34.1) What does living in a world of oral culture mean? 1
(34.2) How did the coming of the printing press change the lives of people? 2
(34.3) Why was the rate of literacy low in European countries? 1

Self Expression

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

- (35.1) Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? 1
(35.2) Life insurance is an activity of which sector? 1
(35.3) What is GDP? 2

Answer:

(i) Tertiary Sector

(ii) Tertiary Sector

(iii) The money value of all the final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

36. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the Panchayat in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a panel of its candidates. Thus it exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representatives democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

- (36.1) Can we imagine of democracy without a political party? Why? 2
(36.2) Why do large societies need representative democracies? 1
(36.3) 'Political Faction' means a group of individuals within a political party that share a Identify.

(a) Balanced view

(b) Common political purpose

(c) Regional and communal diversities

(d) Ideal political structure

Self Expression

Q37.1. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols. 2

- i. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
ii. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident

Q37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. 3

i. Iron Ore mine- Kudremukh

ii. Oil Field- Digboi

iii. Nuclear- Kalpakkam

