



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**PRE-BOARD I EXAMINATION (2023-24)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**CLASS: X**  
**DATE: 16/01/2024**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**  
**TIME: 3 HOURS**

1. *The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Section A – From questions 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
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.*
10. *Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Questions”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.*

**SECTION A**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20)**

1. Which of the following statements appropriately describes the objective behind building the Hirakud Dam on Mahanadi river? 1
  - a. The Hirakud Dam provides fresh water to the water starved state of Andhra Pradesh.
  - b. The Hirakud Dam was built to augment industrial development in Odisha.
  - c. It was built to provide employment to the Santhal tribes residing close to the river.
  - d. It was constructed mainly for decorative purposes.

2. One of the methods of sustainable forest management is diversification of plants and wildlife. Which of the following methods can be similarly categorized under sustainable forest management? 1

- a. Felling of trees
- b. Categorizing forests under reserved Forests
- c. Logging of woods for Industrial usage
- d. Making government a stakeholder in forest management

3. When power is taken away from State Governments and is given to local government, it is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- a. Panchayat Samiti
- b. Decentralization
- c. Centralization
- d. Federalism

4. Following image is the personification of Germany generally associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its aspect from among the following options. 1

- a. Folk and Cultural Tradition
- b. Heroism and Justice
- c. Austerity and Asceticism
- d. Revenge and Vengeance



5. Identify the personality with the help of clues given below. 1

- He was a Sanyasi.
- Peasant Movement of Awadh developed under his leadership
- He had earlier been a Fiji as an indentured labourer.

Options:

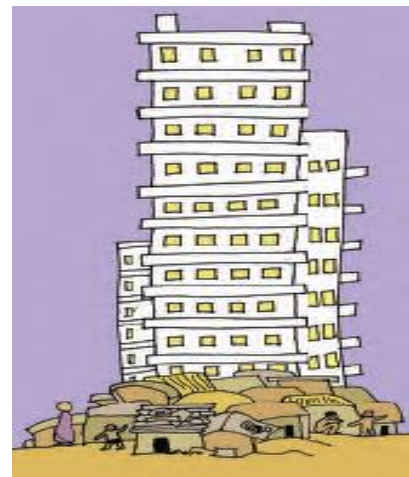
- a. Baba Ramachandra
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Rabindranath Tagore
- d. Abanindranath Tagore

6. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a \_\_\_\_\_ ministry. 1
- a. State government
  - b. Independent body set up
  - c. Central government
  - d. Economic survey set up

7. "In the initial stages, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility". Identify the reason from the following. 1
- a. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies.
  - b. Introduced uniform laws, standardized weights and measures.
  - c. Secured equality before the law and the right to property.
  - d. Simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system.

8. Which demand of the Sri Lankan Tamils was repeatedly denied? 1
- a. Their demand of separate electorate.
  - b. Their demand for freedom of expression.
  - c. Their demand for the right to vote.
  - d. Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils.

9. Look at the image given below:  
Which of the following goals of development should be prioritized in this region?



- a. Reducing income disparities
- b. Combating climate change
- c. Ending gender violence
- d. Ensuring caste equality

10. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

**Assertion (A):** Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.

**Reason (R):** A citizen in a democracy who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out easily.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. is correct but (R) is wrong
- d. is wrong but (R) is correct

11. Rampur is an area where 80% people borrow money from the bank while 10% don't borrow and the rest 10% take it from their friends, relatives or local moneylenders. Where will Rampur be situated? 1

- a. In an Urban Region
- b. Semi-Urban area
- c. In a Rural region
- d. Capital of a country

12. Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view. 1

*Statement i:* It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.

*Statement ii:* Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.

*Statement iii:* The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.

*Statement iv:* Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.

**Options:**

- a. Statement i and ii are right.
- b. Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- c. Statement iii is right.
- d. Only statement iv is right.

13. Raj and Shrey were talking about an organisation called NSO that was mentioned by their teacher in their economics class that day with their mother. They could recall the name of the organisation but could not clearly remember its function. Their mother gave them a clue. Which of the following would be the most appropriate clue to help them remember the function of this organisation? 1

- Clue I- that is most likely to conduct a survey on employment and unemployment in India.
- Clue II- that it regulates banks
- Clue III- that it registers SHG.

- a. Clue (I)
- b. Clue (I) and (III)
- c. Clue (I) and (II)
- d. Clue (II)

14. Which is not correct reason to led the tension between Dutch speaking people in Belgium in 1950-1960's? 1

- a. The primary cause which led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking people and French-speaking people was the economic inequality.
- b. Dutch-speaking people were in majority and the French-speaking people were in minority.
- c. The French-speaking people were poor and not powerful while the Dutch-speaking people were rich and more powerful.
- d. The disparity was a result of the minority population of Dutch-speaking people in the capital and majority in the country.

15. 35-year-old Sunil works from 8 am to 8 pm all seven days of the week in a garment exporter firm. He works as a contract labour. His employer does not give him any other facility. He knows that he is employed just for few months of the year but he continues to work as he has no other option. Analyse the information, considering one of the following correct options. 1

- a. Ill effects of globalisation
- b. MNC's creating job opportunities
- c. Workers jobs are no longer secure
- d. People are denied fair share of benefits

16. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1

..... has been made mandatory to be filed by political leaders of a party before they contest elections.

- a. A writ
- b. An agreement
- c. An affidavit
- d. A charged declaration

17. Consider the following statements:

1

- I. Novels, a new literary form, develop in Europe.
- II. Novels were religious texts used by Pope and priests to spread their faith among the common people.
- III. Novels contained life stories, expressing human experiences, relationships, read by all those who could read.

*Choose the correct answer:*

- a. I and II
- b. I and III
- c. I, II and III
- d. I and IV

18. Match the following items given in column A with those given in column B.

1

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
I. 1918	1. Simon Commission arrived in India
II. 1922	2. First Independence Day
III. 1928	3. Satyagraha for cotton mill workers
IV. 1930	4. Non-Cooperation Movement was called off

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- a. I – 4, II – 3, III – 1, IV – 2
- b. I – 3, II – 4, III – 1, IV – 2
- c. I – 4, II – 1, III – 3, IV – 2
- d. I – 4, II – 2, III – 1, IV – 3

19. Preeta was asked to copy a table about the features of Arid Soil into her notebook.

However, she committed an error. Which of the given clues has she copied wrong and is not associated with Arid soil?

1

- I. These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- II. In some areas the salt content is high and common salt is obtained from these soils.
- III. The lower horizon of the soil is occupied by Kankar nodules.
- IV. It is found in mountainous regions.

- a. Clue (I)
  - b. Clue (I) and (III)
  - c. Clue (I) and (IV)
  - d. Clue (II)
20. The Indian government has been following the policy of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation since ..... 1
- a. 1991
  - b. 1992
  - c. 1981
  - d. 1982

**SECTION B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)**

21. 'Nineteenth Century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery.'  
Explain any two points. 2
22. Mr. Rahim is from Maharashtra, wishes to cultivate either Cotton or Jute. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons. 2
23. How do local governments operate at the district level in India? How are they constituted? 2
24. What does the cartoon represent? 2



**SECTION C**  
**SHORT ANSWER – BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)**

25. What were the effects of the spread of print culture on poor people in the 19th century India? 3

26. Mr. Kamal is Mr. Kanta's neighbour. He is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has therefore no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime by his employer.

Analyse the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an Unorganized sector. 3

OR

Mr. Robert, a village head wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village under MGNREGA act, suggest any three activities, so that Mr. Robert could initiate in his village.

27. Explain the proactive approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation for preserving the natural environment and resources. 3

28. The Indian constitution provides three lists to distribute the legislative power. State any two subjects that are included in the concurrent list. In which list the subject "Currency" is included and why? 3

29. Describe any three factors that have contributed to the growth of tertiary sector. 3

**SECTION D**  
**LONG ANSWER – BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)**

30. State why the use of renewable especially non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country? 5

OR

Why do we need to conserve our mineral resources? Explain any three methods of conservation of minerals.

31. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples. 5

OR

Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe?



32. "Political parties are necessary for a democracy". In the light of this statement explain any four functions of the political parties in India. 5

OR

What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain.

33. How does the use of money make exchange of things easier? Explain with examples. 5

OR

Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.

**SECTION E**  
**CASE – BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)**

- 34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc.

In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time were built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states–Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done? 1
2. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? 2
3. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? 1

**35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.

The unorganised sector is characterised 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 employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP.

In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

1. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of its bad working conditions? 1
2. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance? 1
3. “What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected”. What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement? 2

**36. Read the case/source given below and answer the questions that follows.**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government -Controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections

were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crores to 57 crores. In many places' merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

1. How were the effects of 'Non-Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? 1
2. Explain the effects of Boycott movement on foreign textile trade. 2
3. Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of Council elections. 1

#### SECTION F

#### MAP – SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 +3 = 5)

37a. **Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.** 2

**Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.**

- A. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

37b. **On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following**

**With suitable symbols.**

- (i) A Coal mine in Odisha
- (ii) A dam built on river Bhagirathi in India.
- (iii) A largest natural major seaport located at West Bengal
- (iv) Bangalore software technology park

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