**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL**

**CLASS :X PRE BOARD I - 2023-24 TIME: 3 HRS**

**DATE: 18-12-2023 SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087) MARKS: 80**

**SET 2 ANSWER KEY**

**SECTION A (1x20=20)**

1.Certain events are given below, choose the appropriate chronological order.

i) Coming of Simon commission to India

ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC

iii) Government of India Act 1919

iv) Champaran Satyagraha

a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) **d) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)**

2. Which of the following is the result of Quantitative aspect of water scarcity.

a) Growing population b) Industrialisation

c) Urbanisation d) **All of the above**

3. Most of the forests in the North eastern states belong to the category of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Wastelands b) Protected forests

c**) Unclassed forests** d) Mangrove forests

4. Identify the soil from the following statements

a) This soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.

b) This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

c) These soils are mostly deep, acidic, generally deficient in plant nutrients.

d) They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape.

a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil

c) **Laterite soil** d) Forest soil

5. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and select the answer using the codes given below: (1)

I. It is the very spirit of democracy.

II. It reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

III. It brings transparency in the governance.

IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties.

Options:

**(a) I, II & III** (b) II, III & IV

(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & IV

6, A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is: (1)

a) Power Sharing b) Central Government

**c) Majoritarianism** d) Community Government

7. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development? (1)

a) Democracy **b) Dictatorship**

c) Monarchy d) All non-democratic regimes

8. Identify the correct statement from the following.

a**) Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.**

b) Credit card is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the persons account.

c) Informal sector credit includes loans from banks and co-operatives.

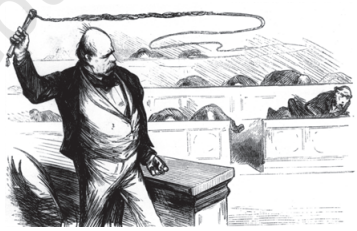
d) Rich households largely depend on informal sources of credit.

9. The distinguishing feature of communalism is: (1)

**a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.**

b) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

c) A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community.

d) A secular constitution is sufficient to combat communalism.

10. Which of the following options best signifies this caricature?

1. **Otto Von Bismarck in German Reichstag**
2. Victor Emanuel II in the Italian Parliament
3. Kaiser William II in Prussian Parliament
4. Napoleon Bonaparte in the French Parliament

11. Which of the following is the new way of providing loans to the rural poor.

a) Co-operative societies b) Traders

c) Relatives & Friends d) SHG

12. Select the option which is most suitable

Assertion: Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.

Reason: Equal treatment of women is not a necessary ingredient of a Democratic society.

a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

**c) Assertion is true but Reason is false**

d) Both Assertion and Reason are false

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

i) General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

ii) “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.

iii) The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.

iv) Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

Options:

a) iv, iii, ii, i **b) ii, i, iv, iii**

c) i, iv, iii, ii d) i ,ii, iii, iv

14. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Public sector.

a) This sector owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

b) The ownership of the assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals and companies.

c) The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by the government.

d) This sector provides basic facilities like education, health food, and security to people.

15. Which of the following cities became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools?

a) Berlin b) Paris

**c) Shanghai** d) Britain

16. The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Employers b) Private individuals

**c) Government** d) Employees

17. Which of the following statement about India as a secular state is incorrect?

a) Allows freedom to practise any religion

b) There is no official religion

c) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds

**d) It reserves seats for religious minorities**

18. Democracy is considered as a better form of government because

a) It ensures economic development

b) It guarantees economic equality

**c) It provides a method to resolve conflict**

d) Option A and B

19. In which of the following states does Shiv Sena exist as a regional political party?

a) Gujarat b) Karnataka

c) Madhya Pradesh **d) Maharashtra**

20. In which of the following ways has Information & Communication technology stimulated the globalisation process the most.

a) Access food across countries.

b) Access raw material across countries

c) Access services across countries

d) **Access information instantly across countries**.

**SECTION B (2x4=8)**

**21. What were the majoritarian measures adopted by Sinhala in 1956?** **(2)**

* In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
* The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
* A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

**22. Explain the Irish Potato famine. (2)**

* Europe’s poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. Ireland’s poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.
* Hungry children digging for potatoes in a field that has already been harvested, hoping to discover some leftovers.
* During the Great Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 1849), around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work.

**OR**

**How did food help in cultural exchange?**

Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange-

* Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
* Even ‘ready’ foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
* Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
* Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known.
* Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

**23. In the 1980s and 1990s a comprehensive land development programme was initiated which included both Technical and Institutional reforms. Substantiate the statement with any two reforms. (2)**

* Provision of crop insurance against pest hit and other natural calamities.
* Establishments of Grameena banks and co-operative societies for providing loan facilities to farmers at low interest rate.
* Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) were introduced by the government for the benefit of the farmers.
* Special weather bulletin and agricultural programmes for the farmers were introduced.
* The government also announced Minimum Support Price( MSP) to check exploitation of farmers by middle men.

**24. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India. (2)**

* Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted. Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
* Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.
* The caste groups that had access to education under the old system have done very well in acquiring modern education as well.
* Those groups that did not have access to education or were prohibited from acquiring it have naturally lagged behind. That is why there is a disproportionately large presence of ‘upper caste’ among the urban middle classes in our country. (any 2 points)

**SECTION – C (3x5=15)**

**25. Explain Vernacular press act passed? (3)**

* In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
* It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
* When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**26. List the functions of the Reserve bank. (3)**

* In India the Reserve bank of India issues the currency notes on behalf of the Central government.
* The RBI supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.
* The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
* The RBI also sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators.

**27. Name the most important food crop of the majority of people in India. Specify the geographical conditions required for its growth (1+2=3)**

* Rice is the most important food crop of the majority of the people in India.
* The geographical conditions required for its growth are high temperature above 25°C and high humidity with rainfall above 100 cm. In areas of less rainfall it grows with the help of irrigation.

**28. Explain Holding together Federation. (3)**

* A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.
* India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of ‘holding together’ federations.
* In this category, the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-àvis the States.
* Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers

**29. Give three reasons for the rising importance of Tertiary sector. (3)**

* First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required.
* Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
* Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
* Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Hence there is rising importance of tertiary sector. (any 3)

**SECTION – D (5x4=20)**

**30. a) Name the second most important energy resource in India. What are its uses?**

* Petroleum is the second most important energy resource in India.
* It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw material for a number of industries.
* Petroleum refineries acts as a “nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries. **(1+2+2=5)**

**b) Why should we conserve mineral resources?**

* The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates

of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of

consumption.

* Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable.
* Rich mineral deposits are our country’s extremely valuable but short-lived possessions
* Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes

from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

**OR**

1. **Why do you think Solar energy has a bright future in India? (3+2=5)**

* Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas due to no proper supply of electricity.
* Big solar plants are being established on a large scale which will minimise the dependence on dung cakes and firewood.
* It will contribute to environmental conservation.

1. **Why is Natural gas considered the fuel of the present generation?**

* Natural gas is a clean energy as it is environmental friendly fuel.
* It lets out low carbon dioxide emission.
* CNG is used in vehicles and LPG is used as cooking fuel hence the fuel of the present generation,.

**31. Who hosted Vienna Congress in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the Vienna treaty. (1+4=5)**

* The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
* The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
* The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
* A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
* The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
* The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
* In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
* The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe

**OR**

**Describe the process of Unification of Italy. (5)**

* Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
* During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
* The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
* During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.
* The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.
* Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
* Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
* In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy

**32. Name the National Political Party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any four features of the party. (1+4=5)**

* Indian National Congress (INC) Popularly known as the Congress Party.
* One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits. Played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades after India’s Independence.
* Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
* Ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After 1989, its support declined, but it continues to be present throughout the country, cutting across social divisions.
* A centrist party (neither rightist nor leftist) in its ideological orientation, the party espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.
* The INC supports new economic reforms but with a human face. Leader of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government from 2004 to 2019. In the 2019 Lok Sabha election, it won 19.5% votes and 52 seats.

**OR**

**Explain any five functions of Political Parties. (5)**

1 **Parties contest elections**. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

2 **Parties put forward different policies and programmes** and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the parties do. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the RULING PARTY.

3 **Parties play a decisive role in making laws** for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

4 **Parties form and run governments**. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

5 Those parties that lose in the elections **play the role of opposition** to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.

6 **Parties shape public opinion**. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

7 **Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes** implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. That is why, they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people’s needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

**33. Explain the aims and objectives of the SHG.**

* The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
* A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.
* Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
* Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
* After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self employment opportunities for the members.
* The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
* Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

**OR**

**Why do most of the rural households depend on Informal sources of Credit? How does money solve double coincidence of wants? (3+2=5)**

* Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households.
* Informal sources of credit such as money lenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give loan without collateral.
* Sometimes if the borrowers are unable to return the loan, they can get additional loans from money lenders.
* In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money ‘double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.
* A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.
* Thus everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want.
* In an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants

**SECTION – E (4x3=12)**

**34. Read the extract and answer the following questions:**

**On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to ‘produce a moral effect’, to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.**

**34.1) What circumstances led to the infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre? (1)**

The circumstances that led to the infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre is the passing of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 by the British after the end of the First World War.

**34.2) What were the consequences of the above incident? (1)**

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns there were strikes clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings

**34.3) Who were Satyagrahi’s? Mention their characteristics? (2)**

* Satyagrahi’s were those who followed Gandhiji’s novel method of mass agitation which he called Satyagraha.
* They believed in the idea of Satyagraha which emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
* Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive a Satyagrahi could win the battle through non violence.

**35. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt.**

**35.1) When and where was the first jute mill established? (1)**

* The first jute mill was established in the year 1855 at a place called RISHRA in Kolkatta.

**35.2) Which country is the largest producer of jute? (1)**

* **Bangladesh**

**35.3) Mention any two factors responsible for the location of jute industry in Hugli basin. (2)**

* Proximity of the jute producing areas,
* Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute,
* Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
* Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods

**36. What people desire are regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income. Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things.**

**36.1) Besides income what other things are important aspects of life? (1)**

* Besides seeking more income, oneway or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination.

**36.2) Before accepting a job, what other factors would you consider, apart from income? (1)**

* Before accepting a job in another place you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn.
* In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security

**36.3) Money in your pocket can not buy all that you need to live well. Explain. (2)**

* Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
* For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
* Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

**SECTION – F (2+3=5)**

**37.a) On the given map of India identify the following and write the name on the line marked in the map**

1. **Place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920-** Nagpur
2. **Place associated with Movement of Indigo planters-** Champaran

**37.b) In the given political map of India Locate the following. (any 3)**

**A) Bailadila Iron ore mine.**

**B) Sardar Sarovar Dam**

**C) Paradip seaport.**

**D) Basssein oil fields.**

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