



**B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE**  
**(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO**  
**CBSE NEW DELHI)**  
**PRE-MID TERM EXAM (2024-25)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**CLASS: X**

**Date: 03/08/2024**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Time: 1Hour**

**Max. Marks: 25**

**Section A**

**(1x3=3)**

**1. Which issues are included in Concurrent List of constitution? 1**

c. Education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession

**2. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) program Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_ 1**

a.1972

**3. In the following question, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. 1**

**Mark the correct choice as:**

**Assertion:** Water is a renewable resource.

**Reason:** Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

**Section B**

**(2x2=4)**

**4. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? 2**

**Ans:** In the Federal form of government, power is shared between the Central government and the other constituent units of the country. Like in India, the power is shared between the Central and the State governments.

The unitary form of government provides power to only one government. Like in Sri Lanka, all the power has been given to the national government.

**5. "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life. 2**

2

1. Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

2. It supports diverse flora and fauna which are part of our life.

3. It provide us fruits, flowers, medicine, wood etc.

**Section C**

**(3x2=6)**

**6. 'All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3**

1. Some states such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Indian constitution.

2 Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. Similar special provisions exist for some other States of India as well.

3. Some units of the Indian Union enjoy very little power like Union territories such as Chandigarh or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi. These territories do not have powers of a States.

**7. How many types of forest are classified in India? Explain it.**

**3**

Forests are classified under the three categories:

1. Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forests are declared as Reserved forests. They are maintained for the production of timber and other forest produce and for protective reasons.
2. Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is Protected forests. This forest land is protected from any further depletion.
3. Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

**Section D**

**(2x5=10)**

**8. Explain any five key features of federalism.**

**5**

**i) Two or more levels of government :**

Federalism is a system of government in which the governmental power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country, and the other governments at the state or provincial level.

**(ii) Same Citizens Separate jurisdiction :** Different tiers of the government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

**(iii) Superiority of Constitution :** The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of the government are specified in the Constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of the government are constitutionally safeguarded.

**(iv) Rigid Constitution :** The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government. Such changes require the consent of the both the levels of the government.

**(v) Supreme authority of the courts :** Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution, and the powers of different levels of the government. The highest court acts as an umpire in case of disputes arising between different levels of the government in the exercise of their respective powers, (of) Dual objectives: The federal system, thus has dual objectives : to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time, to accommodate the regional diversity.

**9. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects**

**5**

**Advantages of Multipurpose River Project**

**Disadvantages of Multipurpose River Project**

Supply of water for domestic and industrial usage

Causes deforestation

**Check soil erosion**

Migration of people from their lands

Flood control

**Aquatic life is badly affected.**

Recreation

Restricts the natural river flow

Generation of electricity

It leads to the deposits of sediments in the riverbed

**Inland navigation**

Loss of existing agricultural lands

**Section E**

**(1x2=2)**

10. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols.

Name:..... Date.....

Std.....div.....Roll No.....



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1. The responsibility of the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.  
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.  
3. Their administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.  
4. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.  
5. The External Boundary and Coast-Line of India on the map agrees with the Record Master copy certified by the Survey of India.  
6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

Class Teacher's Signature