



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION-I 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X
DATE:13 /11/2024

ANSWER KEY

Duration: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A
MCQ (1 X 20 =20)

1. (a) Strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture. 1
2. (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence 1
3. (b) Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, 1
4. (a) Shanghai 1
- 5(a). Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. 1
- 6(b) Vertical division of power 1
7. (b) The central law prevails. 1
8. (d) All of the above. 1
9. (d) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power. 1
10. (c) Democratic government is coping up with multiple pressures through accommodation 1
11. (d). Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber 1
12. (b).Gendathur 1
- 13.(a).The production of Intensive subsistence farming is higher than primitive subsistence farming 1
- 14(a). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. 1
15. (b). Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. 1
16. a) Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution. 1
17. d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) 1
18. c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods . 1
19. c) They invest in different countries and create global supply chains. 1
20. d) All of the above. 1

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true if the struggle was against injustice then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. According to Gandhi without seeking vengeance or being aggressive a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence 2
22. The idea that the numerical majority of a population should have the final say in determining decisions is called majoritarianism in Srilanka 1+1=2
23. (i) The agro-based industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. (ii) The agro-based industries depend on agriculture for raw materials and sell their products such as fertilisers, insecticides, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc to the farmers. 2

24. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a broad measurement of a nation's overall economic activity. GDP is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

At present, the tertiary sector has the maximum contribution to the GDP of India . 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. The global transfer of diseases in the pre-modern world, particularly from Europe to the Americas, played a significant role in the colonization of the Americas. European colonizers brought with them diseases such as smallpox, measles, and influenza, to which the indigenous populations of the Americas had no immunity. These diseases decimated the native populations, reducing their numbers drastically and weakening their societies. This made it easier for European powers to conquer and colonize the Americas, as the indigenous resistance was significantly diminished. 3

26. It strengthens democracy. India is geographically a very large country India is socially a very diverse country India is culturally and religiously a diverse country. All these diversities can be accommodated if there is a multi-party system and just 1 party or 2 party system will not help in more representation and participation of people in democratic processes. 3

OR

INC was founded in 1885 and played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades after India's independence.

A centrist party in its ideology, it favours secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.

It emerged as the largest party with 145 members in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004. It led the ruling United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coalition government at the Centre.

It lost elections in 2014 and secured 44 seats. Currently, it is the principal opposition party in Lok Sabha.

Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in 1980.

It was founded by reviving the earlier Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

The Bharatiya Janata Party wants to draw inspiration from the ancient culture and values of India and use it to build a modern and strong India.

In its concept of politics and nation, cultural nationalism is a vital element.

It seeks a ban on religious conversions, implement a uniform civil code for all the citizens irrespective of the religion they belong to, and it wants full political and territorial integration of Jammu and Kashmir.

27. Our resources are limited in nature; therefore they have to be frugally used. Many of the resources are non-renewable in nature, therefore extra care has to be taken.

Their conservation is necessary for our own sustenance and for the ongoing economic developmental processes. 3

28. Energy is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy—agriculture, industry and transport—commercial and domestic needs inputs of energy. Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Conventional sources like firewood and cattle dung cakes are most commonly used in rural India to generate energy. 3

OR

The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment as:

i The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

ii The risk of collapsing mine roofs.

iii Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

iv The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.

v Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land soil and increase in stream and river pollution. (Any three points to be considered).

29. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank use different criteria to measure a country's development:

UNDP

Uses a combination of factors, including health, education, and income, to measure development. The UNDP uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to calculate a country's development. The HDI considers factors like average age, health facilities, and education at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels. The UNDP also ranks countries based on these indices.

World Bank

Uses per capita income, or the average income of a person in a country, to measure development. The World Bank divides countries into three categories: rich or developed, middle-income, and poor or underdeveloped. The World Bank's primary collection of development indicators is the World Development Indicators (WDI), which includes national, regional, and global estimates.

The UNDP has a broader concept of development than the World Bank.

3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30.(i) Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, especially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behaviour and housekeeping.

(ii) Novel began to be written in the 19th century and some of the best novelists were women like Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot, etc.

(iii) Their writing created a new image of women with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think.

Impact on Children:

(i) Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century.

(ii) School textbooks, rural folk tales in edited versions, fairy tales and new stories were published for children.

(iii) Grimm brothers of Germany spent years to collect traditional folk tales from peasants and France and set up a children's press in 1857.

5

OR

Describe any five uses of print culture in the 17th century China.

(i) By the 17th century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.

(ii) Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials but also merchants started using print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.

(iii) The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.

(iv) Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.

(v) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtiers wrote about their lives.

31. The rulers of the nation are elected by the public.

It is a government which is accountable to the people

Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.

Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.

Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct our own mistakes.. **5**

32. 1. Adopting the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment to improve energy efficiency.

2. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.

3. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smokestacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

4. Using silencers for noise generating equipment.

5. Minimising water usage by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

6. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements

7. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases:

a. Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.

b. Secondary treatment by biological process

c. Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves the recycling of wastewater. (Any five points to be considered) **5**

OR

The manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of India's economic development for a number of reasons, including:

1. Modernizing agriculture

Manufacturing helps modernize agriculture, which is a key part of the economy. It also reduces the reliance on agricultural income by creating jobs in other sectors.

2. Reducing poverty and unemployment

Industrial development is a key to reducing poverty and unemployment.

3. Reducing regional disparities

Industries are established in tribal and backward areas to reduce regional disparities.

4. Expanding trade and commerce

Exporting manufactured goods increases trade and commerce and brings in foreign exchange.

5. Creating prosperity

Countries that transform raw materials into a variety of higher value goods are more prosperous. **5**

33. Yes, globalization is the process of rapid integration between countries:

- **Movement of goods and services**

Globalization involves the free flow of goods, services, and capital across national borders. For example, the latest models of goods like digital cameras, mobile phones, and televisions are available in one country due to foreign trade.

- **Foreign investment**

Multinational corporations (MNCs) invest capital in different countries by jointly producing with local companies, buying local companies, and placing orders for production.

- **Movement of people**

People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs, or better education.

- **Technology**

Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process. For example, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.

- **Closer contact between regions**

Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back. Some examples of companies that successfully expanded beyond their domestic markets include McDonald's, Costco, The Coca-Cola Company, Starbucks, and ZARA. **5**

OR

Yes, improvements in technology have stimulated the globalization process:

- **Transportation**

Improvements in transportation technology have made it possible to deliver goods across long distances faster and at lower costs. For example, the use of containers has reduced port handling costs and increased the speed of exports.

- **Information and communication**

Developments in information and communication technology have made it possible to access information instantly and communicate from anywhere. For example, the internet allows people to send emails and make voice calls across the world at low costs.

- **Manufacturing**

Advanced manufacturing technologies have changed patterns of productivity and employment.

- **Interdependence**

These improvements have created and increased interdependence among firms and nations. **5**

SECTION E (Case based study)

34A. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. **2**

34B. 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 **1**

34C. Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. **1**

35A. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life must belong to one community. **1**

35B, The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any . The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability. **2**

35C. India as a country don't have any state religion it follows the principle of secularism . **1**

36A. Banks are willing to lend to self-help groups (SHGs) without collateral because the entire group is responsible for repaying the loan. This feature of SHGs helps borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. **1**

36B. Self-help groups (SHGs) are a significant means of women empowerment because they help women:

Improve their economic situation: SHGs help women save money regularly and become more economically empowered. They also help women access microfinance and loans, which can help them, become entrepreneurs.

Build self-confidence: SHGs help women develop self-confidence and a sense of self-assurance.

Raise awareness: SHGs help women raise awareness about issues like dowry, alcoholism, and domestic violence.

Improve their socio-economic status: SHGs help improve women's status in society and in the family(Any one Point) 1

36C. The advantages of Self-Help Groups for the poor are:

They help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income as the decisions regarding savings are taken by the group members.

They avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at low rate of interest.

They create self-employment opportunities by discussion within their group.

They make it possible for the poor to avail timely finance without any collateral. 2

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two features A & B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them

A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1

B. The place where Calling off the Non Cooperation Movement took place. 1

37. (b) On an outline map of India show any Three of the following.

1. Largest Producer of rubber 1

2. Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant 1

3. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plants 1

4. Noida Software Technology Park 1

