



Rao Balram Public school (Recognized & Aff. CBSE)

Saraswati enclave Gopal Nagar Najafgarh New Delhi

PRE-BOARD 2023-24

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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. The 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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has 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 Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

Section A

1. Why did the production of Indian textiles and handloom go up during the Non-Cooperation Movement? [1]
a) All of these
b) The foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires
c) The import of foreign clothes was halved and the value dropped from Rs 102 crores to Rs 57 crores
d) People discarded imported clothes and wore only Indian ones
2. Freshwater on the surface is recharged through a process called _____. [1]
a) rivers
b) humidity
c) precipitation
d) hydrological cycle

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Which of the following countries has the highest level of **Human Development Index (HDI)**?

- a) Bangladesh
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Sri Lanka
 - d) India
4. Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests? [1]
- i. North-eastern states have three-fourths of their forests as unclassed forests.
 - ii. Forest Department has declared almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
 - iii. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
 - iv. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.
- a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
 - b) Statement i and ii are correct.
 - c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
 - d) Statement ii is correct.
5. How many languages are accepted in the Indian constitution? [1]
- a) 22
 - b) 28
 - c) 20
 - d) 21
6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of **horizontal distribution of power** and the concept of **checks and balances**? [1]
- a) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the appointment of judges by the executive, while checks and balances refer to the accountability of ministers and government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
 - b) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the balance of power among various institutions, while checks and balances refer to the separation of powers within each institution.
 - c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.
 - d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

7. **Assertion (A):** Democracies are based on political equality. [1]

Reason (R): They provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected.

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

8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

Shyam is a small farmer. He took a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that there would be a good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and he is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he took a loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment cannot be made. He has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping Shyam improve his condition left him worse off. What kind of situation Shyam is facing?

- a) Loan Trap b) Debt Trap
c) Credit Trap d) Tariff Trap

9. The distrust between which two communities turned into widespread conflict and a Civil War in Sri Lanka? [1]

- a) Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils b) Sinhalas and Sri Lankan Tamils
c) Sinhalas and Hindus d) Tamils and Muslims

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Which of the following aspect is best representing the image?

- a) The fallen Marianne b) The fallen Mother Albania
c) The fallen Mother India d) The fallen Germania

11. Evaluate the impact of selling electricity at the cost of generation by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. Many small-scale units may have to shut down.
ii. It may push up the costs of production of goods in many industries.
iii. It may over-burden the government to bear the cost.
iv. It may bring down the profit generated through it.

- a) Statements i and ii are appropriate. b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
c) All the statements are appropriate. d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Which of the following is correct with respect to decision making in a democracy? [1]

- a) It improves the quantity of decision making b) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures
c) Democracy doesn't improve the quality of decision making d) Citizens are not given the right and the means to examine the process of decision making

13. Rearrange the following event according to in which they took place: [1]
- The arrival of the Simon Commission
 - Chauri Chaura incident
 - Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement
 - Rowlatt Act

The correct chronological order of these events is:

- ii, iii, iv, i
 - iv, iii, ii, i
 - iii, iv, ii, i
 - i, ii, iii, iv
14. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]

Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilizers. Now suppose, if the price of fertilizers or pump sets goes up, the cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced. What kind of situation is being indicated here?

- This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.
 - This is an example of the primary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector
 - This is an example of the secondary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector.
 - This is an example of the primary sector i.e., agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector.
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer [1]

Statement I: New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences.

Statement II: Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

- Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
 - Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
 - Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - Both (i) & (ii) are correct
16. Two friends Ram and Lakhan engaged in a lively conversation about different types of soils. Ram, eager to challenge Lakhan, started giving clues to help identify arid soil. Which of the following clues provided by Ram would be most useful in identifying the arid soil? [1]

Clues:

- They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- These soils are mostly deep to very deep and acidic (pH<6.0).
- In some areas, the salt content is very high, and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
- This is the most widely spread and important soil.

- Clue i and iii
 - Clue iii and iv
 - Clue iv
 - Clue ii
17. Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country? [1]

Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.

Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.

Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.

Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.

a) Statement i and ii are right.

b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

c) Only statement iv is right.

d) Statement iii is right.

18. What is the literacy rate among women in India according to the census of 2001? [1]

a) 29%

b) 100%

c) 33%

d) 54%

19. Which of the following statements will be considered as our fascination for democracy which when unfulfilled we start blaming the idea of democracy? [1]

Statement i: There is a delay in decision-making in a democracy.

Statement ii: Democracy should always provide a method to resolve conflicts.

Statement iii: Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.

Statement iv: Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

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.

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. 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. The group 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. Name the group formed by 15 women.

a) Self Financing Group

b) Self Credit Group

c) Self Women Group

d) Self Help Group

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention which federal political system could have as big a population as the Indian state of Maharashtra. [2]



22. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? [2]

OR

What were the various impact of French Revolution?

23. Write down the features of Rabi crops. [2]
24. What is federalism? Explain with examples. [2]

Section C

25. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments. [3]
26. 'The textile industry of India is self-reliant and complete in value'. Explain the contribution of textile industry to the Indian economy. [3]

OR

Study the given table carefully and answer the following questions:

Sector	Share of Production	Loomage
Mills	6.00 percent	1.33 lakhs
Power Loom	54.17 percent	14 lakhs
Handloom	23.000per cent	NA

- i. Name the sector which has the highest share in the production of fabric in India?
- ii. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?
27. Suppose Salim continues to get orders from traders. What would be his position after six years? [3]
28. Differentiate between Federal Government and the Unitary Government. [3]
29. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganized sector. The total income of the city in this year 1997-1998 was Rs. 60,000 million. Out of this Rs. 32,000 million was generated in the organized sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city? [3]

Section D

30. How would you classify the types of coal depending on the degrees of compression? [5]

OR

"Formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in

the Indian context.

31. Describe the dissimilarities between the process of Unification of Italy and Germany. [5]

OR

Who hosted 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the 'Vienna Treaty.'

32. Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India. [5]

OR

What is a multi-party system? Explain the merits and demerits of a multi-party system.

33. How does credit play a positive and a negative role? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

How are **self-help groups** the building blocks of the rural poor? Explain with examples.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

On 13th 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. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

- (i) How did Mahatma Gandhi react to the Rowlatt Act?
- (ii) What made Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha?
- (iii) Why did Rowlatt Act enrage people?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- (i) Mention any two challenges faced by **jute industry** in India.
- (ii) What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?
- (iii) How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are 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 support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.

- (i) After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. Explain.
- (ii) Call centre employees are not part of the secondary sector. Why

Section F

37. a. Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: [5]
- A. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
 - B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- b. Locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India:
- i. Hirakud - Dam
 - ii. Kanpur - Cotton Textile Industrial Centre
 - iii. Kandla - Sea-port
 - iv. Salem - Iron and Steel Plant
 - v. Amritsar (Raja Sansi) - International Airport

