

SECOND PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (2019–20)

CLASS: X

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date: 12.01.2020

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General instructions:

1. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Please check that this question paper contains 5 printed pages only.
4. Please check that this question paper contains 36 questions only.
5. Attempt all parts of a question together.
6. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are ONE MARK Questions. Each question carries one mark.
7. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
8. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
9. Question number 35 is a map question of 3 marks from History/Civics. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
10. Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

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|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Who were jobbers? | 1 |
| 2. What is calligraphy? | 1 |
| 3. What were penny chap books? | 1 |
| a) Ritual calenders | b) Journals |
| c) Newspapers | d) packet sized books |
| 4. Correct the statement: "The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1858". | 1 |

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the names of the shifting cultivation: 1

Mexico	Indonesia	Vietnam
Milpa	?	?

6. How does contour ploughing help to control soil erosion? 1
7. 'Though India is an important iron and steel producing country yet we are not able to perform to our full potential.' List any two reasons. 1

OR

When was the National Jute Policy formulated? List any one of its objective.

8. What are the terms of credit? 1
9. Which City was chosen as the head quarters of the European Union? 1
10. In Belgium the percentage of French community is ----- . 1
11. Correct the statement: "The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be unilaterally changed by one level of the government". 1
12. The literacy rate among women in India is low in comparison to men. Give reason. 1
13. Observe the below picture and write the name of the party. 1



14. List any two factors on which economic development depends. 1

15. Which type of agriculture was started by the British in India? Name any two crops grown in this type of agriculture. 1
16. Besides the size of per capita income, which other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies? 1
17. What does MGNREGA stand for? When was it enacted? 1
18. How does UNDP measure development? 1
19. 'In spite of being the largest employer the primary sector is the least contributor in the GDP.' Why? 1
20. 'MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.' How? List any two ways.
21. What were the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Elaborate. 3

OR

When did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? Why?

22. 'Tourism has many advantages.' What do you think? Explain your answer with any three valid points. 3
23. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in Indian Constitution in 1992 for making three-tier government more effective and powerful. 3

OR

How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views to support.

24. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons but it is one of the foundations of our country" - Examine the statement. 3
25. Bring out any three arguments in support of democracy as a better form of government as compared to dictatorship. 3
26. 'Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.' Highlight its impact on workers. 3
27. 'Workers in the unorganized sector work hard but earn very little.' Why? 3

28. 'In many situations credit might create future problems for the borrower.' How? 3
29. The French revolution led to the transfer of Sovereignty from the monarchy. Explain the measures taken by the French revolutionaries in this regard. 5

OR

How did the revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815? Explain with example.

30. By the first decade of the 20th century, a serious of changes affected the pattern of Industrialisation in India – Support the statement. 5

31. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows-

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. After all, "energy saved is energy produced".

31.1-Why is energy a basic requirement of economic development? 1

31.2-Why has the consumption of energy been steadily rising in the country? 2

31.3-What measures can be taken by us to conserve energy? 2

32. 'In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra.' Why? What are the major challenges faced by the sugar industry in India. 5

- 33.

34. Political parties play a major role in democracy. Give any five valid points to justify. 5
35. 'Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit'. Why? 5
- On the outline political map of India, mark and label the following: 3
- Place which is associated with Jallianwalla Bagh
 - Salt march was started from this place.
 - Place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
36. Three features with serial number 1 to 3 are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. 3
- A dam
 - A nuclear power plant
 - A coal mine

OR

Locate and label the following places with appropriate symbols on the same map-

- The largest jute producing state in India
- The city where the first iron and steel plant was set up
- A tidal port in Gujrat