



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23



Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) Answer Key

Class: X

Time: 3 Hours

Date:

Max. Marks: 80

Section A (MCQ)

1.	b. Henry Ford	1
2.	a. i, ii, iv, iii	1
3.	b. Kitagawa Utamaro	1
4.	c. There was no space for decoration on the printed page	1
5.	b. Wheat	1
6.	d. All of the above	1
7.	a. I-D. II-C. III-B. IV-A	1
8.	c. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions	1
9.	d. i, ii, and iv	1
10.	b. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women	1
11.	c. A is true but R is false	1
12.	c. Unitary	1
13.	d. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)- United Progressive Alliance	1
14.	c. There is equal distribution of income in country B	1
15.	b. Kerala	1
16.	c. tertiary sector	1
17.	d. Ownership of assets and responsibility for the delivery of services	1
18.	d. Cooperatives	1
19.	c. Rapid improvement in technology	1
20.	c. III and IV	1

Section B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21.	<p>(i) The routes on which cargoes carried Chinese silk to the west were known as Silk routes. Historians have discovered several silk routes over land and by sea, covering vast regions of Asia and connecting Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.</p> <p>(ii) Even pottery from China, textile, and spices from India and South Asia also traveled the same route. In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.</p> <p>(iii) Culturally, Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several directions through the silk route. Thus, the silk route not only played a major role in linking distant parts of the world but also helped in the promotion of trade.</p> <p>(iv) Spread of Islam and Christianity. Any two points</p>	2
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22.	<p>1.The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. In studies girls mostly perform better than boys, but they drop out simply because parents prefer to spend their resources on their boys’ education. A smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies.</p> <p>2.On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.</p> <p>3.The Equal Wages Act provides for equal wages for equal work. But in almost all areas of work from sports to cinema, from factories to fields, women are comparatively paid less.</p> <p>4.The child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) is very low. In India the national average is 927. In some places it is as low as 850 or even 800, because parents prefer to have sons so they get the girl child aborted before her birth.</p> <p>5.In urban areas, women are unsafe. Even in their homes they suffer from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.(Any two points)</p>	2
23.	<p>Minerals have to be conserved for the future generations.</p> <p>a) A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.</p> <p>b) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.</p> <p>c) Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.</p> <p>d) Further intensified exploration of mineral deposits is also required.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.</p> <p>Dependence on fossil fuels i.e., coal, oil and gas and rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages, have raised uncertainties about security of energy supply in future, which affect the growth of the national economy.</p> <p>Besides, the use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a need for use of renewable energy resources. (Any two points)</p>	2
24.	<p>The kind of unemployment in which people appear to be employed but really they are unemployed is called disguised unemployment.</p> <p>Imagine that Raghav has four brothers. All these 5 brothers work in the same field. Some four years ago, four of them were working and the fifth brother was studying in college. They were able to produce 500 kg of wheat per week. The fifth did not get any better job and he started working in the field with his brothers. The quantity of wheat produced did not increase considerably. It became 503 kg. In the coming years also, it is not likely to increase substantially. Here, an increase in the number of employees did not lead to a proportionate increase in output. This kind of unemployment is called disguised unemployment. (Answer to be evaluated as a whole)</p>	2

Section C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

25.	<p>The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities. 2. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. 3. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. (1 ½) <p>It was organised in the following ways:</p> <p>Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. (1 ½)</p>	3
26.	<p>The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. ii. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. iii. It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. iv. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadris could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). v. In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. (any three points) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Communication refers to conveying of messages and ideas between individuals or to the masses. The means of mass communication are radio, television, media and films. (1)</p> <p>They create awareness among the masses and integrate the people in the following ways. i. Every day at regular intervals, we hear or watch the news on the radio and television. News is given on a variety of subjects and topics and people come to know what is happening in the society, politics and economy.</p>	3

	<p>ii. Newspapers also give news on a variety of subjects like politics, society, financial, sports and international. The news is given daily; they also carry advertisements.</p> <p>iii. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films, feature films and video short films. (any two points) (2)</p>	
27.	<p>i. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation. With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.</p> <p>ii. The government imposes less restrictions than earlier. Companies are able to set up plants in developing countries where policies in favour of liberalisation of trade and investment are undertaken which led to rise in the process of globalisation. liberalisation of trade and investment policies facilitated free market i.e. free movement of labour - capital - goods.</p> <p>iii. It enables integration of global economics i.e. helps the process of globalisation.</p>	3
28.	<p>1. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. (1 ½)</p> <p>2. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.</p> <p>Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. If someone is barred The two images depict two different kinds of effects democratic politics can have on social divisions. (1 ½)</p>	3
29.	<p>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. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. (Any three points)</p>	3

Section D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

30.	<p>Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals. One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.</p> <p>Parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The following changes were introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code was issued. It abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property. 2.Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany., 3.The feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues. 4.Guild restrictions were removed in towns. 5.Improvements were made in the transport and communication systems. 6.Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures, and a common national currency was introduced. It facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. In view of the above reforms it is stated that through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. (Any 5 points) 	5
31.	<p>Production of goods in the factories in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products, is called Manufacturing. (1)</p> <p>The economic strength of a country lies in the development of manufacturing industries. It is the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular due to the following reasons: i. It reduces the heavy dependence of people on the agricultural sector. At present more than half of the</p>	5

workers in the country are still working in the primary sector, mainly in agricultural activities. The workers in this sector are under employed. It provides jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

ii. Industrial development or manufacturing industries are necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty in a country like India. This was the main philosophy behind public sector ventures in India.

iii. It brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

iv. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

The industries make a country rich and prosperous because raw materials are transformed into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value which increases the income. (4)

Or

Industries pollute the environment in many ways. They cause pollution in four ways-air, water, land and noise.

1. Water pollution is caused by the discharge of industrial effluents into the water bodies with treating it.

2. Dumping of wastes, harmful chemicals and industrial effluents e.g. packaging, and garbage makes soil useless. It also results in contamination of groundwater through seepage of rainwater.

3. Air pollution is caused by release of undesirable gases and smoke like Sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, air-borne particulate materials like dust, sprays, mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted from paper mills, burning of fossil fuels, smelting plants etc.

4. Factory equipments, generators, saws cause noise pollution.

5. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. **(Any other relevant points)**

32.	<p>The various challenges faced by political parties are:</p> <p>1. Lack of Internal democracy: • Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process. • Every member is not consulted before taking a decision. • There is no proper organisation or registration of members.</p> <p>2. Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.</p> <p>3. Money and Muscle Power: • Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money. • Sometimes parties also support criminal candidates because they can win elections.</p> <p>4. Lack of meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.</p>	1 1 1 1
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	<p>Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. 2) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members. 3) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3rd to its women candidates. 4) There should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. 5) There should be state funding of elections. (Any one) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party. (3)</p> <p>Role of state parties</p> <p>Over the last three decades, the number and strength of the state parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure its own majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State Parties This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country. (2)</p>	1
33.	<p>The banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some people fail to meet these requirements. (b) The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further. <p>The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance. Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries and small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate etc. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>A. Cheap and affordable credit is important for a country's development due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. More lending would lead to higher income and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small industries. b. Cheap credit will enable investment. 	2 3 5

	<p>c. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to access formal sector of lending and get rid from informal moneylenders.</p> <p>d. Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap.</p> <p>e. Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increase competition.</p>	
	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p>	
34.	<p>1. The wives had lost their work to spinning engines they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufacture, which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour.</p> <p>2. Speeded up the spinning process. Reduced demand for labour. By spinning one wheel one worker could set in motion a number of spindles. Any two points</p> <p>3. During 19th century Europe, especially in England, the industrialists preferred hand labour over machines. The reason was that there was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and vagrants moved to the cities in large numbers in search of jobs, waiting for work.</p> <p>When there is plenty of labour, wages are low. So industrialists had no problem with labour shortage or high wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>1. Whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called ‘Indian Tamils’.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Prudential reason for power sharing is that power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36.	<p>1. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. “Dam” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure.</p> <p>2. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; The reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy - with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>3. The different types of hydraulic structures were:</p> <p>i. Dams built of stone rubble e.g., during Chandragupta Maurya’s time, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.</p> <p>ii. Reservoirs or lakes like the Bhopal lake of the 11th century which was one of the largest artificial lakes of its time.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	<p>iii. Embankments and canals for irrigation. Sophisticated irrigation works have been found in Kalinga (Orissa), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh) etc.</p> <p>iv. Many tanks were built to store rainwater e.g. The tank in Hauz Khas in Delhi was built in the 14th century to supply water to Siri Fort area. (Any two points)</p>	
	<p>Section F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION</p>	
37a.	<p>On the given political map of India, locate and label the following.</p> <p>A. Nagpur B. Amritsar</p>	2
37b	<p>On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.:</p> <p>(a) Tehri – Dam (b) Singrauli – Thermal Power Plant. (c) Bengaluru - Software Technology Park (d) Mumbai – Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport</p>	3

QN. NO. 37(a) and 37 (b) ANSWER KEY


