



**BANGALORE SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX ASSOCIATION**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2023-2024)**

**Grade – X**

**SET - II**

**Date: 10-01-2024**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**Subject: Social Science (CODE 087)**

**Time: 3hrs**

**General Instructions:**

The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.


1. 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 – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. 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. 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

| SECTION - A    |  |   |
|----------------|--|---|
| MCQs (1X20=20) |  |   |
| 1              | “Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!’ What did Mercier mean by the above lines?<br>a) Rulers often attacked the writers in order to maintain their power over people<br>b) the spread of print culture would bring down the spirits of intellectual writers<br>c) printing of books had the potential to bring an end to despotism<br>d) cruel leaders needed to reflect upon their actions | 1 |

|        |  |                                    |   |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|-------|--------|-----|---|
| 2      | <p>Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?</p> <p>A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.</p> <p>B. Power is shared among different organs of government.</p> <p>C. Power is shared among different social groups.</p> <p>D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) A, B, C, D</p> <p>b) B, C &amp; D</p> <p>c) A &amp; C</p> <p>d) A, C &amp; D</p>           | 1                                  |   |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |
| 3      | <p><b>Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rubber:</b></p> <table><tr><td>Rubber</td><td>Type of Crop</td><td>Annual rainfall required ( in cm )</td><td>Temperature required for its growth ( in degrees ).</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>A - ?</td><td>200 cm</td><td>B-?</td></tr></table> <p>a) A- Food crop; B- Above 40°C</p> <p>b) A- Non- Food crop; B- Above 25°C</p> <p>c) A- Non- Food crop; B- Above 35°C</p> <p>d) A- Food crop; B- Above 20°C</p> | Rubber                             | Type of Crop  | Annual rainfall required ( in cm ) | Temperature required for its growth ( in degrees ). |  | A - ? | 200 cm | B-? | 1 |
| Rubber | Type of Crop   | Annual rainfall required ( in cm ) | Temperature required for its growth ( in degrees ). |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |
|        | A - ?  | 200 cm                             | B-?   |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |
| 4      | <p><b>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:</b></p> <p><b>Statement I:</b> More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.</p> <p><b>Statement II:</b> Almost one third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by forest department.</p> <p>a) Statement I is correct and II is incorrect</p> <p>b) Statement I is incorrect and II is correct</p> <p>c) Both I and II are incorrect</p> <p>d)Both I and II are correct</p>    | 1                                  |   |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |
| 5      | <p><b>Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the formation of political parties in India.</b></p> <p>(i) Communist party of India was formed</p> <p>(ii) Bharatiya Janata party was formed</p> <p>(iii) Indian National Congress was formed</p>  | 1                                  |   |                                    |   |  |       |        |     |   |


|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>(iv) Nationalist congress Party was formed</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)</p> <p>b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)</p> <p>c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)</p> <p>d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)</p>   |   |
| 6 | <p>Choose the correctly matched pairs about the geographical area required for the cultivation of the given crops:</p> <p>a) Tea : Madhya Pradesh , Bihar , Jharkhand</p> <p>b) Bajra : Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra</p> <p>c) Coffee : Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>d) Sugar Cane : Assam, Manipur, Gujarat</p>   | 1 |
| 7 | <p><b>Must an Indian candidate attempt an examination for Central Government positions only through Hindi medium? Choose the right option along with the reason.</b></p> <p>a) Yes; as Hindi is the national language of India, it should be the only medium through which the examination can be attempted.</p> <p>b) No, the candidate can attempt the examination through any of the 22 scheduled languages of India as the Constitution recognizes all the 22 languages as equal.</p> <p>c) Yes, the candidate is expected to write the examination in Hindi as Hindi is the majority language spoken by 40% of Indian population.</p> <p>d) No, the candidate can also attempt the examination through any international language that he or she knows</p> | 1 |
| 8 | <p>Employment figures of a country are based on data collected from 5-yearly survey on employment and unemployment. Which organisation conducts this survey?</p> <p>a) NSSO—National Sample Survey Organisation</p> <p>b) NREGA 2005—National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005</p> <p>c) ILO—International Labour Organisation</p> <p>d) Census of India</p>  | 1 |
| 9 | <p>What is meant by an Accountable Government?</p> <p>a) In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible, they participate in the decision making process.</p> <p>b) In an accountable government, people do not have the right to elect the leaders.</p> <p>c) In an accountable government, people are a part of decision-making process.</p> <p>d) In an accountable government, only privileged section of the society is allowed to vote.</p>  | 1 |

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 10 | <p>In an Indian state, communities' X and Y have been engaged in a long-standing conflict over issues of co-existence and resource sharing. The tensions have intensified, leading to a demand from both communities for self-administration.</p> <p>What is the <b>BEST</b> resolution to this conflict?</p> <p>a) collapsing the present government due to its inefficiency in governing the state</p> <p>b) delaying the demands of self-administration and maintaining the current power structure</p> <p>c) imposing strict regulations to control the movements and interactions of both communities</p> <p>d) establishing a power-sharing arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making.</p> | 1 |
| 11 | <p><b>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).<br/>Read the statements and choose the correct option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A) :</b> Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.</p> <p><b>Reason (R) :</b> Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true</p>                                 | 1 |
| 12 | <p><b>Assertion-Reason Question:</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5th March 1931.</p> <p><b>Reason(R):</b> Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.</p> <p><b>Mark the option which is most suitable:</b></p> <p>a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.</p> <p>b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.</p> <p>c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.</p> <p>d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.</p>            | 1 |

| 13  | <p>Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?</p>  <p>a) Round table conference at London<br/>b) Constituent Assembly of India<br/>c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul<br/>d) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles.</p>  | 1           |           |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
|---|--|-------------|-----------|--|--|---|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|---|----|----|----------|----|----|----|-------|----|-----|-----|---|
| 14  | <p>Study the data given in the table and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:</p> <p><i>Workers in different Sectors (in Millions)</i></p> <table><tr><th>Sector</th><th>Organised</th><th>Unorganised</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Pimary</td><td>2</td><td>240</td><td>242</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>9</td><td>54</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>Teritary</td><td>17</td><td>76</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>28</td><td>370</td><td>398</td></tr></table> <p>Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people?</p> <p>a) Primary Sector and especially organised<br/>b) Secondary Sector and especially organised<br/>c) Tertiary Sector and especially organized<br/>d) Primary sector and especially unorganised</p> | Sector      | Organised | Unorganised  | Total  | Pimary  | 2                    | 240                                    | 242                            | Secondary | 9 | 54 | 63 | Teritary | 17 | 76 | 93 | Total | 28 | 370 | 398 | 1 |
| Sector  | Organised  | Unorganised | Total     |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| Pimary  | 2  | 240         | 242       |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| Secondary   | 9  | 54          | 63        |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| Teritary  | 17   | 76          | 93        |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| Total   | 28   | 370         | 398       |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| 15  | <p>Match the Columns:</p> <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>(A) Place, where Gandhiji abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement</td><td>(i) A joint electorate with the reservation for Harijans</td></tr><tr><td>(B) The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Govt. and Gandhiji in 1934 provided for</td><td>(ii) Ahmedabad, 1918</td></tr><tr><td>(C) A movement for cotton mill workers</td><td>(iii) Calcutta, September 1920</td></tr></table>   | Column A    | Column B  | (A) Place, where Gandhiji abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement | (i) A joint electorate with the reservation for Harijans | (B) The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Govt. and Gandhiji in 1934 provided for | (ii) Ahmedabad, 1918 | (C) A movement for cotton mill workers | (iii) Calcutta, September 1920 | 1         |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| Column A  | Column B   |             |           |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| (A) Place, where Gandhiji abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement                        | (i) A joint electorate with the reservation for Harijans   |             |           |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| (B) The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Govt. and Gandhiji in 1934 provided for | (ii) Ahmedabad, 1918   |             |           |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |
| (C) A movement for cotton mill workers  | (iii) Calcutta, September 1920   |             |           |  |  |   |                      |  |                                |           |   |    |    |          |    |    |    |       |    |     |     |   |

|  | <p>(D) Place, where Gandhiji convinced other leaders to start non-cooperation movement in support of a Khilafat as well as for 'Swaraj'.</p> <p>(iv) Chauri Chaura, Bihar</p> <p>a) - (A)–(iv); (B)–(i); (C)–(ii); (D)–(iii)<br/> b)- (A)–(iv); (B)–(ii); (C)–(i); (D)–(iii)<br/> c)- (A)–(iii); (B)–(i); (C)–(ii); (D)–(iv)<br/> d)- (A)–(ii); (B)–(i); (C)–(iv); (D)–(iii)</p>   |  |  |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|------------------------|--|---------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|--|
| 16   | <p>When we looked at individual aspirations and goals, we found that people not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind. Similarly, when we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR</th></tr> <tr> <th>State</th><th>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)</th><th>Literacy Rate % (2011)</th><th>Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Haryana</td><td>30</td><td>82</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kerala</td><td>10</td><td>94</td><td>83</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td><td>35</td><td>62</td><td>43</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sources: Economic Survey 2018-19, P. A160, Govt. of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)</p> <p>According to the information provided Kerala has low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason? Find the correct answer from the following:</p> <p>a) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because all the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a newborn child.<br/> b) Because most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.<br/> c) Because Kerala has very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.<br/> d) Kerala's good climate conditions help infants to survive.</p> | SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR |  |  |  | State | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017) | Literacy Rate % (2011) | Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14 | Haryana | 30 | 82 | 61 | Kerala | 10 | 94 | 83 | Bihar | 35 | 62 | 43 | 1 |  |
| SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR |  |  |  |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
| State  | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)   | Literacy Rate % (2011)                             | Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14 |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
| Haryana  | 30   | 82   | 61   |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
| Kerala   | 10   | 94   | 83   |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
| Bihar  | 35   | 62   | 43   |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |
| 17   | <p>Which of these never contributed to improve women's role in public life?</p> <p>a) Feminist movement<br/> b) Patriarchal movement<br/> c) Radical women's movement<br/> d) Political gender mobilization</p>  |  | 1  |  |  |       |  |                        |  |         |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |  |

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|---|---|---|
| 18  | <p><b>Find the incorrect option from the following:</b></p> <p>a) Most societies across the world historically Female dominated societies.</p> <p>b) Long struggles by Women have created some sensitivity today.</p> <p>c) Respect and equal treatment of women are ingredients of a Democratic Society.</p> <p>d) That does not mean that Women are always treated with respect.</p>  | 1 |
| 19  | <p>Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5% per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland</p> <p>Most of the agricultural laborers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct-?</p> <p>a) There are government bodies to supervise informal sector</p> <p>b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest</p> <p>c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high</p> <p>d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back</p> | 1 |
| 20  | <p>MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production”. Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below:</p> <p>a) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour</p> <p>b) Proximity to markets</p> <p>c) Presence of a large number of local competitors</p> <p>d) Favorable government policies</p>   | 1 |
| <b>SECTION – B</b>                        |   |   |
| <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)</b> |   |   |
| 21  | <p>How did the late 15th to 16th-century voyages, such as those led by Columbus, influence global trade exchanges? Give examples of the diverse trade connections that emerged during this period, considering the impact on different regions and the types of commodities exchanged.</p>  | 2 |
| 22  | <p>"In a school, the students were asked to organize a fun event for everyone. The teachers wanted both boys and girls to work together and make decisions. Some students were unsure about this idea. How would you explain to them the importance of having both boys and girls as leaders for the event? Write two reasons to convince them."</p>  | 2 |
| 23  | <p>In a suburban area of India, there is a parcel of land that has traditionally been used for agricultural purposes. Recently, there is a proposal for converting this agricultural land into a commercial and residential complex. Local residents are divided on this issue, with some</p>   | 2 |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>supporting the development for economic reasons and others concerned about the impact on local agriculture and the environment.</p> <p><b>Q: Evaluate the potential advantages and disadvantages of converting agricultural land into a commercial and residential complex in the given context.</b></p>   |   |
| 24   | <p><b>Study the picture and answer the question:</b></p> <p>What according to the picture is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power?</p>   | 2 |
| <b>SECTION – C</b>                           |   |   |
| <b>SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5-15)</b> |   |   |
| 25   | Distinguish between Final goods and intermediate goods. How do they help in calculating GDP?  | 3 |
| 26   | Considering Martin Luther's proclamation that printing is the ultimate gift of God, how might he view the role of modern digital communication tools, particularly social media, as a means of disseminating ideas? Explore the similarities and differences between the impact of the printing press in Luther's time and the influence of digital media in the present.   | 3 |
| 27   | In the vibrant town of Liberty Springs, a consortium of women formed the "Freedom Collectives," a network of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) aiming to empower women economically and socially. Over time, the Freedom Collectives became synonymous with the spirit of independence and self-reliance, transforming the lives of its members. Discuss how this freedom contributed not only to the empowerment of SHG members but also to the overall development and resilience of the community. | 3 |
| 28   | In the lush valleys of Assam, where the Brahmaputra River weaves through the landscape, a family has been cultivating tea for generations. The tea estate, nestled against the backdrop of rolling hills, has weathered many storms, but lately, they have noticed changes in the climate impacting their traditional methods of tea cultivation.   | 3 |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <p>a. Highlight two specific geographical features of the Assam region that have contributed to the success of the family's tea estate. (2)</p> <p>b. Describe how the changing climate, hinted at in the story, might pose challenges to the tea cultivation practices in Assam. Provide two examples of how these changes could affect the flavor and yield of Assam tea. (1)</p>  |   |
| 29  | Explain how the federal experiment has been successful in the matter of formation of states in India.  | 3 |
| <b>SECTION -D</b>                           |  |   |
| <b>LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b> |  |   |
| 30  | <p>In a small mining town nestled in the mountains, the rhythm of life was dictated by the hum of machinery and the echoes of dynamite explosions. The local economy revolved around a prominent mining company extracting valuable minerals from the heart of the hills. As the town prospered economically, concerns began to surface about the hidden costs associated with the booming mining industry.</p> <p>Amidst the prosperity brought by the mining industry, the town started witnessing a series of incidents that raised alarms. Workers were falling ill, accidents were becoming frequent, and the once-pristine rivers flowing through the hills now carried a murky tint. The community found itself at a crossroads, torn between economic benefits and the hazards of mining.</p> <p><b>Q: In the face of rising health concerns and environmental hazards associated with the mining industry, what actionable steps can be taken by the townspeople, the mining company, and regulatory bodies to effectively manage these challenges and safeguard the well-being of both workers and the environment? Provide practical measures in five key areas.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In a bustling Indian village nestled between fertile fields and vibrant marketplaces, the residents faced a growing challenge - erratic power supply and increasing dependence on conventional energy sources. As the villagers navigated through these challenges, a wise elder decided to share the story of a neighbouring village that embraced non-conventional sources of energy.</p> <p><b>Q: In light of the neighboring village's success in adopting non-conventional energy sources, how can our village draw inspiration to address energy challenges? Propose practical measures for the community, local authorities, and the government to promote the use of renewable energy, ensuring a sustainable and reliable energy future.</b></p> | 5 |

|                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 31                                   | <p>Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the Political Parties”. Analyse the statement.</p>   | 5 |
| 32                                   | <p>Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any five measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p>  | 5 |
| 33                                   | <p>Ramesh works as a driver in a government department where as Karunesh works as a mechanic in a workshop. Whose job has more disadvantages and how?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“There are several things needed by the society as a whole.” In the light of this statement, explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost the private or the public sector and why?</p>   | 5 |
| <b>SECTION – E</b>                   |   |   |
| <b>CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)</b> |   |   |
| 34                                   | <p>In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. How could non-cooperation become a movement? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilizing popular support for the movement.</p> <p><b>a. Critically analyze the effectiveness of Gandhi's strategy of non-cooperation as a means to achieve swaraj (self-rule). (2M)</b></p> <p><b>b. Why did Gandhiji advocate starting with surrendering titles and boycotting specific institutions before escalating to full civil disobedience? How did this strategy align with the political and social context of the time? (2M)</b></p> | 4 |

|    |  |   |
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| 35 | <p>For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.</p> <p><b>a. What is the most common indicator used to compare levels of development of different countries? (1)</b></p> <p><b>b. Explain 3 demerits of using this indicator solely as a measure of development. (3)</b></p> | 4 |
| 36 | <p>Rivers, with their ceaseless flow, shape landscapes and sustain life. As humanity endeavors to harness the power and potential of rivers, dams emerge as monumental structures that alter the natural course of these waterways. Dams, while serving various purposes, also evoke debates about their environmental impact, social consequences, and the delicate balance between development and conservation. Dams are built for a myriad of reasons, primarily as reservoirs for water storage. They secure water for domestic use, irrigation in agriculture, and industrial needs, ensuring a stable supply even during dry seasons. Additionally, dams are vital for flood control, mitigating the destructive forces of swollen rivers during periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.</p> <p><b>a. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaim the dams as the temples of Modern India? (1M)</b></p> <p><b>b. What is the reason behind interstate water disputes? Name any two rivers where interstate water disputes are ongoing and the states involved in it. (1+2M)</b></p>  | 4 |

SECTION – F

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

37  
a.

Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha was organised.

B. The place associated with Indian National Congress Session held in December 1920.

b.

On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols.

(i) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

(ii) Hyderabad – Software Park

(iii) Meenambakkam International Airport

(iv) Software technology park of Kerala.



