



Date: GRADE: X	MONTHLY TEST -02(2023-24) SOCIAL SCIENCE	Max marks: 20 Time: 50 Minutes
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General Instructions:

1. There are 9 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Qn . No	All Questions are Compulsory	Marks allocated
1	Which is the most common soil of Northern plains (c) Alluvial soil	1
2	Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below: (a) Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands	1
3.	The civil code of 1804 in France is usually known as: b) Napoleonic Code.	1
4.	Who among the following formed the secret society called 'young Italy'? c) Giuseppe Mazzini.	1
5	During the 19 th century.....emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in political and mental world of Europe. a) Nationalism	1
6	What are the spheres of Liberal Nationalism? The spheres of Liberal Nationalism are: i) Political Sphere: It emphasized the concept of government by consent. ii) Economical Sphere: Liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capitals. iii) Social Sphere: Freedom for the individual, abolishment of feudal system and estate generals.	2

7	<p>What are the steps involved in resource planning in India</p> <p>(i) identification and inventory of resources (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.</p>	3
8	<p>Describe the various ways in which government can have more employment opportunities for the people in India.</p> <p>i)The government can spend some money or banks can provide loans to construct wells etc. which will reduce the dependency of farmers on rains and they will be able to grow two crops a year. ii)Construction of dams and canals can lead to lot of generation of employment in agricultural sector itself. iii) If government invests some money on transportation and storage of crops or makes better rural roads it can provide productive employment not just to farmers but also to others who are in services like transport or trade. iv) If local banks give credits at reasonable rates to the small and marginal-farmers they will be able to buy necessary inputs for their crops in time. V) Another way to solve this problem is to identify promote and locate industries and services in the semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed. Example : Many farmers grow chickpea for them a dal-mill to procure and process these and selling in the cities; opening a cold storage will give an opportunity to the farmers to store their produce like potato and onion and sell them at good price; villagers near forests can start with honey collection etc. vi) To improve health situation we need health centres hospitals and for that doctors nurses workers. vii) Similarly to provide education to all children we would need lots of schools which can also generate employment.</p>	5

9	<p>How did the French revolution create the idea of nation-state?</p> <p>The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.</p> <p>The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ideas of 'La Patrie' (the fatherland) and 'Le Citoyen' (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. 2. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. 3. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. 4. A centralised administrative system was put in place, and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. 5. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. 6. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. 7. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism. In other words, to help other peoples of Europe to become nations. 	
THE END		