



SARASWATI

Sample Paper 1

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans (b) A map celebrating the British Empire.
- (c) A map showcasing the importance of British Empire.



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- (d) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.
2. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below: (a) Swaraj Party wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
- (b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
- (c) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
- (d) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.
3. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of revenue in a federal system.
- (i) States are provided with unlimited financial powers.
- (ii) States are dependent for revenue on the Central Government.
- (iii) The Central Government has no financial autonomy.
- (iv) The sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the Constitution of India to ensure its financial autonomy.

Codes

- (a) Only (iv) (b) Only (i)
(c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of old tradition of handwritten manuscripts:
1. Vernacular languages
 2. Persian
 3. Arabic
 4. Sanskrit Option :
- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

5. Fill the table with correct information-

Name of soil	Crop can be sown	Peculiar quality
Black soil	A - ?	High water holding capacity
B - ?	Sugarcane, Paddy, wheat	Very fertile, contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Tea, Coffee. B -Alluvial soil (b) A -Cotton,.B -Black soil (c) A -Tea, Coffee,.B -Red soil (d) A - Cotton. B -Alluvial soil

6. Match the following and choose correct option.

	List-I (Crops)		List-II (Geographical conditions)
A.	Barley	1.	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
B.	Rice	2.	Cool climate with poorer soil
C.	Millets	3.	Warm and moist climate with high altitude



D.	Tea	4.	Hot and moist climate with rich soil
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Select the correct option :

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

7. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that: A. It ensures the stability of political order.
 B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 C. It gives a fair share to minority.
 D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B (b) A, C and D
 (c) All are correct (d) A, B and C

8. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ?

- (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Sahu Maharaj
 (c) B.R. Ambedker (d) Jyotiba Phule

9. Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :

- It includes the subject of national interest.
- Provides uniformity throughout the country.
- The Union govt alone has the power to make laws related to the subjects of this list.
- Banking, Defence and Communication are some of the subjects under this list. Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) State List
 (b) Union List
 (c) Residuary List
 (d) All of these

10. **Assertion :** Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.

Reason : Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason of destruction of species.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

11. **Statement I :** India is a federation.

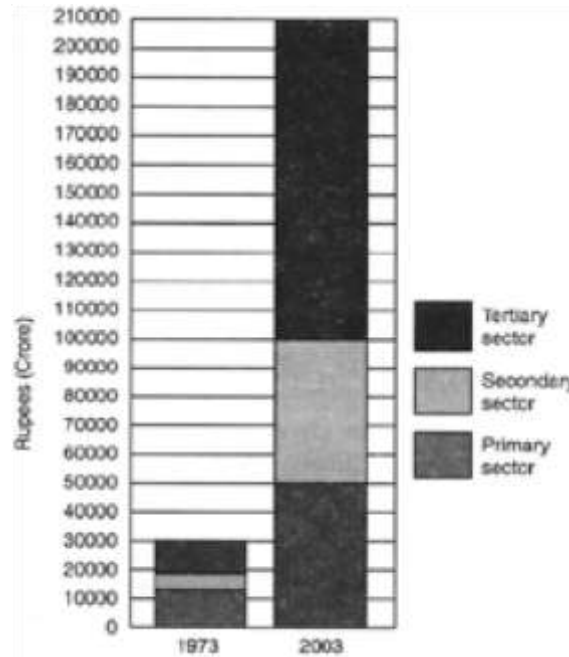
Statement II : Power resides with the central authority.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
 (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.



- (c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.
- (d) out of 1000 live births in that particular year.

17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which is the largest producing sector in 2003?

- (a) Tertiary or Service sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Agriculture or Primary sector
- (d) None of these

18. What is the secondary sector?

- (a) production of a good by exploiting natural resources
- (b) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- (c) activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- (d) Mineral excavation

19. The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2010:

	Sources	Share
1.	Moneylenders	30 %
2.	Co-operative societies and Commercial banks	27 % 25 %
3.	Others (Traders, relatives, etc.)	18 %

On the basis of the above table answer the following question:

- (a) The share of formal sector is 27%
- (b) The share of formal sector is 48%



- (c) The share of formal sector is 52%
- (d) The share of formal sector is 38%

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.

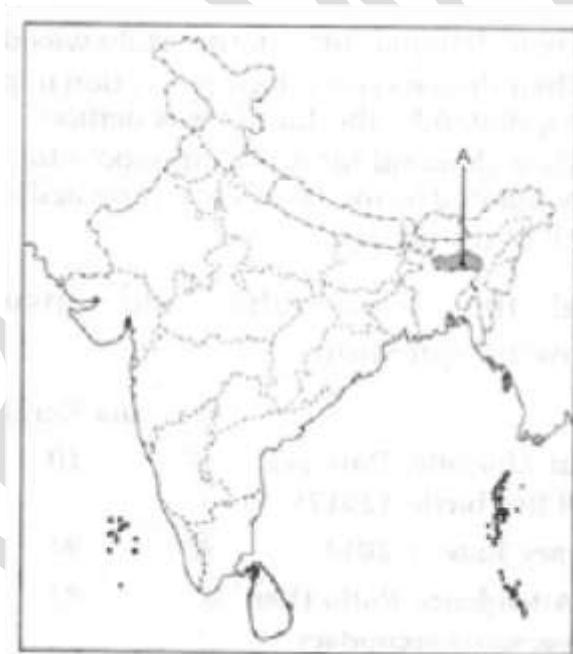
The shifting of economic activities mean that:

- (a) previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
- (b) importance of next sector is increased.
- (c) production in three sectors has increased substantially.
- (d) primary sector has increased quantitatively.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any one major fruit which is cultivated in the highlighted Indian state.



- 22.** “Multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny.” Identify the problems caused by the setting up of these projects and dams.
- 23.** Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.
- 24.** State any two major distinctions between coming together and holding together federations.

R



What is Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

SECTION-C

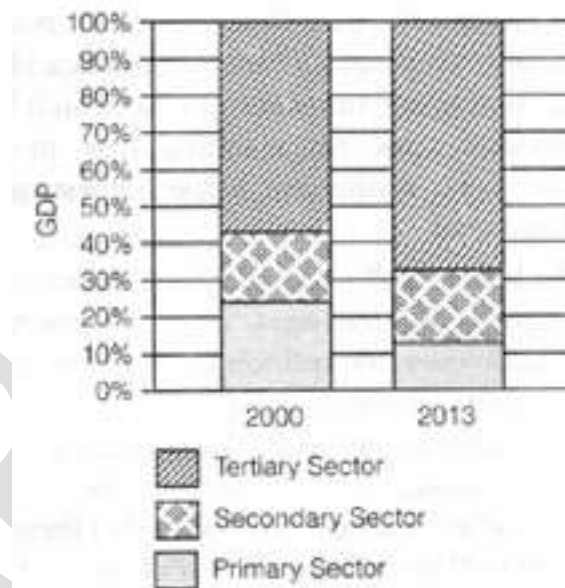
Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Discuss in brief the development of printing culture in China.
26. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

R

How could iron make a revolutionary change in the life of man ? Explain it with three examples.

27. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of local self governments in India.
28. Why is a democratic government called a legitimate government ?
29. Analyse the graph properly and answer the following questions.



- (a) What are the conclusions you can derive for primary and secondary activities?
- (b) State the reason which support the increasing role of the tertiary sector in Indian GDP.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. How did the printing and writing of Indian History during the late 19th and early 20th centuries prove a mixed blessing for the Indian society ?

R



Describe main aims and suggestions of the Press Commission of 1C.E.

31. "Sexual division of labour is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.

R

Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.

32. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.

R

"All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

33. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State governments to attract foreign investment.

R

How have our markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Questions :

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.



As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology. **Question :**

1. What do you mean by international trade?
2. What is meant by favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?
3. What are the commodities export and imported by India in international trade?

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Thus, everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want. Take the case of a shoe manufacturer. He wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how much more difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as double coincidence of wants. What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

Modern forms of money include currency – paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

The other form in which people hold money is as deposits with banks. At a point of time, people need only some currency for their day-to-day needs. For instance, workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month have extra cash at the beginning of the month. What do people do with this extra cash? They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Question :

1. In which system, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature?
2. Why are paper notes and coins accepted as a medium of exchange?
3. Why do people prefer demand deposits?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

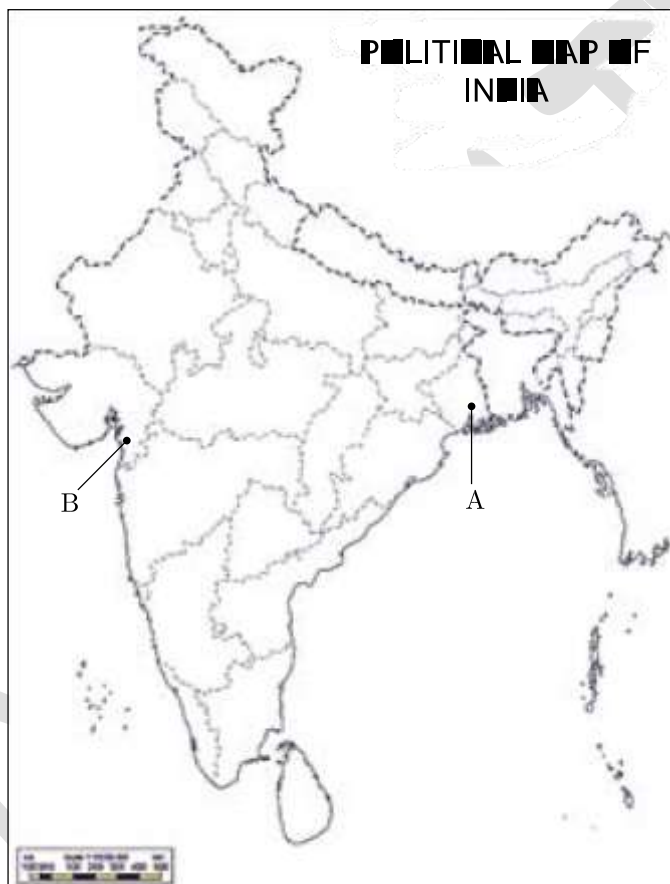
37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India.



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Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (A) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.
 - (B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. (i) A Coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) A dam built on river Chenab.
 - (iii) A large natural major seaport located at Andhra Pradesh.
 - (iv) Noida software technology park.



Sample Paper 2

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did the Rowlatt Act arouse popular outrage? (a) It curtailed the freedom of religion.
(b) It curbed trade union activities.
(c) It was against the Champaran Satyagraha.
(d) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

2. Which type of the erosion can be seen in the given picture?



- (a) Sheet erosion.
 - (b) Wind erosion.
 - (c) Gully erosion.
 - (d) Stream bank erosion.
3. Who among the following said that religion can never be separated from politics? He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) B. R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): MNCs set up offices and factories for production in different parts of the world. Reason (R): It makes the cost of production low and the greater profits.
- Options:
- (a) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is false, but R is true.
 - (d) A is true, but R is false.
5. Which among the following is known as a system of checks and balances?
- (a) The Supreme Court Judges can check the powers of the High Court Judges.
 - (b) The President of India appoints the Prime Minister and further the Prime Minister checks the powers of the President.
 - (c) The judges are appointed by the Executive and further judges can check the functioning of Executive or laws made by the Legislature.
 - (d) All of the above
6. Match the following:

	Dams		Rivers
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A.	Rana Pratap Sagar	I.	Bhagirathi
B.	Hirakud	II.	Chenab
C.	Tehri	III.	Mahanadi
D.	Salal	IV.	Chambal

Options:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (c) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

7. Which of the following was not one of the initial demands of Sri Lankan Tamils?

- (a) Equal opportunities in securing jobs and education
- (b) Regional autonomy
- (c) Creation of an independent Tamil Eelam (state)
- (d) Recognition of Tamil as an official language

8. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Related Economic Activity
Secondary	Manufacturing
Tertiary	?

Options:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Teaching
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) None of these

9. Identify the correct statement/s about MGNREGA:

- I. It was passed by the Parliament in August 2005.
- II. It was implemented in about 725 districts of India.
- III. It is also referred to as 'Right to Work'.
- IV. On annual basis, it provides guaranteed 150 days of employment to the unemployed people in rural areas.

Options:

- (a) I & III
- (b) III & IV
- (c) I, II & III (d) I & II

10. What was the arrangement made by the European powers to prevent French expansion in future? (a) An agreement was made with France.

- (b) Their country’s military was made strong.
- (c) Military of France was dissolved.
- (d) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France.

11. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- (a) Vertical division of power
- (b) Horizontal division of power
- (c) Sharing of power among political parties
- (d) Division of power among various communities

12. In which of the following countries, the participation of women is not very large?

- (a) Finland
- (b) India
- (c) Norway
- (d) Sweden

13. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Cement Industry	Light industry
(b)	Oil India Ltd.	Joint sector industry
(c)	BHEL	Private sector industry
(d)	Iron and Steel Industry	Agro based industry

14. Read the given data and find out which state has high HDI?

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)
Punjab	21	76.68
Kerala	10	93.41
Haryana	33	76.64

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) None of these

15. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

- It is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
- It is a rain-fed crop which hardly needs irrigation.
- It has very high nutritional value.

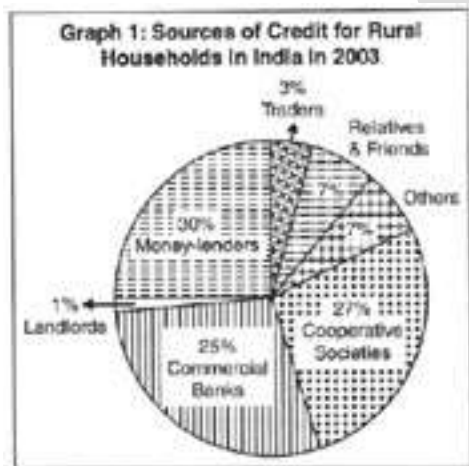
Options:

- (a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Maize (d) Jowar

16. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Postman, Bank cashier, Soldier and Police constable
- (b) MTNL, Indian Railways, Jet Airways, All India Radio
- (c) Teacher, Doctor, Tourist guide, Lawyer
- (d) Cobbler, Washerman, Tailor, Potter

17. Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India?

- (a) Commercial Banks
- (b) Landlords
- (c) Relatives and Friends
- (d) Money-lenders

18. Identify the correct statement(s) about unitary form of government.

Statement I There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.

Statement II The Central Government can pass an orders to the Provincial Government.

Statement III Laws made by the centre are equally enforced in rest of the states without territorial distinction.

Statement IV The powers of State Governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are right
- (b) Statement II and III are right
- (c) Statement I, II and III are right

(d) Only Statement IV is right

19. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
- II. The Great Depression was caused by a combination of several factors.
- III. Rinderpest killed 90% of the cattle in Africa.
- IV. The First World War was fought between two power blocs.

Options:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) IV, I, II, III
- (c) III, IV, II, I
- (d) I, III, IV, II

20. Roza believes that she is overweight. She tries different methods to lose her weight. She uses to search on internet about her problem. Her papa and mummy say to her that she is not overweight. One day, they took her to consult doctor. Doctor asked her age. Then she checked her weight and height. She told her about a scientific calculation on nutrition. This is used to know whether a person is undernourished or overweight.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- (a) Life Expectancy
- (b) Human Development Index
- (c) Body Mass Index
- (d) None of these

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the picture thoroughly and tell that what does it describes ?



- 22. How the Rowlatt Act affected the National Movement?
- 23. What do you understand by the term investment? Name a few companies which make foreign investments.
- 24. Why soil in some parts is red and yellow in colour?

R

Why only 93% of the total geographical area is measured for land use pattern in India?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. Do you agree that agriculture in India takes place in the unorganised sector? Give three points.
- 26. How can we say that globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as the producers? Give reasons.
- 27. Explain the effects of worldwide economic depression on India, towards late 1920's.

R

Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Civil Disobedience Movement? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

- 28. Evaluate the various impacts of First World War on the economy of Britain.
- 29. The following table shows the details of Megha's housing loan:

Megha's Housing Loan	
Loan Amount (in Rs.)	5 lakhs
Duration of loan	10 years

Documents required	Employment record, Salary slip
Interest rate	12 % per annum
Mode of repayment	Monthly instalment in cash/by cheque
Collateral	New house papers

1. Calculate the total number of instalments which will be paid by Megha in repayment of loan.
2. "The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house." What do you mean by the word 'collateral'?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

- 30.** Briefly discuss the resources based on ownership.

R

Write down the features of alluvial soil with respect to its formation, area classification and inclusion of minerals.

- 31.** Why are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities.

R

Elucidate the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy.

- 32.** "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the statement.

R

When was the Civil Disobedience Movement started? What were the significant effects of it on Indians?

- 33.** Do you think that political parties are necessary for democracy? Give reasons.

R

"Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise." Justify the statement with reference to democratic politics by four arguments.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

- 34.** Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11st March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march wa.: over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.

Question :

1. Why salt was chosen as a symbol of protest? Why Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi?
2. DescribL briefly about the Salt or Dandi March undertook by Mahatma Gandhi.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. 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 \$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with her capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called low-income-countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its Per Capita Income in 2017 was just US \$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Question :

- (i) Which factors are not considered while calculating total income?
- (ii) What is the significance of classification of countries by the World Bank?
- (iii) World Development Report has categorised the India as low middle income country. Do you agree with the results of this report.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Communalism becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms, when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different, religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.

Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different Nations.

This belief is fundamentally flawed. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every context. Everyone has several other roles, positions and identities. There are many voices inside every community. All these voices have a right to be heard. Therefore, any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.

Question :

- (i) State the circumstances due to which communalism happen in our society

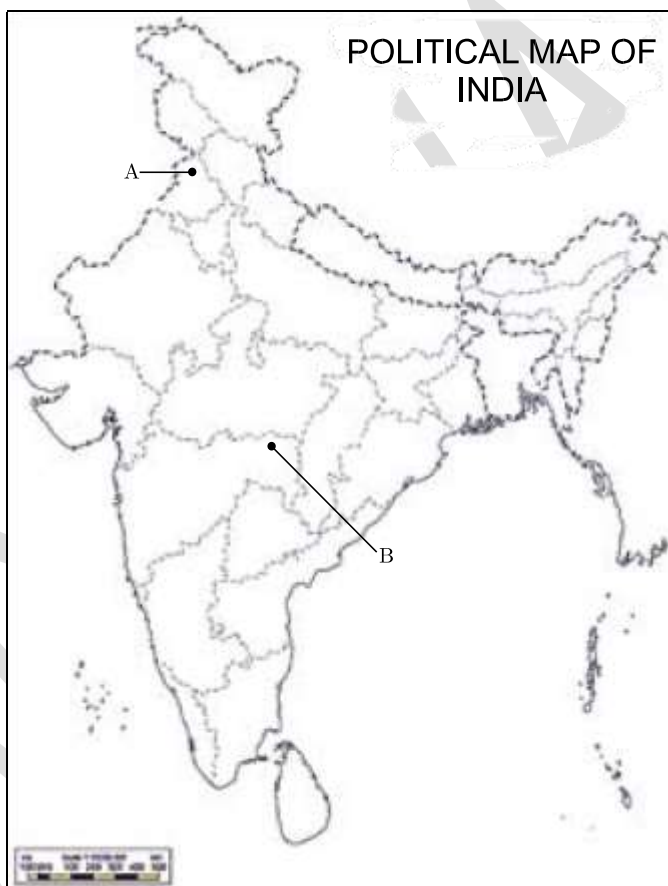
- (ii) What are the consequences faced when the followers of different religion have some communalities?
- (iii) When does a communal politics is able to suppress many voices within same community?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- B. The place where the December 1920 session of the Indian National Congress took place.



(b) On the outline map of India, mark and locate the following with suitable symbols.

- C. An airport
- D. A software technology park
- E. A dam
- F. A seaport in Goa

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SARASWATI

Sample Paper 3

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
A.	First European Country to conquer America	Greece
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	Spain
C.	First Asian country to be Industrialised	Japan

- (a) A and B
- (b) Only B

- (c) Only C
- (d) C and A

2. In the above picture of sorrien’s utopian vision, the saints, angle and Christ symbolise-

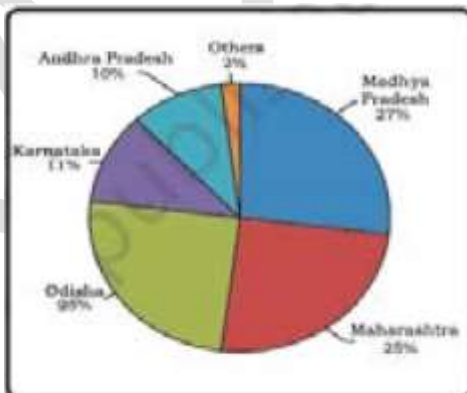


- (a) Equality among people against nations
- (b) Fraternity among nations
- (c) Freedom of nations
- (d) Resentment

3. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use?

- (a) climate condition
- (b) soil type
- (c) topography
- (d) population density

4. Observe the following picture carefully and choose the correct answer-



- (a) It shows the state wise production of manganese in year 2016-17.
- (b) It shows the state wise production of iron ore in year 2016-17.
- (c) It shows the state wise production of stainless steel in year 2016-17.
- (d) It shows the state wise production of electricity year in the 2016-17.

5. Complete the following table with correct information-

Dams	On the river	State

Bhakra-Nangal	Satluj river	A - ?
Hirakund	B - ?	Odisha

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Gujarat, B - Narmada
- (b) A - Punjab, B - Mahanadi
- (c) A - Gujarat, B - Krishna
- (d) A - Telangana, B - Krishna

6. Identify the Country-

- Is a small country in Europe.
- Shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
- The government divided the powers equally between Dutch and French speaking populations.
- Power sharing is also seen in political parties.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Germany (b) Belgium
- (c) Srilanka (d) India

7. Identify the correct statement(s) about unitary form of government.

Statement I : There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.

Statement II : The Central Government can pass an orders to the Provincial Government.

Statement III : Laws made by the centre are equally enforced in rest of the states without territorial distinction.

Statement IV : The powers of State Governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Codes :

- (a) Statement I and II are right
- (b) Statement II and III are right
- (c) Statement I, II and III are right
- (d) Only Statement IV is right

8. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power sharing arrangements? A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.

B. Power is shared among different organs of government.

C. Power is shared among different social groups.

D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

- (a) A, B, C, D (b) B, C and D

- (c) A and C (d) A, C and D

9. Statement I : In 15th the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Statement II : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statements are incorrect
- (d) Both statements are correct

10. **Assertion (A):** Federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.

Reason (R): Some states are granted special powers.

- (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.

11. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?

- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (b) Federation has only one level of government.
- (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- (d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

12. How many countries of the world have democratic set-up of government?

- (a) More than hundred countries
- (b) Less than hundred countries
- (c) Less than fifty countries
- (d) More than fifty countries

13. Which one of the following is not a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers? (a) More days of work and better wages.

- (b) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children.
- (c) There is no social discrimination.
- (d) They can not become leaders in the village.

14. Following table shows the workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Unorganised	rganised	Total
--------	-------------	----------	-------

Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in percentage			100 %

What is the percentage of people in organised sector?

- (a) 8.4% (b) 9.6 %
 (c) 7.6% (d) 10 %

15. Read the information given below and select the correct option :

A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was `60,000 million. Out of this `32,000 million was generated in the organised section.

The number of workers in organised sector is

- (a) 4,00,000 (b) 5,00,000
 (c) 10,00,000 (d) 39,000

16. Consider the following statements regarding use of money and identify the incorrect one from the following:

- (a) The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.
 (b) When the two parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities is called double coincidence of wants.
 (c) Modern forms of money include currency paper notes and coins.
 (d) The other form in which people hold money is as promissory note with banks.

17. Which of the following statements is correct with regards to India? (a) Tertiary sector contributes the maximum to GDP.

- (b) India is basically a socialist economy.
 (c) In India, distribution of income and wealth is quite equitable. (d) None of the above

18. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector? (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.

- (b) She is not paid for leave.
 (c) She gets medical allowance.
 (d) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joined this work.

- 19.** Suppose your teacher has given you the assignment regarding power arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka. According to you which of these following statements are appropriate for helping you in preparing your assignment.
- I. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
 - II. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
 - III. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
 - IV. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Codes :

- (a) I, II, III and IV (b) III and IV
(c) I, II and IV (d) II, III and IV

20. How GDP is calculated?

- (a) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during last three years provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- (b) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
- (c) The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
- (d) The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the approximate production of the sector for that year.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

- 21.** Study the map thoroughly and mention the sub-groups that are dominantly found in this country.



22. State the basic and main objectives of New Economic Policy.

R

Which factors were responsible for price rise of foodgrains in Britain in late nineteenth century was/ were ?

23. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments.

24. Why do banks and cooperative societies need to lend more ? Explain.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Describe any four dissimilarities between the process of unification of Italy and Germany.

R

How was the formation of nation-state in Britain different from that of rest of the Europe ? Discuss.

26. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples.

27. State any three important features of Federalism.

28. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement.
29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000

Type of Regimes and Countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

Source : A Przeworski, M E Alvarez, J A Cheibub and F Limongi, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?
2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. How did Gandhiji bring the masses into the National Movement ?

R

Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.

31. Name the two most important cereal crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops.

R

Give reasons for increasing use of fertilisers in farming.

32. Suggest and explain any five ways to reform Political Parties in India.

R

What are the characteristics of a political party ?

33. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain with examples.

R

Describe the role of technology in promoting globalisation process.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.

Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, dung cake and charcoal. Biogas plants are set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels. The plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plants' in rural India.

Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power. Uranium and Thorium, which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The Monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in Thorium.

Question:

1. What will generate by the oceanic tides?
2. What do Gobar Gas plants operated?
3. How atomic energy is obtained?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

Question:

1. What are the basis of democracy?
2. Why democracy is considered as the superior form of government?
3. How does the Indian democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes?

36. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

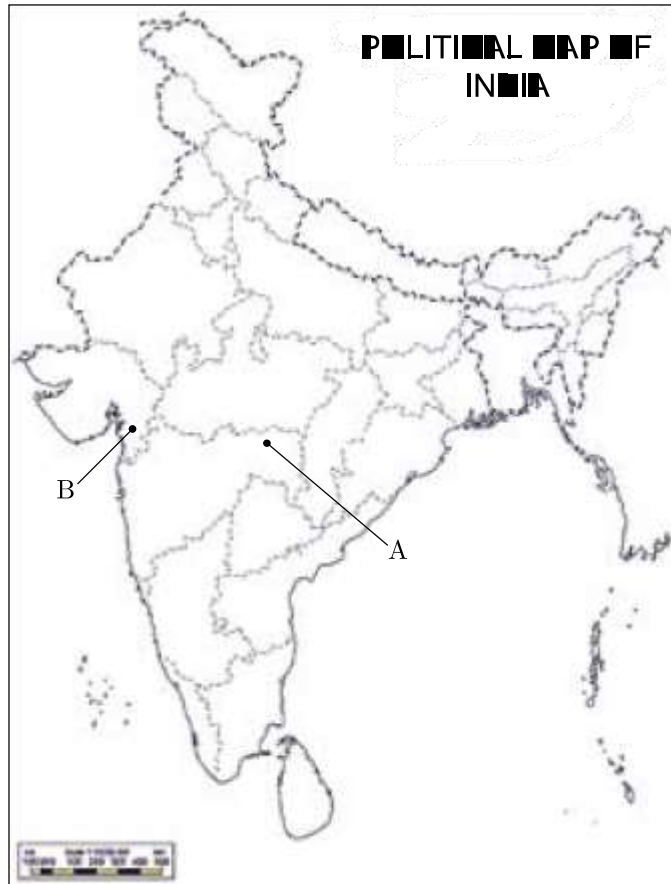
Question:

1. What are the things other than income which people seek for living?
2. Write any two developmental goals of middle-class woman.
3. What is the role of other important things than income, in life?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
(B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols:
- (i) Paradwip-Major Seaport
 - (ii) Noida-Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Salem-Iron and Steel industry
 - (iv) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant



Sample Paper 4

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Choose the correct statement about the image given below.



- (a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
- (b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
- (c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.

- (d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.
- 2. Which one of the following options describe 'Coalition'?
 - (a) Power usually changes between two main parties.
 - (b) Several parties competing to win elections and form the government.
 - (c) An alliance of several parties to form the government.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 3. What is meant by the term 'Feminist'?
 - (a) The belief that men and women are unequal.
 - (b) A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
 - (c) The man who looks like the woman.
 - (d) The qualities which are considered typical of women.

4. Match the following:

	Soils		Major Crops
A.	Black Soil	I.	Sugarcane
B.	Laterite Soil	II.	Tobacco
C.	Alluvial Soil	III.	Cashew nut
D.	Red and Yellow Soil	IV.	Cotto

Options:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (c) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
 - (d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
5. Consider the following statements regarding non-democratic regimes and identify the incorrect one from the following?
- (a) Principle of individual dignity has legal force in non-democratic regimes.
 - (b) These types of governments do not have to bother about public opinion.
 - (c) These often suppress internal social differences.
 - (d) These types of governments take less time to arrive at a decision.
6. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- I. E.T. Paull, a popular music publisher, published a picture announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'.
 - II. As the Swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.
 - III. Till the First World War, European Managing Agencies controlled a large sector of Indian industries.
 - IV. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta.

Options:

- (a) I, III, IV, II (b) III, IV, II, I
(c) IV, I, II, III (d) I, II, IV, III

7. Which of the following is a 'National Political Party'?

- (a) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(b) Bahujan Samaj Party
(c) Samajwadi Party
(d) Rashtriya Lok Dal

8. The political party having its main objective of upliftment of lower caste people:

- (a) Bharatiya Janata Party
(b) Bahujan Samaj Party
(c) Communist Party of India
(d) Indian National Congress

9. The secondary sector, also known as the industrial sector involves the production and manufacturing of goods using raw materials obtained from the primary sector. This sector includes industries that are engaged in the transformation of raw materials into finished products, such as construction, manufacturing and electricity generation. Which among the following is the feature of the secondary sector? (a) It covers activities in which tertiary goods are used to produce some other commodity.

- (b) This sector mainly includes services such as manufacturing, construction, gas, water, electricity supply, etc.
(c) It produces more than the total country's output.
(d) The employees of this sector are more than half of the working population.

10. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

1. Hindi was identified as the official language.
2. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages.
3. English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose. Choose the right option from the following:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 1
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3

11. Identify the cropping season with the help of the following information:

- These crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- Some of the major crops are wheat, gram, mustard, etc.
- Availability of precipitation during winter months helps in the success of these crops. Options:

- (a) Kharif
(b) Zaid
(c) Rabi
(d) None of these

12. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Unification of Germany | 1814-1815 |
| (b) Vienna Peace Treaty | 1866-1871 |
| (c) Napoleonic Wars | 1900-1905 |
| (d) Unification of Italy | 1859-1870 |

13. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Groundnut, Linseed, Gram, Sesamum
- (b) Pineapples, Apricots, Apples, Mangoes
- (c) Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Maize
- (d) Moong, Urad, Peas, Lentil

14. Identify the correct statement/s about Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

I. In India, it issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. II. It supervises the functioning of informal sources of loans.

III. It monitors the SHGs in actually maintaining cash balance.

IV. It sees that banks give loans only to profit-making businesses and traders. Options:

- (a) III & IV
- (b) I, II & III
- (c) Only I
- (d) I & III

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector.

Reason (R): Because it is a service sector.

Options:

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

16. Which of the following helps the local-government to deepen democracy in India?

Statement I Constitutional status for local-self government.

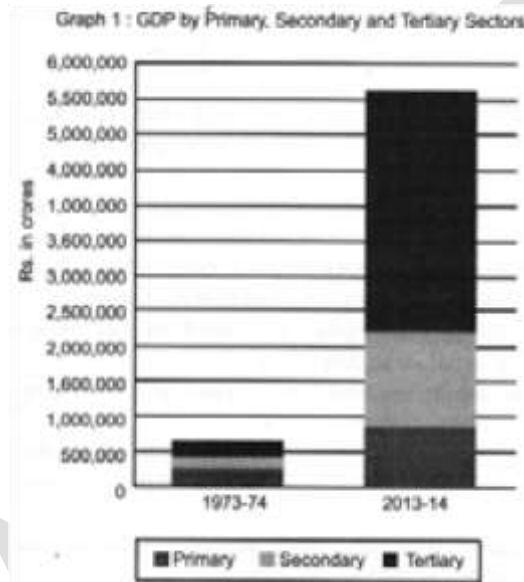
Statement II It inculcates habit of democratic participation.

Statement III Parliamentary bills for the local-self government.

Codes

- (a) Only statement I is right
- (b) Only statement II is right
- (c) Only statement III is right
- (d) Statement I and II are right

17. Read the bar graph given below and find out which sector, as compared to 1973-74, has seen maximum improvement in GDP contribution in the year 2013-2014.



- (a) Secondary Sector
 - (b) Equal Growth in all sectors
 - (c) Primary Sector
 - (d) Tertiary Sector
18. What are the different things that people seek in the society besides good income?
- (a) Freedom and security in the society
 - (b) Respect in the society
 - (c) Equal treatment in the society
 - (d) All of these
19. Fill in the blank:

Company	Manufactured Item
Parakh Foods	Edible oil
Sundaram Fastners	?

Options:

- (a) Automobiles
- (b) Nuts and bolts
- (c) Medicines
- (d) Paints

20. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is:

- (a) Socio-economic development
- (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Global environmental development
- (d) Sustainable development

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the picture thoroughly and tell that what does it describes ?



22. Write down three types of political party systems.

23. What kinds of problem were faced by India during the First World War period?

24. Differentiate between a MNC and a National Company.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Which sector usually provides maximum number of employment opportunities in urban centres? Why is it so?
26. By giving three examples justify that India has land under a variety of relief features.

R

Resource planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. State two examples which explain its need.

27. Discuss the Salt March to make it clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
28. Mention any three situation through which the credit pushes the borrower into a debt trap.
29. Salim is a shoe manufacturer who has received an order from a large trader for 3000 pairs of shoes and Swapna is a small farmer who grows groundnuts on her three acres of land. The following table gives the information about their need of credit, risk involved and the outcome. Study the table and answer the questions that follow :

	Salim	Swapna
Why did they need credit?	To meet the working capital needs.	To meet the cultivation expenses.
What was the risk?	Not delivering the goods on time	Risk of crop failure
What was the outcome?	Supplied orders, earned profit and repaid the loan	Crops failed and she found herself in the debt-trap.

1. Supposing Salim continues to get orders from traders. What would be his position after 5 or 6 years?
2. Mention any one reason that makes Swapna's situation so risky.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. Explain the term 'Conservatism' with special reference to Europe.

R

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

31. What is the motive behind formation of Self Help Groups? Also briefly explain the functioning of this group.

R

State any five measures from which loan can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers.

32. How did the Belgians resolve the ethnic conflict?

R

Explain five differences between the democracies in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- 33.** Cotton textile industry was concentrated in certain areas. Name the factors responsible for its localisation. How is this industry beneficial for the local people ?

R

Write any five characteristics of sugar industry of India.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

- 34.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.

The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11st March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.

Questions :

1. Why salt was chosen as a symbol of protest?
2. Why Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi?
3. Describe briefly about the Salt or Dandi March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi.

- 35.** Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Arguments about democracy tend to be very passionate. This is how it should be, for democracy appeals to some of our deep values. These debates cannot be resolved in a simple manner. But some debates about democracy can and should be resolved by referring to some facts and figures. The debate about the economic outcomes of democracy is one such debate. Over the years many students of democracy have gathered careful evidence to see what the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities is.

A particular study shows that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth. But when we compare their record only in poor countries, there is virtually no difference. While another study shows that within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities. In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population. Countries like Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

One can easily infer that there is often inequality of opportunities available to the poorer sections.

Questions :

1. Which type of outcomes of democracy can be resolved with the help of facts or figures analysis?
2. Benefits of higher national income are enjoyed by a' small proportion of its population while a larger proportion has to settle with the remaining small portion of the national income. What is strongly indicated by this fact?
3. Differentiate between democracy and dictatorship form of government.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources, but lacks in infrastructural development.

Questions :

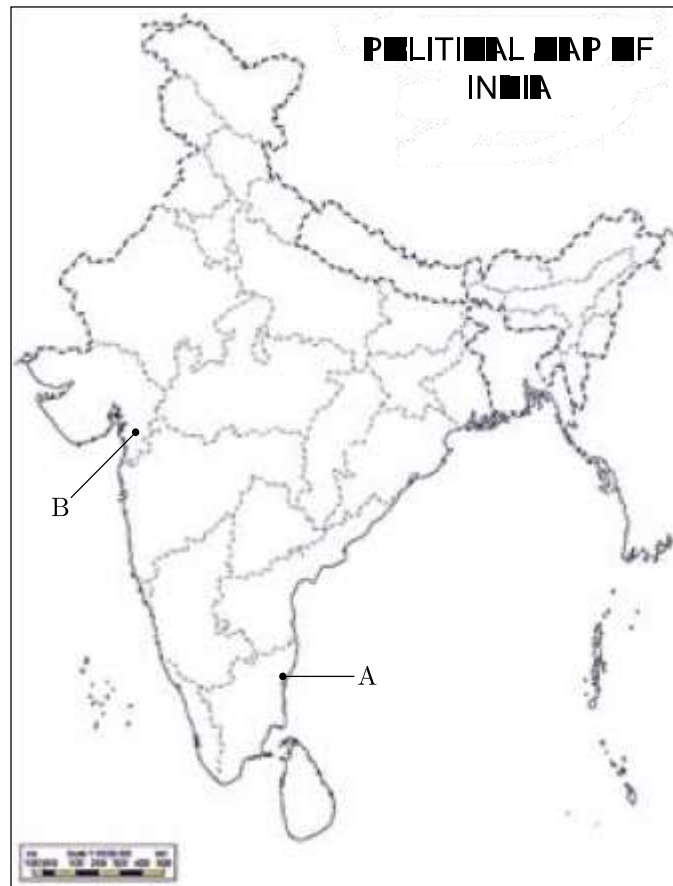
1. State how the optimum utilisation of resources can be done by planning.
2. Evaluate the necessary of planning in India.
3. Give two examples of resource availability in India.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The location of the Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
- B. A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.



- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. C. A major port on the South-East coast of India.
- D. A major sugarcane producing state. E. A Software Technology Park
- F. A major dam in Odisha.

Sample Paper 5

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Which of the following was not the objective of Treaty of Vienna 1815 ?
(a) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
(b) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
(c) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
(d) The main intention was to restore the liberal democratic order that had been overthrown by Napoleon.

2. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.
 1. Unification of Germany.
 2. Acts of Union.
 3. Unification of Italy.
 4. Vienna Peace Settlement.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 (c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

3. Which among the following statements is true regarding renewable resources? (a) Renewable resources are replenished by the nature over a period of time.
 (b) Renewable resources are available only in the developed nations.
 (c) Renewable resources are in abundance.
 (d) Renewable resources are fixed and they are bound to get exhausted.
4. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Book	Ninety-Fire Theses
Written by	A - ?
Year	B -
Book is about	He displayed his unhappiness with the Church's sale of indulgences.

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Martin Luther, B - 1717
 (b) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - 1717
 (c) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - 1517
 (d) A - Martin Luther, B - 1517

5. **Assertion :** Mining activity is often called a "Killer Industry".

Reason : Mining helps in agriculture.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

6. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Terrace farming	Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in the form of flat cut regions of slope
(b)	Strip cropping	Along the slope of mountain
(c)	Contour ploughing	Different crops grown in systematic succession

(d)	Crop rotation	Different crops grown parallel
-----	---------------	--------------------------------

7. Which options are true for dams?

- (a) They check the sediment flow in rivers.
- (b) Dams have helped provide ample water for agriculture.
- (c) Dams have solved problems of drought in Central India.
- (d) Dams have helped in power generation.

8. Identify the Act • Passed in 1956.

- Passed by the government of Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
- It was for making Sinhala, the official language of the country.
- The act replaced English with Sinhala as the sole official language.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) The official language Act No. 39 of 1965
- (b) The official language Act No. 33 of 1956
- (c) The official language Act No. 39 of 1956
- (d) The official language Act No. 33 of 1965

9. Which one of the following statements about coalition Government is true?

- (a) Power is shared among the different organs of the government
- (b) Power is shared among governments at different levels
- (c) Power is shared by different social groups
- (d) Power is shared by two or more political parties

10. Consider the following statements :

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

- (a) 1 , 2 and 3
- (b) 1 , 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

11. **Assertion :** Communal ism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Reason : Caste should be kept away from politics.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

12. Following Picture of Protest suggest that:



- (a) Everyone has the right to protest in democracy.
- (b) All such protests shall not be allowed as they are politically motivated.
- (c) Protests like this have no place in Democratic country like India.
- (d) These protests create very big challenges for the law and order and hence shall not be permitted.

13. The record of democracies is not impressive because

- (a) It often frustrates the needs of the people
- (b) It often ignores demands of a majority of its population
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

14. Identify the category of person based on the developmental goal for himself

- Higher income expected due to high support price for their crop from Government.
- Looking for cheap labourer for their fields
- Looking to settle its kids in abroad
- Most of the persons in this state are into this profession.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Prosperous farmers from Punjab
- (b) Landless rural labourers
- (c) Urban unemployed youth
- (d) An adivasi from Narmada valley

15. In what sense federations are contrasted with unitary form of government? Identify the correct option. (a) Powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among the units.

- (b) In a federation, the Central Government can pass orders to the provincial or local Government in an effective manner as compared to Unitary Government.

- (c) In a federation, State Governments are answerable to the Central Government for every decision.
- (d) In a federation, State Government rs veers are in the hands of Central Government.

16. Which of the following federal principles are found in the Indian federation?

Statement I Equal representation of states in the Second House of Parliament.

Statement II Bicameral Legislature at federal level.

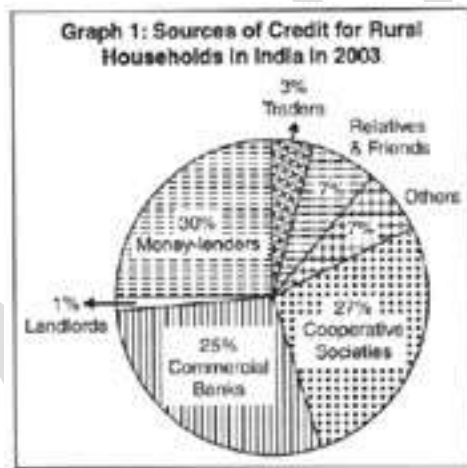
Statement III Double citizenship.

Statement IV Independent and Impartial Judiciary.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are right (b) Statement II and III are right (c) Statement II and IV are right (d) Statement III and IV are right

17. Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India?

- (a) Commercial Banks (b) Landlords (c) Relatives and Friends (d) Money-lenders

18. Match the following and choose correct option:

	Column I		Column II
A.	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	1.	Automobiles machinery hemo.
B.	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade items.	2.	Garments, foot wear, sports.
C.	Indian companies who have invested abroad.	3.	Call centres.

D.	IT has helped in spreading of production of services.	4.	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
E.	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production.	5.	Trade barriers

Select the correct option :

(a) A " 2, B " 5, C " 4, D " 3, E " 1

(b) A " 3, B " 2, C " 4, D " 5, E " 1

(c) A " 3, B " 5, C " 2, D " 4, E " 1

(d) A " 4, B " 3, C " 1, D " 2, E " 5

19. Read the data given in the following table and answer the given question.

Monthly income of citizens	Country		
	Country A	Country B	Country C
Group I	9000	5000	2000
Group II	10000	4000	1600
Group III	8000	6800	3500
Group IV	1100	5050	3000
Group V	12500	29650	10000
Average income	?	?	?

Which country has more equitable distribution of income?

(a) Country A (b) Country B

(c) Country C (d) Both 'Country A' and 'Country B'

20. Leela owns a small flower shop near a temple. She wants to expand her shop by keeping exotic flowers and flower bouquets. To whom she should approach for a very short term credit? (a) Moneylenders as they provide short term credit.

(b) Banks as they charge low interest.

(c) Cooperatives as they do not require collateral.

(d) None of the above

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any one major dam which is situated in the highlighted Indian state.



22. What do you mean by the term GPL ?
23. What led to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi?

R

What was the Poona Pact?

24. What was the reason behind the launching of a new economic policy by the Indian Government in the year 1991?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. What do you know about the Lucknow Pact of 1916? Write its importance in history of India.

R

Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India.

26. "Sugar industry in India is facing challenges." Analyse the statement with suitable arguments.
27. Write a short note on "Centralised Federation in India."
28. How does public sector contribute in developing nation?
29. The following table shows the details of Megha's housing loan:

Megha's Housing Loan	
Loan Amount (in Rs.)	5 lakhs
Duration of loan	10 years
Documents required	Employment record, Salary slip
Interest rate	12 % per annum
Mode of repayment	Monthly instalment in cash/by cheque
Collateral	New house papers

1. Calculate the total number of instalments which will be paid by Megha in repayment of loan.
2. "The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house." What do you mean by the word 'collateral'?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Discuss briefly the growth of modern press in 19th century in India.

R

How did the printing and writing of Indian History during the late 19th and early 20th centuries prove a mixed blessing for the Indian society ?

31. "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement.

R

How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry ?

32. Discuss the impacts of regional political parties of India.

R

"Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties." Examine the Statement.

33. How is the government of India trying to attract more foreign investment? Explain with examples.

R

"Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better." Support the statement.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and nonconventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy.

Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.” Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.

Question :

1. How is energy classified?
2. What is the basic requirement for economic development?
3. How do geologists define minerals as?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A– Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

Question:

1. What are the basis of democracy?
2. Why democracy is considered as the superior form of government?
3. How does the Indian democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. What are the essential things that we require? Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals.

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US \$ 1820 per annum.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Question :

1. What do you mean by economic development?
2. Why India comes in the category of low middle income countries?
3. Why groundwater is the best example of renewable resources?

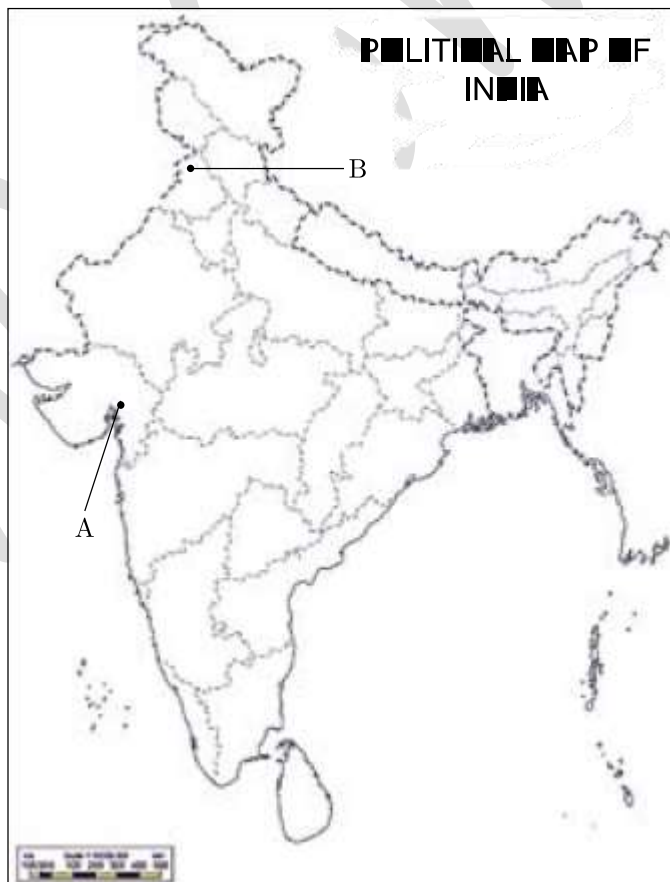
SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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) Peasant Satyagrah in Gujarat.
 - (B) Jallianwalla Bagh incident
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. (i) A place where Arid soil is found
- (ii) Tungabhadra Dam
 - (iii) Largest producer of tea in India.
 - (iv) Mumbai High



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Sample Paper 6

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Following image shows new laws that were made in Russia in 2005 giving powers to its President. During the same time the US President visited Russia. Study the given picture and answer the following question.



Which among the following statements appropriately describes the given picture? (a) Despotism rulers do not leave much scope for power sharing.

- (b) Democracy can help in division of powers.
- (c) Concentration of powers in one hand helps to make quick decisions.
- (d) Concentration of power under one centre undermines the concept of democracy.

2. Find the incorrect pair from the given lists.

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Frederic Sorrieu	A French Artist
(b)	Karol Karpinski	A Scottish Music Composer
(c)	Bismarck	Unification of Germany
(d)	Lord Byron	An English Poet

3. Why 1830's was of great economic hardship in Europe? Identify the correct option from the following. (a) Aristocratic class had snatched the jobs of the workers.

- (b) Industrial Revolution had created less economic opportunities than expected.
- (c) Workers were on the strike hence industries were closed.
- (d) Population had risen exponentially and job opportunities were less.

4. Match the following items given in Column (A) with those in Column (B).

	Column A (Crops)		Column B (Areas)
A.	Sugarcane	1.	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
B.	Rice	2.	Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
C.	Millets	3.	Bihar and Punjab
D.	Maize	4.	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

5. Consider the following statements with respect to residuary subjects and select the answer using the codes given below.

- (i) It includes subjects of national importance.
- (ii) These subjects came up after the Constitution came into effect.
- (iii) Only Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects.

Codes

- (a) Only (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) All of these
6. In what sense federations are contrasted with unitary form of government? Identify the correct option.
- (a) In a federation, the Central government can pass orders to the provincial or local government in an effective manner as compared to Unitary government.
 - (b) In a federation, State governments are answerable to the Central government for every decision.
 - (c) In a federation, State government powers are in the hands of Central government.
 - (d) Powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among the units.
7. A man is employed on a corn farm where he does not have much manual work. He solely works on the farm every day. Of which type of employment is this an example?
- (a) Over Employment
 - (b) Cyclical Employment
 - (c) Disguised Employment
 - (d) Seasonal Employment
8. Which of the following was not a condition of Italy before unification? (a) Italy was dominated by UK in 1801.
- (b) Italians were scattered over several dynastic rulers.
 - (c) Political fragmentation.
 - (d) Italy was divided into seven states.
9. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct pertaining to the tenure of Panchayat? (i) The tenure of Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of its first meeting.
- (ii) The tenure of Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of declaration of election results.
 - (iii) The tenure of Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of taking oath of office by the elected members.

- (iv) The tenure of Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of notification for the conduct of elections to the Panchayat.

Codes

- (a) Only (iv)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

10. Identify the crop with the help of given clues.

- These crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- Examples of these crops include wheat, barley, etc.

- (a) Zaid crops
- (b) Cash crops
- (c) Rabi crops
- (d) Kharif crops

11. Fill in the blanks.

Lok Sabha Election	Chief Election Commission
Panchayat Election	?

- (a) Town Election Commission
- (b) Central Election Commission
- (c) Regional Election Commission
- (d) State Election Commission

12. Which of the following statement is correct about subsistence farming? (a) Farmers use chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.

- (b) Farmers use simple and basic tools and irrigation methods.
- (c) Farmers use high doses of biochemical inputs.
- (d) Farmers use mechanised tools and machines.

13. Read the data given in the following table and answer the given question.

Monthly income of citizens	Country		
	Country A	Country B	Country C
Group I	9000	5000	2000
Group II	10000	4000	1600
Group III	8000	6800	3500

Group IV	1100	5050	3000
Group V	12500	29650	10000
Average income	?	?	?

Which country has more equitable distribution of income?

- (a) Country C (b) Country A (c) Country B
 (d) Both 'Country A' and 'Country B'

14. Choose the incorrectly matched pair.

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Raymand Coats	Public sector
(b)	Preparing Woollen Fibre	Secondary sector
(c)	Selling Woollen Garments	Tertiary sector
(d)	Rearing of Sheep	Primary sector

15. Which of the following option/s is/are correct regarding the various developments which happened in the wake of the fleeing of Louis Philippe in the year 1848?

- (i) National Assembly was proclaimed a republic.
 (ii) National workshops were set-up to provide employment.
 (iii) Suffrage to all women.
 (iv) Right to work was guaranteed.

Codes

- (a) Only (iii)
 (b) (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 (d) (ii) and (iii)

16. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism.

Reason (R) The spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal in our country.

Codes

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

(d) A is true, but R is false

17. Suresh's weight is 79 kgs and his height is 1.54 meters. In which category can we place him from the following options? (a) Normal weight

- (b) Overweight
- (c) Underweight
- (d) Obesity

18. Identify the sector.

- It covers those enterprises where workers are given regular employment.
- It is generally registered by government.
- In this sector workers get benefit like provident fund, medical leaves, etc.

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Private sector
- (c) Organised sector
- (d) Unorganised sector

19. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- (i) Interest rate of loan is 8.5% per annum.
- (ii) Shyam applies for a credit.
- (iii) Bank agrees to keep cold storage receipt as collateral.
- (iv) Terms of credit is signed by Shyam.

- (a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (d) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government.

Select the employment sector in which Harita is working.

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary Sector
- (c) Organised Sector
- (d) Unorganized sector

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the picture thoroughly and tell that what does it describes ?



22. What is the difference between a state party and a national party?

23. Mention any two roles of the Reserve Bank of India.

R

What are demand deposits?

24. Why is tourism considered as a trade?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Why there is a need to supervise the banking system by the RBI?

26. Explain the role of judiciary in the federal system of India.

27. "India is rich in certain types of resources and deficient in some others." Support your answer with examples.

28. Explain the reasons for the growth of the service sector (tertiary sector) in India.

29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Sources of Credit per Rs. 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012

Source of Credit	Share (in percentage)
Moneylenders	33 %

Landlords	1 %
Other Institutional Agencies	5 %
Commercial Banks	25 %
Cooperative Societies/Banks	25 %
Government	1 %
Other Non Institutional Agencies	2 %
Relatives and Friends	8 %

1. Which are the three major sources of credit for rural households in India ?
2. Moneylenders are the most dominant source of credit for rural households. Why ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.

R

Classify the pollution created by industries.

31. How did Gandhiji bring the masses into the National Movement ?

R

Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.

32. Is income a sufficient factor for development? What other factors do you think are significant for development?

R

What does sustainability of development mean? How can sustainable development be achieved?

33. Discuss the expected outcomes of democracy.

R

Describe some of the recent efforts and suggestions made in India to reform political parties and their leaders.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Belgium and Sri Lanka both are democracies. Yet, they dealt with the question of power sharing differently. In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Such a realisation resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country. **Questions:**

- (i) How was the power sharing arrangement in Belgium different from that of in Sri Lanka? (ii) Explain why power sharing is desirable.
- (iii) List any two steps taken by the leaders of Belgium to accommodate all the communities.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

Questions:

- (i) The balance of soil formation and erosion is disturbed due to human activities. Give one example to prove the statement.
- (ii) What is soil conservation?
- (iii) Differentiate between gully erosion and sheet erosion.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood, he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time this was fast production.

Questions:

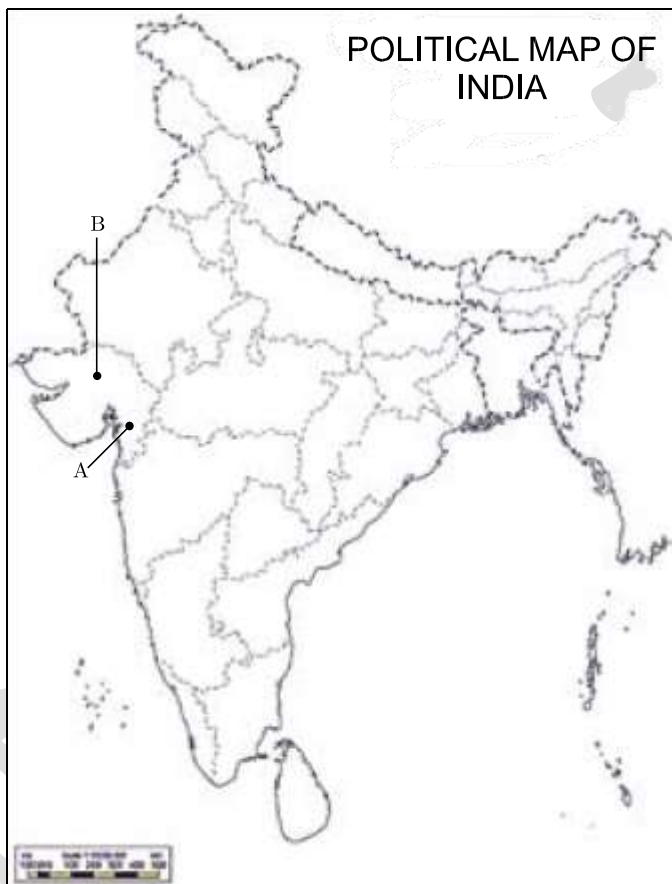
- (i) Who was Gutenberg?
- (ii) What were some of the professional skills acquired by Gutenberg?
- (iii) What contribution was made by Gutenberg in the field of press?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on that given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. A place where Civil Disobedience Movement started.
- B. A place where Gandhiji went to organise a Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers.



(b) On the same map of India, locate and label any three among the following with symbol.

- C. Tehri Dam
- D. Chennai Software Technology Park
- E. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
- F. Narora Nuclear Power Plant

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SARASWATI

Sample Paper 7

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Consider these statements about the Image given below



1. Title of this caricature is “The Club of Thinkers”.

2. The plaque on the left bears the inscription: 'The most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?'
3. This was a caricature of meeting called by liberals.
4. This caricature was created in 1820.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 4

2. Consider the following statements regarding Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi and identify the incorrect one from the following.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmad Ashram
 - (b) Dandi March is also known as salt march
 - (c) Dandi March was started on 11 March 1930
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.

3. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?
- (a) Pressure from the British Government
 - (b) Second Round Table Conference
 - (c) Gandhiji's arrest
 - (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

4. 20 . Which of the following helps the local-government to deepen democracy in India?

Statement I Constitutional status for local-self government.

Statement II It inculcates habit of democratic participation.

Statement III Parliamentary bills for the local-self government.

Codes

- (a) Only statement I is right (b) Only statement II is right (c) Only statement III is right (d) Statement I and II are right

5. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company's agent
(b)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright

(c)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(d)	Cotton mill	James Watt

6. Arrange the following books in the ascending order of the dates of their publication-

1. 'Kesari' written by Balgangadhar Tilak.
2. 'Gulamgiri' written by Jyotiba Phule.
3. 1st printed edition of 'The Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas'.
4. 'The Sambad Kaumudi' published by Ram Mohan Roy.

Option :

- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
 (c) 4, 3, 1, 2 (d) 3, 4, 2, 4

7. Match the following and choose correct option.

	List I (Types)		List II (Method)
A.	Terrace farming	1.	Different crops grown parallelly
B.	Strip cropping	2.	Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in the form of flat cut regions of slope
C.	Contour ploughing	3.	Along the slope of mountain
D.	Crop rotation	4.	Different crops grown in systematic succession

Select the correct option :

- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
 (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 (c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
 (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

8. Complete the table with correct information-

National Waterways	Between	Length (in km)
?	Sadiya-Dhubsi	891

Choose correct option :

- (a) Satluz River
 (b) Ganga- Haldia,

- (c) The Brahmaputra river
- (d) Kollam- Kozhikode

9. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below.

- A. Power sharing reduces conflict among different communities
- B. Power sharing decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
- C. Power sharing delays decision making process
- D. Power sharing accommodates diversities
- E. Power sharing increases instability and divisiveness
- F. Power sharing promotes people's participation in government
- G. Power sharing undermines the unity of a country

(a) A, B, D, F (b) A, C, E, F

(c) A, B, D, G (d) B, C, D, G

10. Identify the kind of administrative system :

- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
- USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
- One level of govt. under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
- Both of this level of govt. enjoys their power independent of each other. Select the appropriate option from the following.

(a) Unitary (b) Federalism (c) Both (d) None of these

11. **Assertion :** Forests play a key role in the ecological system.

Reason : Forest are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

12. Statement I : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Statement II : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others. (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

13. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?

- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (b) Federation has only one level of government.
- (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- (d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

14. Democracy is preferred over dictatorship everywhere except

- (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
- (c) India (d) Bangladesh

15. "Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education" which of the following is not the correct reason for this situation.

- (a) Society's mind set which prefers boys getting better secondary and higher education.
- (b) Due to Poverty people are unable to provide basic education to their children
- (c) In villages women also constitute a major agricultural workforce which again works to their disadvantage.
- (d) Decreasing crime against women

16. Read the given data which gives the estimate of reserves of crude oil.

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Select the correct option which defines how it is essential for the development process of a country. (a) Reserves of crude oil are going to last for 50 years and more.

- (b) Crude oil is the major source of energy for agricultural and industrial development.
- (c) If prices of crude oil increase then this becomes a burden for all.
- (d) Middle East and USA may face energy crises in future due to exhaustion of crude oil.

17. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –

- (a) There are government bodies to supervise informal sector.
- (b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest.
- (c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high.
- (d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back.

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:

- (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (b) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (c) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- (d) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

19. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
Money lender	30 %
Co-operative societies	27 %
Commercial Bank	25 %
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18 %

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27 %
- (c) 52% (d) 18 %

20. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Service sector contributes more than half of the GDP of India.
- (b) The scope of attracting tourists is limited as there is hardly any place of tourist attraction in India.
- (c) As an economy grows, first service sector grows and then agriculture and industrial sector grows. (d) None of the above

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and explain why this Indian plateau is considered as a storehouse of minerals.



22. Why did Europeans flee to America in nineteenth century ? Explain.

23. How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

R

Define the term 'Carding.'

24. What two policies of the Sri Lankan government had increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils ?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the eighteenth century.

26. "Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

R

"Colonial administrators found 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

27. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India? Explain any three reasons.

28. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse.

29. Analyse the table given below and answer the following questions.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1 , 33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38 , 68,000

- (a) What is the basic conclusion you can draw from the following table?
(b) In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in recent years. What is the reason behind this?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

R

Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.

31. Analyse the importance of 'rainwater harvesting.'

R

Why is there a need to develop rainwater harvesting system in India? Explain.

32. 'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain.

R

"In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence." Support the statement with examples.

33. "Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement.

R

Describe the significance of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Study the given sources and answer the questions that follow:

This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop.

India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to food. The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains, whereas distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).

Question:

1. Which type of agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools?
2. What does commercial farming use in order to obtain higher productivity?
3. What is the primary objective of India's food security policy?

35. Study the sources and answer the questions:

S URCE A – Functions

Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

S URCE B – How many parties should we have?

Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections.

These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

S URCE C – National political parties

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. 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 6 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 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.

Question:

1. Which function of political parties is highlighted here?
2. Which type of political party system is the best one? Why?
3. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. Why?

36. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition,

MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

Question:

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
3. What is the common route for MNC investments? Give an example.

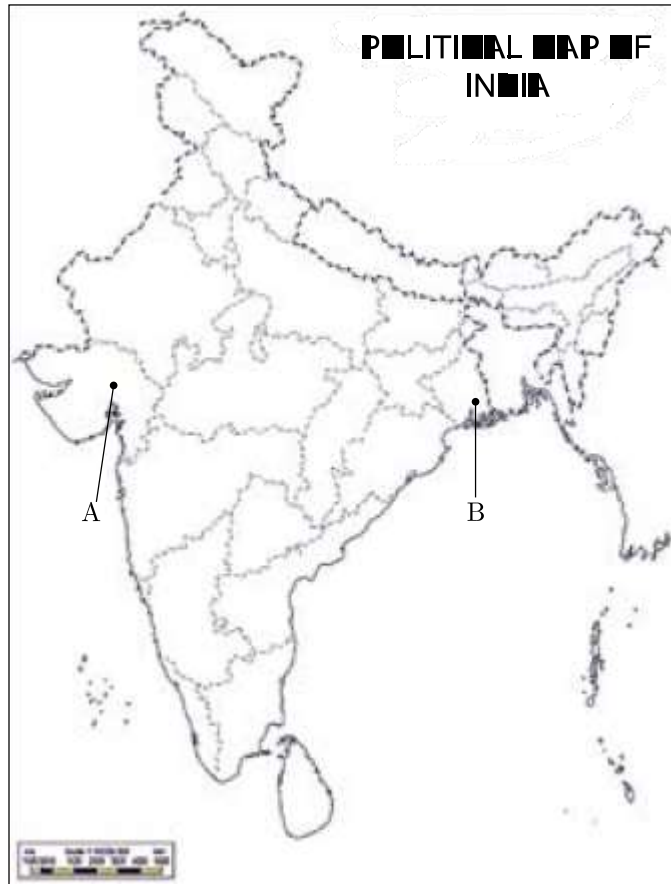
SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- (B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918.

- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) The Khetri mines.
 - (ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
 - (iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
 - (iv) Kandla Seaport.



Sample Paper 8

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Following method of water conservation is known as and is used in the state of-



- (a) Johads, Rajasthan
- (b) Bamboo drip Irrigation, Meghalaya

- (c) Zabo, Nagaland
- (d) Surangam, Kerala

2. Identify the correct statements regarding the Act of Union. (i) It was signed in 1707.
(ii) It was signed between England and Scotland.
(iii) It resulted in the establishment of democracy in Scotland.
(iv) It resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Codes

- (a) (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

3. Identify the following crop with the help of given clues.

- (i) The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
- (ii) Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.
- (iii) It is cultivated in Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Millets
- (b) Tea
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Rubber

4. Which of the following statement option (s) is/are correct about the nation of Poland?

- (i) Poland was partitioned in the 18th century.
- (ii) Poland was ruled by Russia and Polish language was used as a weapon of struggle against Russian Dominance.
- (iii) With the end of Poland, the sentiments of nationalism among the Polish people ended as well.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (iii)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Both (i) and (ii)

5. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops.

Reason (R) It helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is false, but R is true.
- (d) A is true, but R is false.

6. Identify the correct statement/s about Unitary form of government.

- (i) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central government.
- (ii) The Central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
- (iii) Laws made by the centre are equally enforced in rest of the states without territorial distinction.
- (iv) The powers of State governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Codes

- (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

7. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did the Rowlatt Act arouse popular outrage? (a) It curbed trade union activities.
(b) It curtailed the freedom of religion.
(c) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
(d) It was against the Champaran Satyagraha.

8. Which among the following is known as a system of checks and balances?

- (a) The judges are appointed by the executive and further judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature.
- (b) The Supreme Court Judges can check the powers of the High Court Judges.
- (c) The President of India appoints the Prime Minister and further the Prime Minister checks the Powers of the President.
- (d) All of the above

9. Identify the revolutionary, with the help of statements given below.

- (i) He was an Italian revolutionary.
 - (ii) He founded two secret societies Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Bern.
 - (iii) Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'. Choose the correct option.
- (a) Louis Philippe
 - (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (d) Karol Kurpinski

10. Match the following.

	List-I		List-II
A.	All India Trinamool Party	1.	Meghalaya

B.	Bahujan Samajwadi Party	2.	Karnataka
C.	National People’s Party	3.	Uttar Pradesh
D.	Janata Dal (Secular)	4.	West Bengal

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- (d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

11. Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the Northern region of Belgium. Many French speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Her parents approach towards the respective government to realise the desire of the child. What could be the measure Belgian government will adopt in such a situation?

- (a) Majoritarian measures
- (b) Despotic measures
- (c) Policy of accommodation
- (d) All of the above

12. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (land degradation by %).

- (i) Forest degraded area
- (ii) Water eroded area
- (iii) Wind eroded area
- (iv) Saline and alkaline deposits

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (d) (ii) , (i), (iii), (iv)

13. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to sectors of economy.

Activities	Economic Sectors
Mining	Primary Activity
Banking	?

- (a) Secondary Activity
- (b) Tertiary Activity

- (c) Primary Activity
- (d) None of the above

14. Identify the incorrectly matched pair.

- (a) Vienna Peace Settlement 1815
- (b) Death of Lord Byron 1824
- (c) Piedmont and France defeated Austria 1832
- (d) Custom Union was formed 1834

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate %20 17-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Why Bihar has high infant mortality rate as compared to other states? Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) Due to lack of education facilities
- (b) Due to lack of health facilities
- (c) Low guidance
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

16. Which group of crops can be classified under the classification of millets?

- (a) Bajra and Ragi
- (b) Urad and Arhar
- (c) Maize and Wheat
- (d) Sesamum and Groundnut

17. Rajesh is overweight as his weight is 85 kg and his height is 180 cm. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.

- (a) 18.6 kg/m²
- (b) 29.2 kg/m²
- (c) 26.2 kg/m²
- (d) 14.7 kg/m²

18. How GDP is calculated?

- (a) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.

22. State any two reasons/ ways which states that the world has been converted into a global village?
23. Mention any one restriction imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19th Century.

R

Which was the first printing press of the Europe?

24. What is meant by defection in democracy?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. What are the cropping seasons in India?
26. What were the causes of the ethnic conflict in Belgium?

R

What were the causes for strained relations between the Sinhala and Tamil Communities in Sri Lanka?

27. "Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand." Justify the statement by giving any three arguments.
28. Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain two reasons.
29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2007.

1. According to the given data, which country does not prefer democracy over dictatorship?
2. "The people prefer democratic form of government." Give any one reason to support this statement.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Explain how the increasing number of industries are responsible for exerting pressure on available freshwater resources of Earth.

R

Mention any five reasons for water pollution in India.

31. "Democracy is much superior than any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individuals". Justify this statement by providing suitable examples.

R

Can we judge democracy by its outcome? Explain.

32. What are public facilities? Explain any four public facilities.

R

Is it right that national development of a country depend on the availability of public facilities? State the utilities of any two public facilities available in India.

33. Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage the feeling of nationalism." Give any three arguments to support this statement.

R

How did the people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging during the Indian freedom struggle ?

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.

Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.

States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

Question :

- (i) Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Why?

- (ii) Evaluate the importance of continuing English as the official language of India.
- (iii) State the differences between India and Sri Lanka on the basis of status of language.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground at Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His objects as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with the brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorize people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

Question :

- (i) Why did General Dyer opened fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919 ?
- (ii) Why Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar?
- (iii) What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

36. Read the given extract and answer questions that follow.

Mahesh tells us that every season he needs loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he would borrow money from the village moneylender at an interest rate of five per cent per month (60% per annum). For the last few years, Mahesh has been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three per cent per month. At the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit, which is to be repaid when the crops are ready for harvest.

Besides the interest charge on the loan, the trader also makes the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also, since the crop prices are low after the harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop at a low price from the farmers and then selling it later when the price has risen.

We next meet Arun who is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation.

The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 per cent per annum, and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in a cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt.

The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them.

Question :

- (i) When Mahesh was borrowing from a local agricultural trader, he paid a lesser interest rate. Why?
- (ii) In the above case/source, which is the most favourable term of credit/loan borrowed by Arun for land cultivation?
- (iii) State the merits of formal sector of credit.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- B. The place where the December 1920 session of the Indian National Congress took place.



(b) On the outline map of India, mark and locate the following with suitable symbols.

- C. An airport
- D. A software technology park
- E. A dam
- F. A seaport in Goa

Sample Paper 9

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

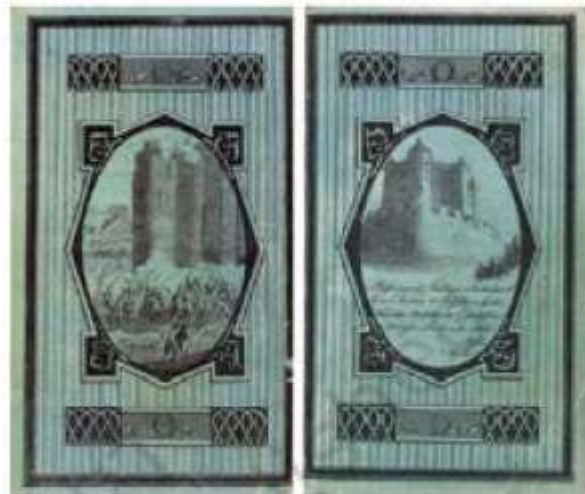
General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Study the picture and answer the following question-



Who designed the cover of German almanac?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Andreas Rebmann
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Napoleon

2. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Silk routes	1.	Institution set-up to finance postwar reconstruction.
B.	G-77	2.	Carnival in Trinidad
C.	Canal colonies	3.	Pre-modern trade links
D.	World Bank	4.	Countries demanding a new international economic order
E.	Hosay	5.	Semi-desert wastes in the Punjab transformed by irrigation

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 1, B " 5, C " 3, D " 4, E " 2 (b) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3, E " 5 (c) A " 2, B " 5, C " 4, D " 1, E " 3
 (d) A " 3, B " 4, C " 5, D " 1, E " 2

3. Arrange the following cities according to the size (small large) of large- scale industries in these regions-

1. United provinces
2. Bombay
3. Madras
4. Bengal

Option :

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

4. The total geographical area of India is ____.
- (a) 328 million square kilometer (b) 3.28 million square kilometer (c) 32.8 million square kilometer (d) 0.328 million square kilometer

5. Complete the table with correct information :

Zone	State	Port	Features
Western Coast	Gujarat	A - ?	Known as tidal port. Acknowledged as trade free zone.
Eastern Coast	B - ?	Tuticorin	It has a natural harbour and rich hinterland.

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Kandla, B - Tamil Nadu (b) A - Kandla, B - Maharashtra
 (c) A - Mormugao, B - Maharashtra (d) A - Mormugao, B - Tamil Nadu
6. What does the cartoon represent?



- (a) Concentration of powers which are controlling the democratic regimes of their respective country.
 (b) The main leaders of two countries are going somewhere.
 (c) More powers were given to the democracy.
 (d) Putin is advising Bush to control the horse tightly.

7. Identify the Country-

- Emerged as an independent country in 1948.
- Neighbouring country of India.
- 74 % of population speaks Sinhala while 18% of population are Tamil speakers.
- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of this country.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Germany (b) Belgium
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) India

8. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List 1	List II
(a)	Communist	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.
(b)	Feminist	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.
(c)	Secularist	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.
(d)	Casteist	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

9. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala-speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B, C (b) A, B, D
- (c) B, C, D (d) A, B, C, D

10. **Assertion :** The Indian Union is not based on the principles of federalism. **Reason :** The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of States.

- (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.

11. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

12. The secondary sector, also known as the industrial sector involves the production and manufacturing of goods using raw materials obtained from the primary sector. This sector includes industries that are engaged in the transformation of raw materials into finished products, such as construction, manufacturing and electricity generation. Which among the following is the feature of the secondary sector? (a) It covers activities in which tertiary goods are used to produce some other commodity.

- (b) This sector mainly includes services such as manufacturing, construction, gas, water, electricity supply, etc.
- (c) It produces more than the total country's output.
- (d) The employees of this sector are more than half of the working population.

13. Which among the following is a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?

- (a) To get electricity and water (b) To educate their children
(c) More days of work and better wages (d) To shift to the cities

14. Calculate the average income of all members according to the stats in table:

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4
Income	7000	8000	10000	15000

What is the average income of all members according to the stats in table :

- (a) ₹7,000 (b) ₹10,000. (c) ₹15,000 (d) ₹12,000.

15. In dealing with social divisions which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy?
Statement I Due to political competition in a democracy, social divisions get reflected in politics. Statement II In a democracy, it is possible for communities to voice their grievances in a peaceful manner.

Statement III Democracy is the best way to accommodate social diversity.

Statement IV Democracy always leads to the disintegration of society on the basis of social divisions.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are incorrect (b) Statement I, II and III are incorrect
(c) Statement III is incorrect (d) Only statement IV is incorrect

16. Read the information given below and select the correct option :

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹5000. If the income of three families is ₹4000, ₹7000 and ₹3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹7500 (b) ₹3000
(c) ₹2000 (d) ₹6000

17. Statement I : The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Statement II : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries. (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
(c) Both statements are incorrect (d) Both statements are correct

18. Consider the following statements regarding collateral and identify the incorrect one from the following:

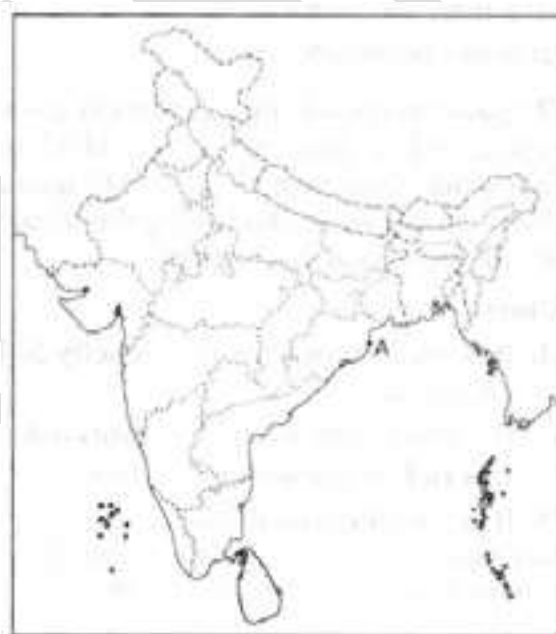
- (a) Collateral is what pushes the borrower into a painful situation
(b) Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks
(c) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender (d) Collateral is deposit facility like cheque

19. The total production of a year in the three sectors is calculated from ____.
- (a) the value of goods calculated separately at all stages of production in that sector
 - (b) the value of final goods produced in that sector
 - (c) the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector
 - (d) the value of final goods and services produced in the three sectors
20. Consider the following statements on Zila Parishad and select the answer using the codes given below. I. Zila Parishad is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj System.
II. Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis.
III. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected.
IV. Zila Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.
- Select the correct option.
- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I, III and IV
 - (d) II, III and IV

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the political map of India and name the sea port and its location which is marked in the highlighted India state.



22. How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

R

Interpret any one fear in the minds of religious authorities and monarchs about the printed texts during 16 th century in Europe.

- 23. Natural gas is considered an environmental friendly fuel. Suggest and explain an three ways to make it popular.
- 24. 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.
- 26. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain.

R

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.

- 27. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.
- 28. How has globalization affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples.
- 29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Inequality of Income in Selected Countries		
Name of the Countries	% Share of National Income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

- 1. "Within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities." Justify the statement with an example.
- 2. Which democratic countries are much better than south africa and brazil in respect of inequality of income between rich and poor section of the country?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

R

The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of the following:

- (1) rich peasants
- (2) poor peasants
- (3) business classes
- (4) industrial working classes (5) women.

31. What has been the contribution of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act in protecting habitats in India ? Explain.

R

Explain any three measures taken by the Indian Government to protect wild life.

R

Highlight any three differences between endangered species and extinct species.

32. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India.

R

Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralisation of power in 1992.

33. 'Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy'. Justify the statement.

R

Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India ? Explain.

R

'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal

Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

Question:

1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done?
2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?
3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

Question:

1. What do you mean by atheist?
2. How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decadal census?
3. What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

The people are divided into four groups, from poor to rich. 85 per cent of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. Compare this with the rich urban households. Only 10 per cent of their loans are from informal sources, while 90 per cent are from formal sources. A similar pattern is also found in rural areas. The rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing! What does all this suggest? First, the formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.

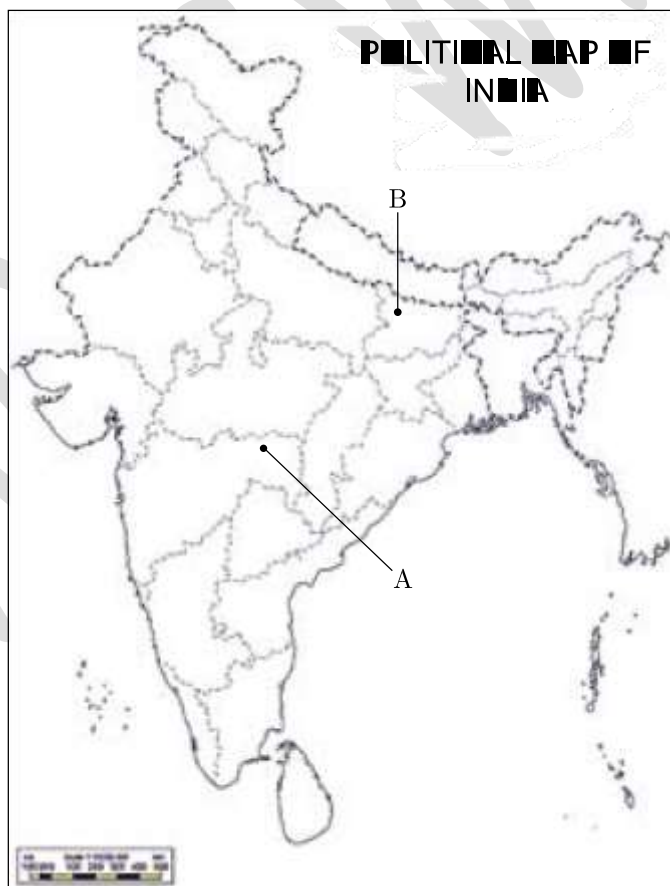
Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. **Question:**

1. Give any one example of formal sector source and of informal sector source of credit in India.
2. Which sector is dominant source of rural credit in India?
3. Why is it necessary to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session (Dec. 1920) was held. (B) Movement of Indigo Planters.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Kolkata - An International airport
 - (ii) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant
 - (iii) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park
 - (iv) Ramagundam - A thermal power plant



Sample Paper 10

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



What does the above image depict?

- (a) Picture of Germania, Philip Veit
- (b) A poster hung on wall

- (c) Caricature of Otto van Bismarck
- (d) Postage stamp with picture of Marianne

2. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

- It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
- It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- It is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Options:

- (a) Bajra (b) Rice
- (c) Maize (d) Wheat

3. In dealing with social divisions which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy? Statement I Due to political competition in a democracy, social divisions get reflected in politics. Statement II In a democracy, it is possible for communities to voice their grievances in a peaceful manner.

Statement III Democracy is the best way to accommodate social diversity.

Statement IV Democracy always leads to the disintegration of society on the basis of social divisions.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are incorrect
- (b) Statement I, II and III are incorrect
- (c) Statement III is incorrect (d) Only statement IV is incorrect

4. Match the following:

	Resources		Examples
A.	Individual Resources	I.	Fossil fuels
B.	Biotic Resources	II.	Houses
C.	Community Owned Resources	III.	Flora and fauna
D.	Non-Renewable Resources	IV.	Burial grounds

Options:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II D-III

5. Which of the following is a reason for the government to impose barriers on trade? (a) To increase competition in domestic market.

- (b) To remove monopoly markets from the country.
- (c) To improve the performance of domestic producers.
- (d) To regulate the type and amount of goods that can enter the country.

6. Identify the political party that emerged out of a mass movement.
- (a) Bahujan Samaj Party
 - (b) Forward Bloc
 - (c) Indian National Congress
 - (d) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
7. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Paper Industry | Heavy industry |
| (b) Cotton Industry | Agro based industry |
| (c) Sugar Industry | Mineral based industry |
| (d) Cement Industry | Light industry |
8. What did Mahatma Gandhi declare in his book, 'Hind Swaraj'?
- (a) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them.
 - (b) British ruled India because they got international support.
 - (c) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak.
 - (d) None of the above.
9. As a citizen of a country with a democratic form of government, what measure would effectively ensure power-sharing and prevent any branch of government from having absolute power? Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?
- (a) Central Government holds all power and has ultimate authority in all matters.
 - (b) Power is divided between Central Government and State/Provincial Governments, with each level having its own distinct areas of influence.
 - (c) The power of government are separated into Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches, each with distinct responsibilities and authority.
 - (d) Power is shared among multiple levels of government, with each level possessing some degree of independent decision-making power.
10. Identify the correct statement/s about Special Economic Zones (SEZs):
- I. SEZs have been set up to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
 - II. They have world class facilities like electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
 - III. Companies which set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of seven years.
 - IV. The Parliament passed the Special Economic Zones Act in 2005 after many consultations and deliberations.
- Options:
- (a) I, II and IV (b) III and IV
 - (c) I and III (d) I and II
11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): India is a federal state.

Reason (R): Power is shared among different tiers of the government.

Options:

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

12. Observe the following picture cautiously which depicts about.



- (a) The ancient system of economic activity
- (b) The barter system
- (c) Non-economic based activities
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

13. Choose the incorrect option from the following statements regarding the Act of Union 1707? (a) It gave power to England to control over Scotland.
(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
(c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
(d) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.

14. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. During the American Civil War, raw cotton exports from India to Britain increased.
- II. A Company official named Henry Patullo, once dared to say that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce because no other country produced goods of the same quality.
- III. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.
- IV. James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny to speed up the spinning process and reduce labour demand.

Options:

- (a) IV, II, I, III
- (b) III, IV, II, I
- (c) IV, I, II, III
- (d) I, II, III, IV

15. Identify the political party with the help of the following features:

- Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party.
- A major party in Maharashtra.
- A member of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) since 2004.
- Won 1.4% votes and 5 seats in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

Options:

- (a) Shiv Sena
- (b) Janata Dal (Secular)
- (c) Nationalist Congress Party
- (d) Maharashtra Navnirman Sena

16. Read the given data and find out which one of the following options has the highest contribution in loan activities in the rural India?

Source of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012	
Category	Category
Commercial Banks	25 %
Cooperative Banks	25 %
Moneylenders	33 %
Government	1 %

- (a) Cooperative Banks (b) Commercial Banks
- (c) Government (d) Moneylenders

17. Find the odd one out from the following: (a) Ranbaxy, Cipla, Novartis, Pfizer

- (b) Nokia, Samsung, Apple, Motorola
- (c) Parakh Foods, Cargill Foods, Coca-Cola, Adani Wilmar (d) Mahindra & Mahindra, Ford Motors, Volkswagen, Tata Motors

18. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Example
Public	All India Radio
Private	?

Options:

- (a) Post Office (b) SAIL
- (c) Railways (d) TISCO

19. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of India and identify the correct one from the following:

- (a) English is the official language.
- (b) Hindi is the national language.
- (c) English is the national language.
- (d) No language is given the status of national language.

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

Mahendra lives in Bengaluru. When he was in school, there were very few call centres in Bengaluru. Now he finds hundreds of call centres and BPOs in the city. Which one of the following is the most appropriate reason for this growth?

- (a) High tariffs
- (b) High FDI
- (c) Developed network of transportation
- (d) High average income

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture carefully and mention the sources which the people featured in the picture can approach for a loan. Mention one issue associated with each source.



22. Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any two features of that party.

23. State any two negative effects of globalisation.

R

State any two positive effects of globalisation.

24. Comment on the Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha with an example of any regional movements organised by him.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Briefly explain how caste inequalities are still prevailing in India.
26. Give a brief description of the forest cover in India.
27. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
28. Mention the main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
29. Study the given table and answer the questions that follow :

Those Who Feel Close to Any Political Party in India	
Year	Percentage
1971	38 %
1996	31 %
1999	38 %
2004	53 %
2005	48 %

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi; Oxford University Press, 2007

1. "Political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties." Is this belief true for India?
2. What change does the given data show in the proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' in India?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Cotton textile industry was concentrated in certain areas. Name the factors responsible for its localisation. How is this industry beneficial for the local people ?

R

Write any five characteristics of sugar industry of India.

31. How is democracy a better form of government in comparison with other forms of governments? Explain.

R

Democracy is not considered very successful in reducing inequalities.

Explain the statement in brief.

32. Write a precise note on the following.

- (i) Peasant Movement in Awadh
- (ii) Tribal Movements in Gudem hills region

R

- (i) Highlight the role of poor peasantry in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) Comment on the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

33. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.

R

Answer the following.

- (a) Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Mention any four items that can be kept as collateral against the loan.
- (b) How the terms of credit becomes difficult for the small and marginal farmers?

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? There could be several reasons. 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.

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.

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. 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.

Questions :

- (i) What do you understand about the primary sector of an economy?
- (ii) What is the reason behind shift in the labour force from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors?
- (iii) Briefly define the differences between primary and tertiary sector.

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follow.

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhi's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Questions :

- (i) When did Gandhiji initiate a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?
- (ii) What was the reason behind launching the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (iii) State any two impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

36. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.

Thus, parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP. Thus, a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the followers.

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large scale societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

Questions :

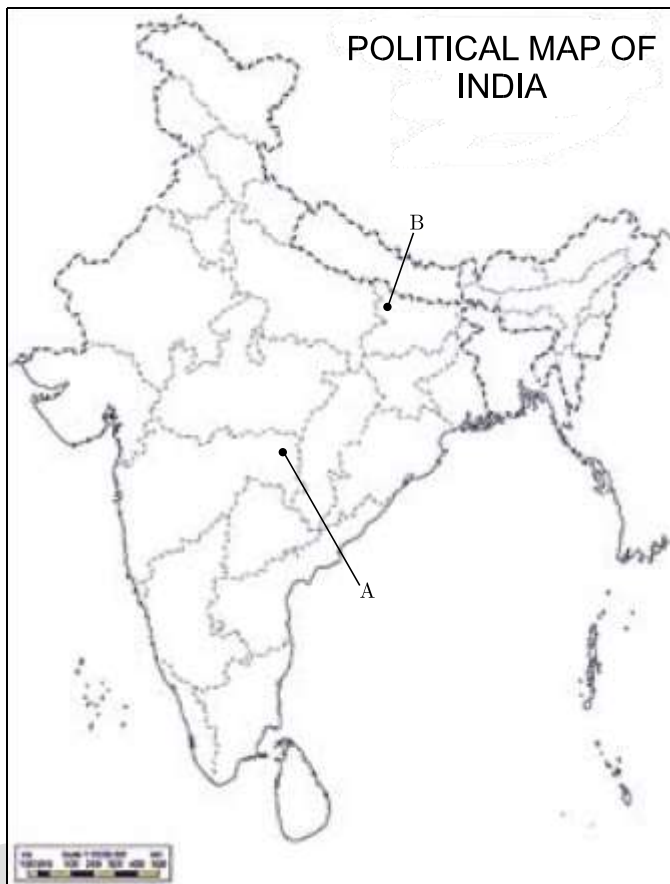
- 1. Draw the relationship between parties and the society.
- 2. Write any two functions of the political parties.
- 3. What are the three components of any political party ?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. Identify the following features marked on the map. A. The place where the Congress Session adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme.

B. The place where the Movement of Indigo Planters took place.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Rarnagundam Thermal Power Plant
- D. Mumbai Port
- E. Hyderabad International Airport
- F. Tehri Dam



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SARASWATI

Sample Paper 11

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture?



- (a) Indian workers march in south Africa 1913. (b) The Boycott of foreign cloths 1922.

(c) Chauri Chaura Movement. (d) Dandi March lead by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

	Column A		Column B
A.	Sri Lanka	1.	76
B.	India	2.	130
C.	Pakistan	3.	150
D.	Nepal	4.	149

Why India ranks low in Human Development Index despite of its huge size and population? Select the most suitable options from the following.

- (a) Less investment in social infrastructure.
- (b) Gender inequality is still prevalent.
- (c) Increasing income inequalities among different sections of the society. (d) All of the above

3. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company’s agent
(b)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright
(c)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(d)	Cotton mill	James Watt

4. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Rashundari Debi	1.	Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
B.	Sudarshan Chakra	2.	Kesari
C.	Kashibaba	3.	Amar Jiban
D.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	4.	Sacchi Kavitayen

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 1, B " 2, C " 3, D " 4 (b) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3
- (c) A " 2, B " 3, C " 4, D " 1 (d) A " 3, B " 4, C " 1, D " 2

5. Arrange the following options in the correct sequence-

- 1. Press came to be made out of metal.
- 2. Offset press was developed.

3. Gutenberg perfected the system by olive press.
4. China first introduced hand-printing technology into Japan. Option :
 (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 4, 3, 1, 2
 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4
6. Study the given pie-chart and answer the following questions :

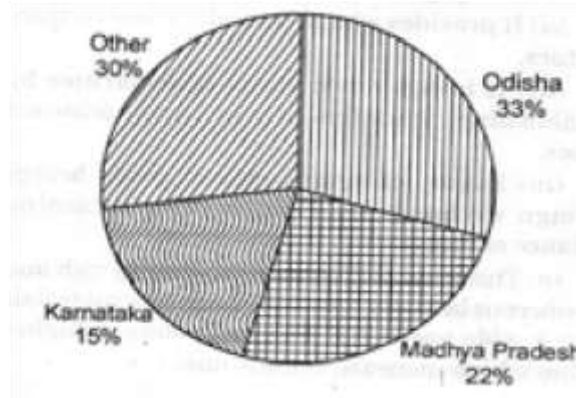


Figure : Production of Manganese showing state-wise share

Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India ?

- (a) Odisha (b) Karnataka
- (c) Madhyapradesh (d) Andrapradesh

7. Complete the table with correct information-

National Waterways	Between	Length (in km)
The Ganga river	?	1620

Choose correct option :

- (a) Kanpur - Patna, (b) Allahabad - Haldia, (c) Patna - Haldia, (d) Allahabad - Haldwani
8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that: A. It ensures the stability of political order.
 B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 C. It gives a fair share to minority.
 D. It is the very spirit of democracy.
 Which of the above statements are correct?
 (a) A, B (b) A, C and D
 (c) All are correct (d) A, B and C
9. Identify the correct statements about the Civil War of Sri Lanka.
 Statement I Sri Lankan Tamils caused struggles because their demands of autonomous state were disapproved.

Statement II It caused a lot of bloodshed among the civilians and the military.

Statement III It ended in 2009.

Statement IV It was fought between Sri Lankan Muslim Tamils and Buddhist Sinhalese.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are right (b) Statement II and III are right
(c) Statement III and IV are right (d) Statement I, II and III are right

10. Identify the person who said that:

- Religion can never be separated from Politics.
- Politics can be guided by ethics drawn from religion
- Those who believe religion and politics aren't connected don't understand either. • Nations are born out of travail and suffering Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

11. **Assertion :** The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Reason : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

12. **Statement I :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Statement II : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
(b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
(c) Both statement are incorrect
(d) Both statement are correct

13. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
(b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

14. Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy

(c) Monarchy (d) All of these

15. What would be the most appropriate aspiration of a prosperous farmer from Punjab?

- (a) local school is able to provide quality education for their children
- (b) there is no social discrimination
- (c) able to pursue her job in abroad.
- (d) proper supply for irrigation

16. Identify the feature of the unorganised sector. (a) Rules and regulations are followed.

- (b) Workers enjoy security of employment.
- (c) Employment is not secure.
- (d) It follows some formal processes and procedures.

17. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
Money lender	30 %
Co-operative societies	27 %
Commercial Bank	25 %
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18 %

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27 %
- (c) 52% (d) 18 %

18. Consider the following statements regarding unorganized sector and identify the incorrect one from the following.

- (a) Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- (b) There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- (c) Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular.
- (d) No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leaves due to sickness

19. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.

- (a) goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
- (b) this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
- (c) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing (d) produce a good by exploiting natural resources

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits? (a) DDs share the essential features of money.

- (b) Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
- (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.
- (d) Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention about any one major irrigation dam which is located in the highlighted Indian state.



22. Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century? Explain.

R

How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain.

23. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

24. Imagine yourself to be XYZ, a member of a women Self- Help Group. Analyse the ways through which your group provides loan to the members.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.
26. Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the 'First World War'.
27. What is the meaning of rain-water harvesting ? State any four points that should be kept in mind for efficient management of water.

R

Scarcity of which resource is shown in the picture and how is it shown ? Suggest methods to reduce the scarcity of this resource.



28. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.
29. The following table shows the proportion of adults (15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal ($BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2015-16. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	20	23

- (i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

- (ii) Can you guess why around one fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe ?

R

“The first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789.” Examine the statement.

31. What is Human Development ? Explain its indicators.

R

Imagine yourself as one of the heads of the states attending the International Earth Summit at Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil and suggest some methods for environment protection.

32. ‘Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.’ Examine the statement.

R

What do you mean by Majoritarianism ? How did it cause ‘Civil War’ in Sri Lanka ?

33. Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue ? Illustrate with examples.

R

“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development”. Justify the statement.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.

Some estimates suggest that at least 10 percent of India’s recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as ‘critical’, that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost.

The world’s fastest land mammal, the cheetah (Acinonyx jubantus), is a unique and specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km./hr. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks

are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth. Prior to the 20th century, cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia. Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey. The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.

Questions:

1. Which Indian state cover 75% total forest area in India?
2. How many percent of mammals are on the threatened list in India?
3. How can we distinguish Cheetah from leopard?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.

States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

Question:

1. How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the constitution?
2. How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?
3. How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in ag-

riculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

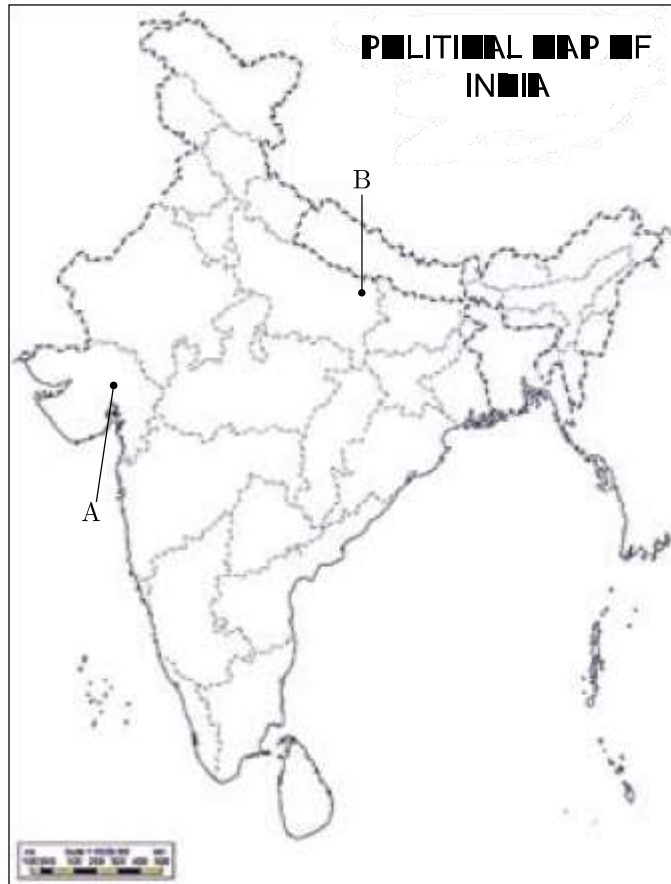
Question:

1. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance?
2. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of it's bad working conditions?
3. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
(B) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (i) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
 - (ii) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
 - (iii) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
 - (iv) Naraura - A thermal power plant



Sample Paper 12

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. In the above picture of sorrien’s utopian vision, the saints, angle and Christ symbolise-



- (a) Equality among people (b) Fraternity among nations
- (c) Freedom of nations (d) Resentment against nations

2. Which of the following term is defined as the average expected length of life of a person at the time of the birth?

- (a) Life expectancy
- (b) Life span
- (c) Mortality rate
- (d) Birth rate

3. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die :

- (a) before the age of one year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
- (b) before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
- (c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.
- (d) out of 1000 live births in that particular year.

4. With reference to developed economy which of the following statement(s) are correct?

Statement I : About 60 to 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities.
Statement II : Burden of population and dependent population is very high **Statement III :** Capital formation is very low due to lack of saving.

Statement IV : Productivity of labour production facility and standard of living is very low.

Which of the above statement are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I, II and III (d) I, II, III and IV

5. Fill in the blanks.

Subject	List
Defence	Union List
Prison

- (a) Concurrent List
- (b) Union List
- (c) State List
- (d) None of these

6. Which of the following incidents mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite class across Europe?

- (a) Greek War of Independence

- (b) Unification of Italy
- (c) Unification of Britain
- (d) German Unification

7. Which among the following statements is/are correct about plantations?

- (i) The plantations have a large area and they are usually found in areas of low population density of population.
- (ii) It is capital intensive.
- (iii) The plantation farming has been an agricultural practice primarily in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Select the correct codes from the options given below.

- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All of these

8. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg dominion and Russia.

Reason (R) Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to the liberal nationalist rebels.

Codes

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

9. Identify the region/area of India with the help of the following information.

- The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- These areas are too small to become an independent state.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) District
- (b) Towns
- (c) City
- (d) Union Territories

10. Under which economic sector does the production of a community through the natural process come? (a) Secondary sector

- (b) Tertiary sector

- (c) Public sector
- (d) Primary sector

11. In commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. Identify which state the given crops belong to?

	List-I		List-II
A.	Sugarcane	1.	Assam
B.	Coffee	2.	Uttar Pradesh
C.	Tea	3.	Kerala
D.	Rubber	4.	Karnataka

Codes

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- (c) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
- (d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

12. Who was proclaimed as the ruler of United Italy in 1861? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Kaiser William I
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) King Wilhelm IV
- (d) Cavour

13. Identify the correct statements/s regarding the age of revolutions.

- (i) Growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
- (ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans.
- (iii) Poets and artists mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim Empire.
- (iv) The Treaty of Constantinople of 1830 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Codes

- (a) Only (iv)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

14. Choose the incorrectly matched pair.

	List I		List II

(a)	Nationalist Congress Party	1.	1999
(b)	Communist Party of India	2.	1929
(c)	All India Trinamool Congress Party	3.	1998
(d)	Bahujan Samajwadi Party	4.	1984

15. Which of the following will be the aspiration of a working woman? (a) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office.
- (b) To have better technologies that can store data easily.
- (c) To have good job opportunities where her education can be made use of.
- (d) To have a fully functioning day care facilities in the office premises.

16. Australia is an example of which type of federation?

- (a) Coming-together
- (b) Holding-together
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

17. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

Column-I	Column-II
Sri Lanka	78
India	120
Pakistan	150
Nepal	149

Why Sri Lanka has a better rank than India in Human Development Report for 2018?

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) The literacy ratio i.e. enrollment ratio in all levels of schools in Sri Lanka is comparatively better than India.
- (b) Sri Lanka has low population as compared to India.
- (c) The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than in India. (d) Both (a) and (c)

18. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- I. Existence of silk route
- II. Potato famine in Ireland
- III. Rinderpest arrival in Africa
- IV. The First World War

Codes

- (a) III, IV, I, II
- (b) I, IV, II, III
- (c) I, III, II, IV
- (d) I, II, III, IV

19. Read the given data and calculate the average income of the family.

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4
Income (in `)	7000	8000	10000	15000

- (a) 10000
- (b) 12000
- (c) 8000
- (d) 9000

20. Read the information given below and select the correct answer:

Mohan produces ice creams and wants to sell it to people. He also requires sugar to make ice cream, so he wishes to buy sugar. Now, Mohan is unable to find a person who will exchange sugar for ice cream. Which of the following terms explain the problem that Mohan is facing?

- (a) Lack of trade expertise
- (b) Double coincidence of wants
- (c) Irrational consumer behaviour
- (d) Future expectations

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the picture thoroughly and mention any two features of the Indian Independence movement in which the featured programme was adopted.



22. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein' in 1834 in Germany.
23. Why collateral is important in a credit arrangement?

R

Write a short note on the 'terms of credit.'

24. Mention any two major differences between policies of CPI and CPI-M.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

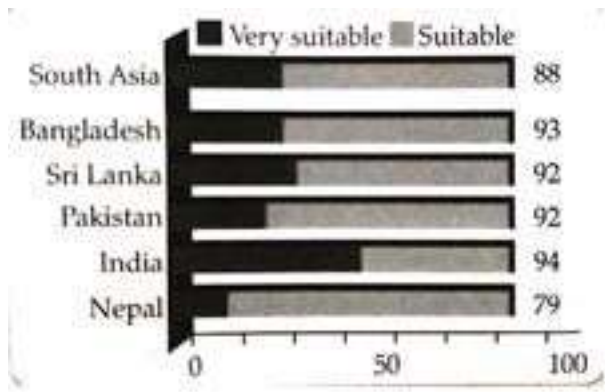
25. Examine the role of political parties in a democratic country.
26. Describe any three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt' of iron ore in India.
27. "Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement.

R

Why Congress became unhappy with the proceedings of the Awadh Peasant Movement?

28. Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? Explain.
29. Study the graph given below and answer the questions.

The graph shows the number of people who find democracy as a suitable form of government for their nation.



Why is democracy preferred over other types of governments.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalisation.

R

Assess the impact of globalisation on India and its people.

31. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century? Explain by giving five reasons.

R

Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

32. What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name the two largest producing states of sugarcane.

R

Name the most important beverage crop of India. Describe the suitable climatic conditions required for its growth. Also mention the major states producing that crop.

33. How far can democracy prove to be a better form of government regarding economic growth of a country? Explain.

R

Explain the role of political equality in a democratic political system.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

Question :

- (i) How is unitary form of government different from federal form of government?
- (ii) Mention any one aspect of Federalism.
- (iii) Differentiate between coming together and holding together federations.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. This is a good example of the widespread European imperial impact on colonised societies. It shows how in this era of conquest even a disease affecting cattle, reshaped the lives and fortunes of thousands of people and their relations with the rest of the world. Historically, Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for a wage. In late nineteenth-century Africa, there were few consumer goods that wages could buy. If you had been an African possessing land and livestock - and there was plenty of both - you too would have seen little reason to work for a wage.

Question :

- (i) What was Rinderpest?
- (ii) What were the two main sources of African economy for past centuries?
- (iii) How cattle plague affected the situation of people in Africa?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. India's size of illiterate population is one of the largest in the world. Similarly, we know that nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. The infant mortality rate of Odisha (40) or Madhya Pradesh (48) is higher than some of the poorest regions of the world. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.

Question :

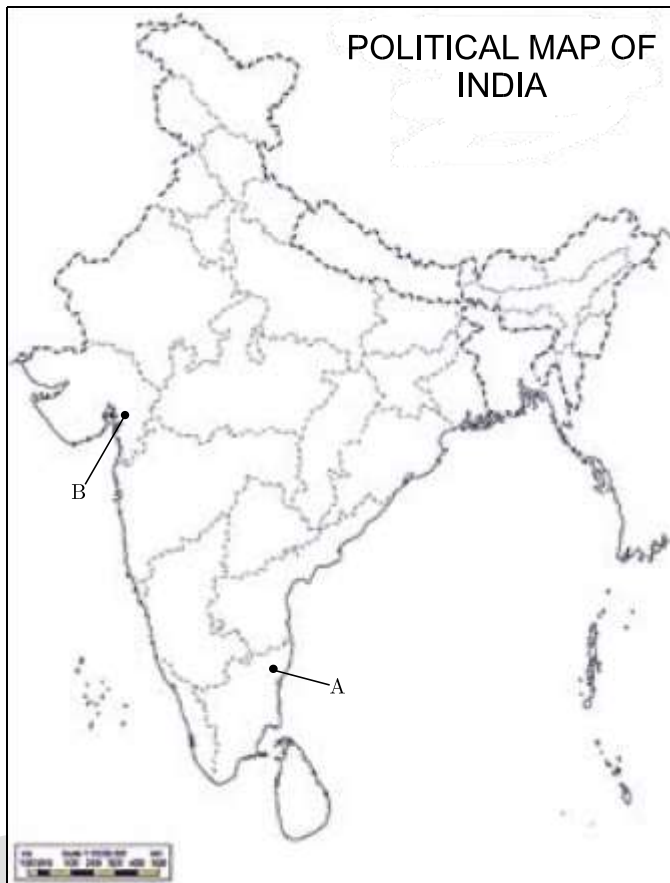
- (i) Why is there a need of public sector in an economy?
- (ii) Give some examples of public sector.
- (iii) Differentiate between the private and public sectors.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The location of Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
- B. The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement started.



(b) On the same political map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- D. Kandla Port
- E. Tungabhadra Dam
- F. Raja Sansi International Airport

Sample Paper 13

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Choose the correct statement about the image given bellow.



- (a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
- (b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
- (c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.

(d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

2. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Goods-Bought and Sold	1.	Spain
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	2.	Hierarchy of society
C.	First European Country to conquer America	3.	Money as a medium
D.	Basis of Gender division	4.	Greece

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 1, B " 2, C " 3, D " 4 (b) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3
 (c) A " 2, B " 3, C " 4, D " 1 (d) A " 3, B " 4, C " 1, D " 2

3. Arrange the following countries on the basis of "Print technology" started in these countries-

1. Japan
2. China
3. Korea
4. India

Option :

- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

4. Complete the following table with correct information-

Act	Wildlife Protection Act
Year	1972
Aim	To protect the remaining endangered species and their habitat.
Passed by	Indian Parliament

Choose correct option :

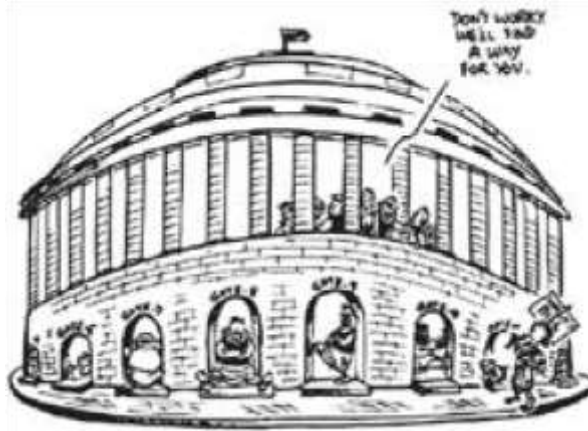
- (a) A - Wildlife Protection Act, B - 1972 (b) A - Wildlife Security Act, B - 1952
 (c) A - Wildlife Save Act, B - 1962
 (d) A - Wildlife Security Act, B - 1982

5. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Barley	Cool climate with poorer soil

(b)	Rice	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
(c)	Millets	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
(d)	Tea	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

6. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janta Party ?
 (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy
 (c) Integral humanism (d) Rast rawad (Nationalism)
7. Consider the following statements with respect to residuary subjects Statement I : It includes subjects of national importance.
 Statement II : These subjects came up after the Constitution came into effect.
 Statement III : Only Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects.
 Which of the above statement is correct :
 (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Both II and III (d) All of these
8. Four students named Ansh, Shikha, Kabir and Joseph were given the task to write any one feature of alluvial soil on a blackboard.
 I. Shikha wrote that alluvial soil is described on the basis of age. The older alluvial soil, further away from the rivers is known as bangar, whereas the newer soil near the rivers is known as khadar.
 II. Joseph wrote that alluvial soil is found in the plateau areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, as well as in the Godavari and Krishna valleys.
 III. Ansh wrote that alluvial soil is also known as transported soil, as it has been transported by the rivers to its current location.
 IV. Kabir wrote that alluvial soil is made up of fine clayey material with a high moisture retention capacity.
 Suppose you are a social science teacher. Which among the following students has answered the question incorrectly?
 (a) Ansh and Shikha (b) Kabir and Joseph
 (c) Only Joseph (d) Ansh and Kabir
9. The following picture talks about the reality of Indian Political System intended for:



- (a) Political Biasness against women for more representation in Parliament.
- (b) Lesser participation of women in Parliament.
- (c) Lack of women movements for more participation in Elected bodies.
- (d) Reluctant Ness in women for their political right.

10. Identify the sector with the help of clues given below.

- It covers those enterprises where workers are given regular employment.
- It is generally registered by government.
- In this sector, workers get benefit like provident fund, medical leaves, etc.

- (a) Organised sector (b) Unorganised sector
- (c) Public sector (d) Private sector

11. **Assertion :** Water is a renewable resource.

Reason : Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

12. Statement I : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Statement II : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently. (a)

Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

13. Which of the following is not a key features of federalism?

- (a) Different tiers of government have their own jurisdiction.
- (b) Changes in constitution require consent of both levels.

- (c) Courts have power to interpret constitution and powers of the different levels.
- (d) Sources of revenue for only central level are specified.

14. Which one of the following options describe 'Collateral'?

- (a) Double coincidence of wants
- (b) Certain products for barter
- (c) Trade in barter
- (d) Asset as guarantee for loan

15. Where is groundwater overuse particularly found?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Western U.P.
- (c) plateau areas of central and south India
- (d) All of these

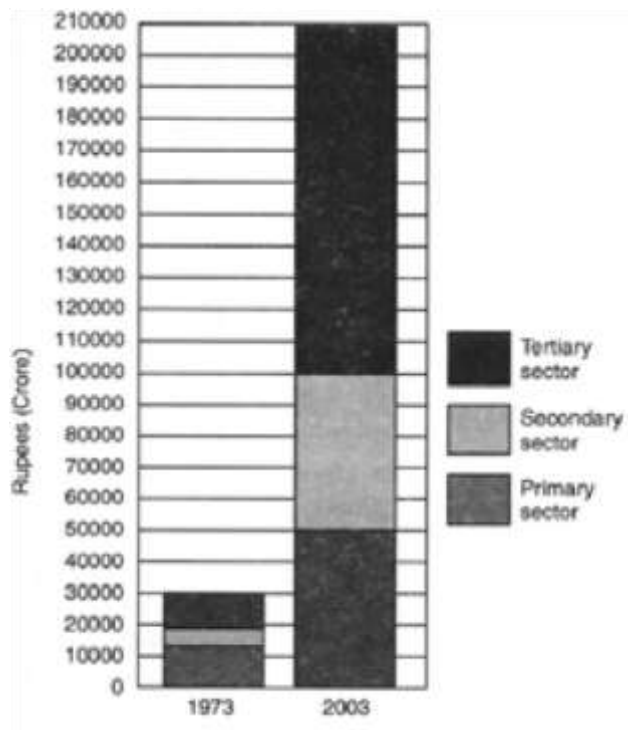
16. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	9,65,00	13,70,000	30 , 10,000

The share of primary sector in above GDP table for 1980?

- (a) 57.97
- (b) 59.97
- (c) 28.26
- (d) 13.17

17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

- (a) Secondary sector (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Agriculture or Primary sector (d) None of these

18. Which one of the following mediums of exchange is convenient ?

- (a) Money (b) Commodity
- (c) Gold (d) Silver

19. In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in the recent years. This is due to

- (a) lack of diversification of rural economy
- (b) slow growth in the prices of agriculture commodities
- (c) saturation of employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
- (d) very slow growth rate of agriculture and a fast rate of growth of other sectors

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea, etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

- (a) MNC dealing in petroleum and metals
- (b) Local company of the Ivory Coast

- (c) A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open air (d) None of these

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any one major dam which is situated in the highlighted Indian state.



22. What led to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi?

R

What was the Poona Pact?

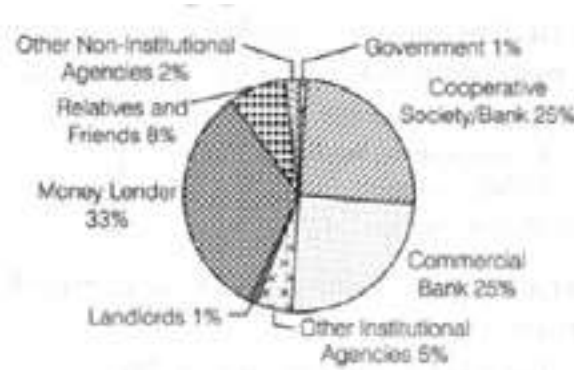
23. "Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.
24. Write any two steps taken by the government to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'
26. What is the difference between the Federal and the Unitary form of Government ?
27. Explain any three aspects of comparison of economic development of different nations/states.

28. "Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.
29. Study the pie chart given above and answer the following question.



The rural households are dependent on which source of credit on a large scale? Also, state the reason behind your answer.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. "Pariksha Guru is considered landmark in the history of Hindi novel." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

R

Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

31. "Nuclear energy is the hope of future." Discuss this statement by giving five points.

R

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

32. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

R

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

33. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

R

Why do the rural borrowers depend on the informal sector of credit? What steps can be taken to encourage them to take loans from the formal sources? Explain any two.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed.

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. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor. The spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

Question :

1. What has been the most appropriate reason for launching a more broad based movement by Gandhiji?
2. What was the most strong objective for establishing the Khilafat Committee in 1919
3. Why was the Khilafat Movement launched and what was it?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.

In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Interstate water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

Do you know that the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh governments? It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Question :

1. Do you agree that farmers are responsible for the salinisation of soil? If yes, why?
2. Is it true that dams create conflict between people? State any one real life example.
3. Is it true that multi-purpose projects are not able to achieve their major objectives? If yes, how?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980's several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

Questions:

1. Which act recognises the Sinhala as the only official language?
2. Who launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language?
3. How many times Belgium amended their constitution?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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 Name on the line drawn near them.

(A) A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of former took place.

(B) The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.

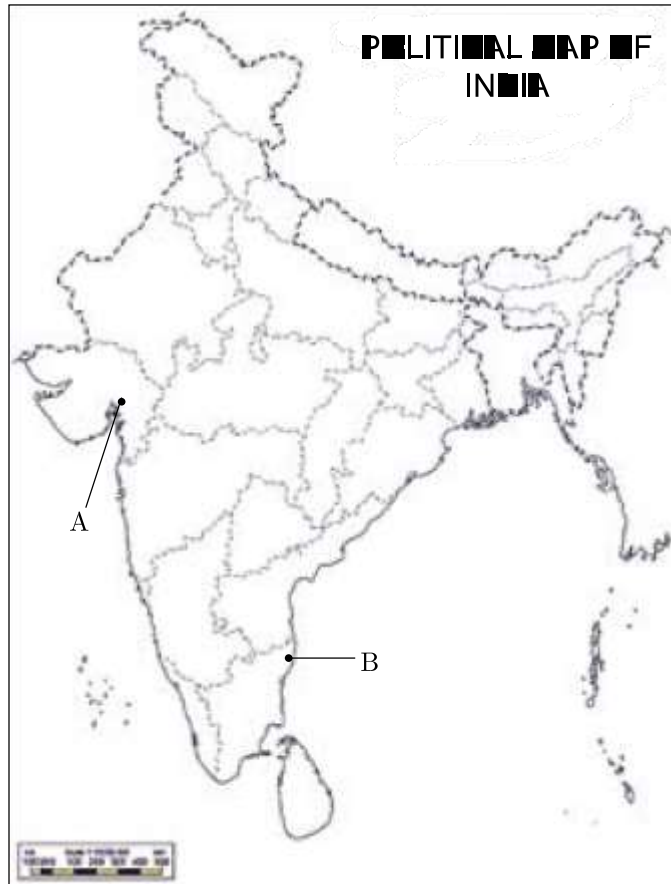
(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol.

(i) Ramagundan-Thermal power plant

(ii) Tarapur-Atomic power plant

(iii) Indore-Cotton textile Industry center

(iv) Bhilai-Iron and steel plant



Sample Paper 14

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Study the following picture and choose the correct option :



- (a) Women were neither encouraged nor allowed to join national freedom movement.
- (b) For the first time women joined nationalist processions in masses.
- (c) Britishers were not very much concerned about such movements.
- (d) Women were forced to join the freedom movements.

2. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Gold, Silver, Iridium, Platinum
- (b) Copper, Lead, Tin, Bauxite
- (c) Coal, Petroleum, Limestone, Natural gas
- (d) Iron ore, Manganese, Nickel, Cobalt

3. Which subjects are included in the Concurrent List?

- (a) State importance
- (b) National importance
- (c) Local importance
- (d) Both national and state importance

4. Consider the following statements regarding caste in politics and identify the incorrect one from the following:

- (a) Social reformers and laws have played important role to reduce casteism.
- (b) Caste in politics always produces positive results.
- (c) Routes of casteism are visible in our society from ancient time.
- (d) Caste factor played important role in the formation of Central Government.

5. Which of the following statement(s) about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

Statement I : After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Statement II : France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

Statement III : A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

Statement IV : Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

- (a) II and III
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I and III
- (d) III and IV

6. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

	List-I	List-II

(a)	March 1930	Salt March
(b)	December 1931	Khilafat Movement
(c)	December 1929	Second Round Table Conference
(d)	January 1921	Lahore Congress Session

7. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Workers in organised sectors enjoy security of employment.

Reason (R): Organised sector is registered by the government and have to follow the rules and regulations which are given in laws such as Factories Act, and Minimum Wages Act.

Options:

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

8. Which of the following department measures the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?

- (a) Department of External Affairs
- (b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Department of Income Affairs

9. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. The IMF and the World Bank started their financial operations.
- II. The US became a colonial power by taking over some colonies which earlier held by Spain.
- III. Due to the efforts of Indian nationalist leaders, the system of indentured labour was abolished.
- IV. The big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them. Options:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) IV, II, III, I
- (c) II, IV, III, I
- (d) I, III, IV, II

10. Where did Mahatma Gandhi make salt out of the seawater ?

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Sabarmati
- (c) Champaran
- (d) None of these

11. Statement I : In 15th religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Statement II : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statements are incorrect
- (d) Both statements are correct

12. Which of the following is associated with the 'Revolution of the liberals 1848' ?

Statement I : Unlike the revolt of poor in France it was led by educated middle class in Ottoman empire.

Statement II : Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification

Statement III : Demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

- (a) I and II
- (b) I, II and III
- (c) II and III
- (d) Only III

13. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- It can be grown on a variety of soils needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop only after Brazil.

Options:

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Rice
- (c) Tea
- (d) Coffee

14. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows.

The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions).

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	240	2	242
Secondary	54	9	63

Tertiary	76	17	93
Total	370	28	398
Total in %			100 %

Reena is working as an accountant in a company where she receives poor working conditions especially in terms of wages which is much below than in the formal sector.

What percentage of tertiary sector workers in India is employed in unorganised sector according to the table?

- (a) 71.2 %
- (b) 80 %
- (c) 81.7 %
- (d) 91.7 %

15. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Related Economic Activity
Tertiary	Banking
Primary	?

Options:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Teaching
- (c) Fishing
- (d) None of these

16. Which of the following social reformers fought against caste system?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) All of these

17. Lavanya took a loan of `7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 10.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 5 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Lavanya only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options: (a) Deposit criteria

- (b) Terms of credit
- (c) Interest on loan (d) Mode of repayment

18. Match the following:

	Danis		Rivers
A.	Nagarjuna Sagar	I.	Kaveri
B.	Mettur	II.	Damodar
C.	Bhakra Nangal	III.	Krishna
D.	Panchet	IV.	Satlu

Options:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

19. Identify the correct statement/s about Multinational Corporation (MNC):

- I. A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- II. It sets up offices and factories for production in regions where it can get cheap labour and other resources.
- III. In addition, it might look for government policies that look after its interests.
- IV. Infosys is an Indian MNC that provides business consulting, information technology and outsourcing services.

Options:

- (a) I and III
- (b) III and IV
- (c) I and II
- (d) All of these

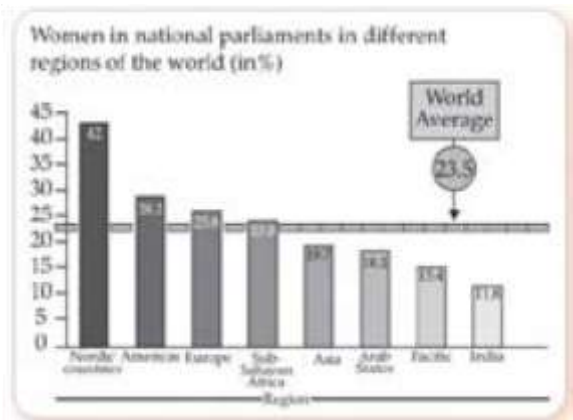
20. Which among the following is the correct meaning of 'Alliance'? (a) Leftists and Rightists together form the government.

- (b) Two parties together form the government.
- (c) When several parties in a multi-party system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.
- (d) When state and national parties together form the government.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the bar graph and answer the following question:



Which country in the world has the least participation of women in National Parliaments?

- 22. What kinds of hazards are faced in the mining industry?
- 23. State the role of Dr BR Ambedkar in the upliftment of Dalits.
- 24. What is a regional party? Give few names of regional party in India.

R

What do you mean by one-party system? Also state some advantages of this party system.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. "At first the rich peasants of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat were enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, but later they refused to participate." Analyse the statement.
- 26. Evaluate the importance of Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt for India?
- 27. Describe the three major features of federalism.

R

Discuss the composition of Zila Parishad.

- 28. 'Political parties usually face a crisis of unpopularity and indifference among the citizens'. Comment.
- 29. Observe the picture and answer the question given below.



Why is the meeting featured in the given picture arranged? Highlight the role of the organiser of this meeting in the unification of Italy.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Explain the factors which are responsible for location of industries.

R

Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries ?

Explain with examples.

31. How Globalisation and MNC's has a great impact on the lifes of workers.

R

How is the competition affecting workers, Indian exporters, MNC's in the garment industry?

32. Describe the advantages of decentralisation.

R

Evaluate the features of Indian Constitution, 2019 which make India a federal country.

33. The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain.

Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

Click the Following Button to See the

SOLUTIONS

Free MS/Solutions

R

Explain the impact of Great Depression on the Indian Economy

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Through the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs. e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Question :

- (i) State the ways through which farmers continue to make maximum output from limited land.
- (ii) What is the reason behind rice being a subsistence crop in Odisha?
- (iii) Mention the name of Indian states which produce rice commercially.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for reconstruction and development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction: The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947. Decision-making in these institutions is controlled by the Western industrial powers. The US has an effective right of vote over key IMF and World Bank decisions.

The International Monetary System is the system linking national currencies and monetary system. The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies, for example, the Indian rupees were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

Question :

- (i) What was the reason behind setting up of International Monetary Fund?
- (ii) Describe the Bretton Woods System.
- (iii) A significant decision was taken at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire. Explain.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Chinese manufacturers learn of an opportunity to export toys to India, where toys are sold at a high price. They start exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys have become more popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 per cent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys.

Toys are now cheaper in the Indian markets than earlier. What is happening here? As a result of trade, Chinese toys come into the Indian markets. In the competition between Indian and Chinese toys, Chinese toys prove better. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. The opposite is true for Indian toy makers. They face losses, as their toys are selling much less.

Question :

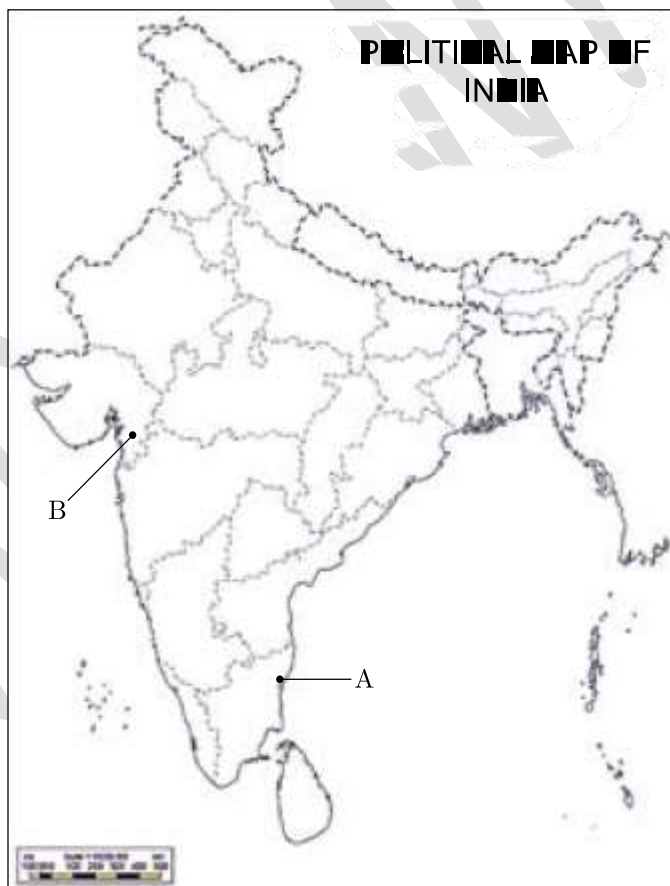
- (i) What was the most appropriate reason for calling exporting toys to India by the Chinese ‘an opportunity’?
- (ii) What stands true in reference to the consumer behaviour as shown by Indian buyers in the toy market?
- (iii) Why Chinese toys have taken over the Indian toy market?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The location of the Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
- B. A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. C. A major port on the South-East coast of India.

- D. A major sugarcane producing state. E.
A Software Technology Park
- F. A major dam in Odisha.

SARASWATI

Sample Paper 15

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below : (a) Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
(b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
(d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.

2. Arrange the following happenings in the correct order-
 1. Mahatma Gandhi launched the civil disobedience movement.
 2. First world war.
 3. Second world war.
 4. Establishment of G-77.

- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (b) 3, 2, 4, 1
- (c) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

3. In which of the two languages, 50 books were published in 1674?

- (a) Konkani and Kanada
- (b) Malayalam and Manipuri
- (c) Telugu and Tamil
- (d) Oriya and Bhojpuri

4. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?

- (a) Printing of idea of Isaac Newton
- (b) Development of printing press
- (c) Interest of people in science and reason
- (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.

5. **Assertion :** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

Reason : India is rich in good quality Iron ore.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

6. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	First World War	1908
(b)	Second World War	1945
(c)	Casualties of first World War	100 million
(d)	Casualties of Second World War	60 million

7. Statement I : In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies. Statement II : India has federal system.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

8. Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :

- It includes the subject of national interest.
- Provides uniformity throughout the country.

- The Union govt alone has the power to make laws related to the subjects of this list.
- Banking, Defence and Communication are some of the subjects under this list.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) State List (b) Union List
(c) Residuary List (d) All of these

9. Which of the following can be considered a form of sharing of powers between the governments?
Statement I Division of powers between the Chief Minister and Governor.

Statement II Division of powers between Central and State Legislatures.

Statement III Power sharing between Union and the States through lists of subjects. Statement IV Power division between Bureaucracy and Executive.

Codes

- (a) Only Statement I is right
(b) Only Statement II is right
(c) Statement II and IV are right
(d) Statement II and III are right

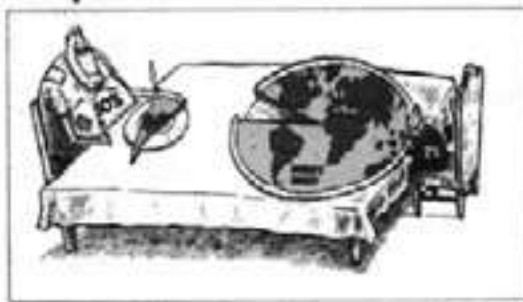
10. Observe the following table of child sex ratio 0-6 years in India between 1981-2011 and answer the question:

S.No.	Year	No. of Girls per 1000 Boys
1.	1981	962
2.	1991	945
3.	2001	927
4.	2021	919

Which reason is responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio in India? (a) Nature of patriarchal society.

- (b) Attraction toward son over daughter.
(c) Even after legalization of ban over sex identification of unborn child, these activities are still prevailing in society.
(d) All of these

11. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect best signifies above image?

- (a) Economic Distribution
- (b) Dignity and freedom of the citizens
- (c) Accommodation of social diversity
- (d) Economic growth and development

12. Consider the following statements on parties :

- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
- B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
- C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

13. Match the following and choose correct option.

Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures	
A.	Unirrigated land	1.	Setting up agro-based mills
B.	Low prices for crops	2.	Cooperative marketing societies
C.	Debt burden	3.	Procurement of food grains by government
D.	No job in the off season	4.	Construction of canals by the government
E.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	5.	Banks to provide credit with low interest

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 2, B " 5, C " 4, D " 3, E " 1
- (b) A " 3, B " 2, C " 4, D " 5, E " 1
- (c) A " 3, B " 5, C " 2, D " 4, E " 1
- (d) A " 4, B " 3, C " 5, D " 1, E " 2

14. Identify the sector:

- It provides various things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable price.

- The purpose of this sector is not just to earn profits but to social service also.
- It creates employment opportunities through creation and expansion of infrastructure • It controls private monopolies.

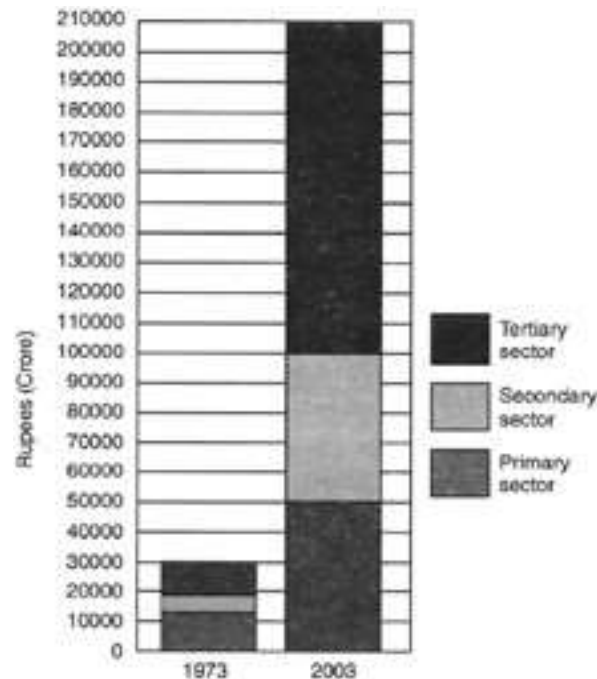
Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Public Sector (b) Tertiary sector
(c) Primary Sector (d) Private Sector

15. Observe the following picture cautiously which depicts about.



- (a) The ancient system of economic activity (b) The barter system
(c) Non-economic based activities (d) Both (a) and (b)
16. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –
- (a) There are government bodies to supervise informal sector.
(b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest.
(c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high.
(d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back.
17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

- (a) Secondary sector (b) Tertiary sector
(c) Agriculture or Primary sector (d) None of these

18. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries due to greater foreign investment and foreign trade is known as

- (a) Integration of markets
(b) International trade
(c) MNC
(d) Globalisation

19. Which of the following will be the aspiration of a working woman? (a) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office.

- (b) To have better technologies that can store data easily.
(c) To have good job opportunities where her education can be made use of.
(d) To have a fully functioning day care facilities in the office premises.

20. Abhishek was giving a speech on one of the eminent personalities of India. During his speech, he mentioned "The great leader joined active politics in 1930" and organised the Depressed Classes Association to uplift the dalits and demanded separate electorates for dalits and reservation of seats in educational institutions for them.

With regard to your knowledge, Abhishek has been referring to.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Dr BR Ambedkar (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly. Mention any one reason why this highlighted region is famous with respect to nationalism in India.



22. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh. He wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. Which crop out of these two should he cultivate keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

23. State any three functions of the Election Commission of India.
24. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Mention any three shortcomings of the Indian Act of 1919.

R

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi ji in his letter to viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930. Why was abolitions of salt tax most stirring demand? Explain.

26. What problems are being faced by the people of Rajasthan due to shortage of water ? Mention those problems very briefly.

27. "Our society is still a male dominated society." Explain the statement with the help of examples.

28. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

29. Study the data given below and answer the following questions.

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) (per capital (2011 PPPS)	Life Expectancy at Birth (2017)	Mean years of Schooling of People aged 25 + years and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

- (i) Identify the country that most probably has a well-developed healthcare system but lesser average education than India.
- (ii) What does the terms life expectancy and mean years of schooling indicate with respect to human development?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe ? Explain.

R

"The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the 19th century became a narrow creed with limited ends." Examine the statement.

31. What do you mean by 'land use pattern' ? Name the factors that determine the use of land.

R

What is meant by 'Land degradation'. Which are the factors responsible for land degradation ?

R

Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

32. What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils ? What was the effect of this on the country ?

R

Explain any four forms of power sharing in government.

R

Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.

33. Why people should be healthy and ornamented with education ?

R

Describe various efforts made by the Government of India in the field of health.

R

What efforts have been made by the government to provide health services after independence ?

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq. km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

The Himalayan Yew (Taxus wallachiana) is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers – the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

“Project Tiger”, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

Questions:

1. Why is the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal seriously threatened?
2. From which plant that biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world is made up of ?
3. Why was tiger conservation launched?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as

the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

Questions :

1. How many items are listed in the Union List?
2. Which kind of subjects are listed in the state list?
3. Who makes laws in the concurrent list? If conflict occurs then what happens in the List?

36. Study the given sources and answer the questions that follow:

Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.

Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, a study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.

Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits, and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

Question :

1. Which sector has the highest share in the year 2003?
2. How to create more employment in rural areas?
3. Write any two benefits of organised sector employees.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

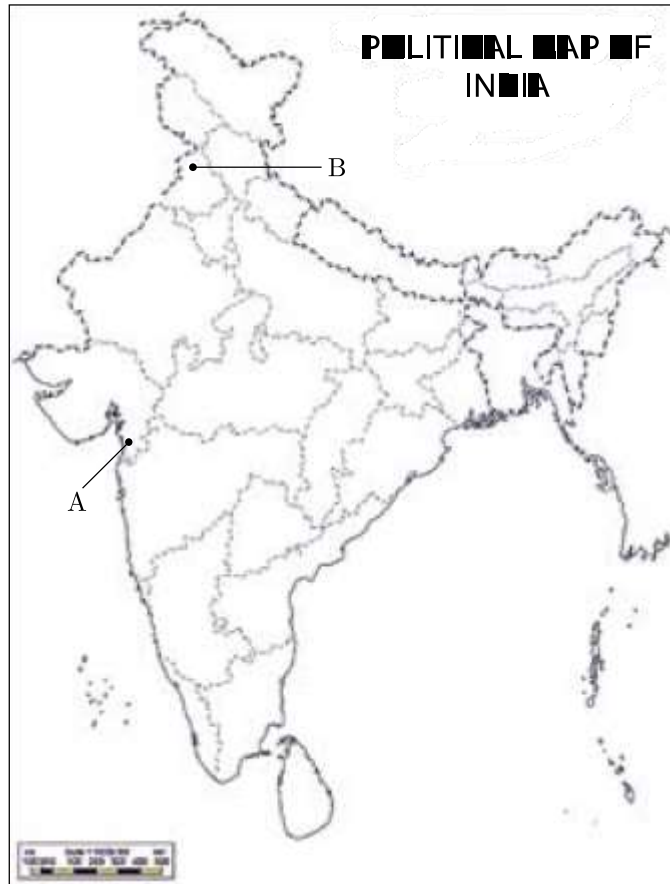
37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- (B) The place where mass massacre took place in Amritsar on 13 April 1919.

(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Haldia - Major sea port
- (ii) Nuclear Power Plant in UP
- (iii) Tehri - Dam
- (iv) Thiruvananthapuram - International Airport



Sample Paper 16

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. What does the given image reflects?



- (a) It shows Central Government is undermining the spirit of federalism.

- (b) It shows inequality in distribution of powers.
- (c) It shows the supreme authority of state governments.
- (d) None of the above

2. Which of the following indicators is not used to calculate Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (a) Per Capita Income
- (b) Life expectancy
- (c) Social inequality
- (d) Education

3. Which among the following was incorporated in England with the Act of Union 1707?

- (a) Wales
- (b) Ireland
- (c) Scotland
- (d) Northern Ireland

4. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below.

- It is found in the deccan trap and is made up of lava flows.
- It develops deep cracks during the hot summer, which develops in aeration of the soil.

- (a) Black soil (b) Forest soil (c) Yellow soil (d) Laterite soil

5. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- (i) Paper reached Europe from China.
- (ii) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan.
- (iii) Marco Polo brought Woodblock printing technology into Europe from China.
- (iv) Printing done in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.

Codes

- (a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
- (b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

6. Choose the incorrectly matched pair.

(a)	Laterite soil	-	It is suitable for growing cotton.
(b)	Red soil	-	It is red in colour due to diffusion of iron particles into crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

(c)	Alluvial soil	-	It is suitable for growing paddy, wheat, sugarcane, etc.
(d)	Black soil	-	It is found in Deccan trap region.

7. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List I	List II
(a)	Unorganised Sector	It is controlled by the government.
(b)	Private Sector	Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
(c)	Organised Sector	Provides job security and paid leaves, etc.
(d)	Public Sector	Ownership of assets is in the hands of individual.

8. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Napoleon?

- (i) He introduced Napoleonic Code.
- (ii) He promoted democracy in France.
- (iii) He made the administrative system more rational and efficient.
- (iv) The Napoleonic Code was exported to all the regions under French control.

Codes

- (a) (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (i) and (ii)

9. Fill in the blanks.

Event	Year
Mahatma Gandhi returned to India	1915
Khilafat Committee formed	?

- (a) 1929
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1918
- (d) 1919

10. Read the given data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	4.2	0.2	1.1
Industry	5.0	5.9	7.3
Services	7.8	10.3	9.2

GDP	6.6	7.2	7.6
-----	-----	-----	-----

Which sector of economy shows the highest growth rate of GDP in the year 2015-16?

- (a) Industry
- (b) Service
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) All of these

11. Read the given data and information carefully and select the appropriate option from the following.

	No. of Workers	Income
Organised Sector	4,00,000	32 ,000 million
Unorganised Sector	10,00,000	28 ,000 million
Total	14,00,000	60 ,000 million

The number of employee in unorganised sector is more than organised sector. In unorganised sector less resources are used to generate large number of employees. Find out the ways for generating more employment in the city rather than in unorganised sector by the government.

- (a) Investing money in transportation
- (b) Providing cheap agricultural credit
- (c) Providing work incentives
- (d) Increasing vocational education courses

12. Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

Which of the following is the outcome as per the given statement?

- (a) Soil erosion (b) Land degradation
- (c) Fallow land (d) Gully erosion

13. Assume that there are 100 families in a town, the average per capita income of these families is ` 10,000 and the average per capita income of 50 of these families is ` 5000. The average per capita income of the remaining families is _____.

- (a) 10,000 (b) 5,000
- (c) 20,000 (d) 15,000

14. Why should an individual be worried about underemployment? Identify the reason by choosing a correct option.

- (i) It reduces the earning capacity of a person.
- (ii) It results in poor standard of living.
- (iii) It leads to poverty.
- (iv) It helps in human development.

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) Only (iv)
 (c) Only (i) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

15. Statement I : The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Statement II : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
 (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
 (c) Both statements are incorrect
 (d) Both statements are correct
- 16.** Identify the reason why Otto Von Bismarck is considered as the chief architect of German Unification. (a) He carried out the nation-building process with the army and bureaucracy.
 (b) He carried along with Liberalist and Romantic scholars for cultural movement.
 (c) He granted autonomy to Prussia with conservatives.
 (d) He allied with Italy and France for the unification process.

17. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.

	Column A		Column B
A.	Banking	1.	Concurrent List
B.	Irrigation	2.	Union List
C.	Education	3.	State List

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
 (c) A-2, B-3, C-1 (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

18. Consider the following statements on Zila Parishad and select the answer using the codes.

- (i) Zila Parishad is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj System.
 (ii) Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis.
 (iii) Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected.
 (iv) Zila Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (ii) and (iii)

19. Consider the following statements -

Statement I : During 1789 paintings of females appeared as symbols of liberty.

Statement II : Female figure in France was named as Marianne.

Statement III : Germania was depicted by Kaiser William I.

Statement IV : The idea behind Marianne was to represent the French nation as people's nation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and IV
 - (c) I, II and IV
 - (d) I, II, III and IV
- 20.** Assertion (A) Rabi crops are sown at the start of the winter and harvested in spring. Reason (R) Rabi crops are grown in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, etc. Codes
- (a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is false, but R is true.
 - (d) A is true, but R is false.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

- 21.** Study the picture thoroughly and tell that which event is marked as per the given picture. What does this image depicts ?



22. Precisely define the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Indian Independence.

23. Explain the reason why rice is considered a subsistence crop in Odisha.

R

What are the climatic conditions required for growing wheat?

24. State any two difference between the Local Governments before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Describe the different factors that shaped the political situation in the late 1920s.

R

Which factors shaped the Indian politics by the late 1920s? Explain.

26. Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control.

27. Write a short note on the Language Policy of India.

R

Define any three features of Local Government of India.

28. How is red soil different from laterite soil?

29. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. The total production of finished steel in India is given in the table :

Year	Production (In million tonners)
2015-16	106.60
2016-17	120.14
2017-18	126.85
2018-19	101.29
2019-20	102.62

1. In which year did the production of steel decrease after an increase ?

2. Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

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30. Define ways through which employment can be increased in India.

R

'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.

31. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-co-operation Movement." Support the statement with examples.

R

Explain the meaning of Swaraj from the viewpoint of different social groups.

32. Can we judge democracy by its outcome? Explain.

R

Explain the disadvantages of democracy.

33. Briefly explain any two movements which were initiated against multi-purpose projects.

R

Elaborate the adverse effects and limitations of multi-purpose projects.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But, only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. Thus in India, we have a multi-party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.

For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 Parliamentary elections- the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

So, which of these is better? Perhaps the best answer to this very common question is that, this is not a very good question. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

Question :

- (i) What do you understand by multi-party system?
- (ii) Why political parties are necessary in smooth functioning of democracy?
- (iii) Highlight any two differences between multi-party and bi-party system.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Why are only 'final goods and services' counted? In contrast to final goods, goods such as wheat and the wheat flour in this example are intermediate goods. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods. Hence, the value of ₹ 60 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (₹ 10). Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then, we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a Central Government Ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and Union Territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

Question :

- (i) What do you understand by term GDP?
- (ii) Why only final goods are counted while calculating GDP?
- (iii) Highlight the difference between final and intermediary goods.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more 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 ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 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.

But, this movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly, the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

Question :

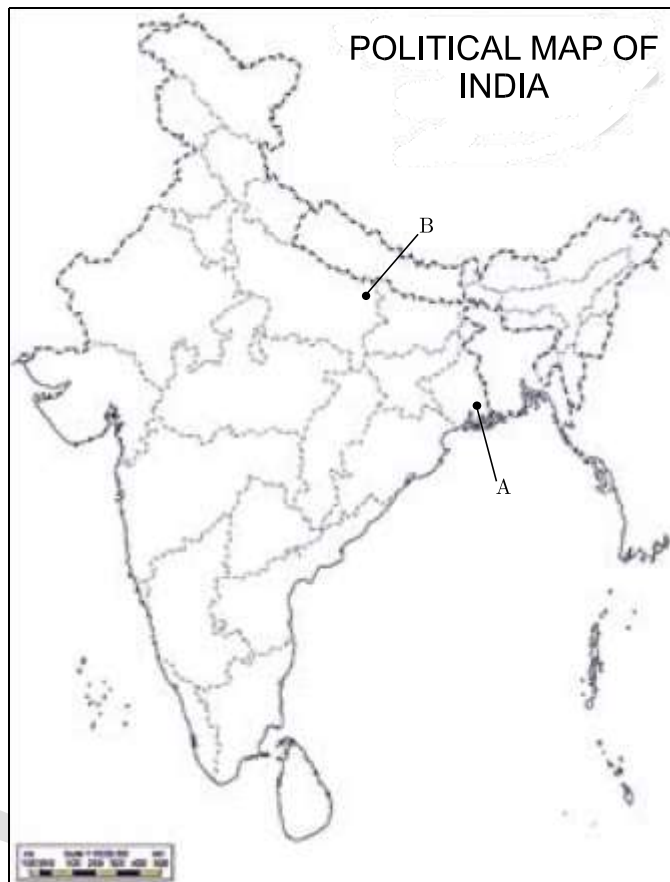
- (i) What was the significance of Non-Cooperation Movement ?
- (ii) Highlight the role of middle class people in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (iii) Do you think this movement became successful in achieving its objective? Give reasons.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the line drawn near them.

- A. The place associated with the Congress session of September 1920.
- B. The place where a violent incident caused Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement.



(b) On the same outline map of India label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Noida Software Technology Park
- D. A dam located in Mahanadi river
- E. An airport in Chennai
- F. Tarapur nuclear power plant

Sample Paper 17

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. What is the meaning of term liberalism in the economic sphere?
 - (a) Freedom for individual and equality before law
 - (b) State planned socio economic system
 - (c) Freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on trade.
 - (d) All of the above

2. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.
 1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
 2. Congress gave its support to Khilafat Movement.
 3. Dandi March
 4. Mahatma Gandhi travelled to champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

Choose the correct option :

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- (a) 4, 1, 3, 1 (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

3. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Abindranath Tagore (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

4. Read the information and write a single term :

A paid servant of the British government to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

- (a) Gomastha (b) Nomastha
(c) Nawabs (d) Stapler

5. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
(b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
(c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
(d) Manuscripts were fragile.

6. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Types of Resources	Example of Resources
Individual resources	A - ?
B - ?	Burial grounds, public parks

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Own plots, houses, own plantation, B -Potential resources.
(b) A - Own plots, houses, own plantation, B -Community owned resources.
(c) A - Minerals and fossil fuels, B -Developed resources.
(d) A - Minerals and fossil fuels, B -Community owned resources.

7. **Assertion** : Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger.

Reason : Forests are vital for the quality of life and environment.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

8. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Haematite	Iron
(b)	Bauxite	Copper
(c)	Dolomite	Calcium
(d)	Cuprite	Aluminium

9. Statement I : Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.
Statement II : If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it. (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

10. Identify the unit of the Indian Union :

- These units are generally very small in size.
- These cannot be merged with states due to some reasons.
- These units have very small powers.
- Examples are Chandigarh, Dadar and nagar havelli. Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) States (b) Villages
- (c) Union Territories (d) Central Government

11. Identify which one is the basic idea behind decentralisation.

- (1) Local problem can be better settled at local level.
- (2) Local people have better idea where to spend money.
- (3) People directly can participate in decision making.

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) Only 2
- (d) All of the above

12. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

	Column I		Column II
A.	A form of guarantee against loan	1.	Gomasthas
B.	Supervise Weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth	2.	Shroffs and Chettairs

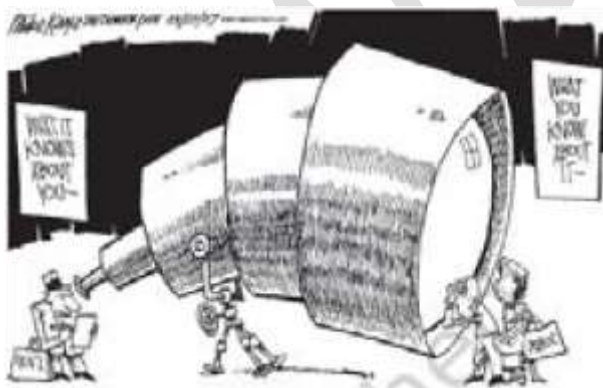
C.	Group of bankers and traders who financed export of agriculture	3.	Collateral
D.	Caste system was based on exclusion and discrimination against	4.	Outcaste

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3
- (b) A " 1, B " 2, C " 3, D " 4
- (c) A " 2, B " 3, C " 4, D " 1
- (d) A " 3, B " 1, C " 2, D " 4

13. Select correct prudential reason for power sharing? (a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 (b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 (c) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 (d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

14. Following picture about the confidentiality tells that:



- (a) Government can invade the privacy of people but not vice versa.
- (b) People can look into the Government matters if they desire to do so under various IT acts.
- (c) It is worldwide practice especially in third world countries to invade the privacy of people by the Government.
- (d) Such practices are now not common due to stringent IT laws.

15. Identify the Indian State which according to Economic Survey 2018–19, it have
- Per capita Income of 34,409
 - Considered as a backward state
 - Suffer lots of natural calamities eg. Floods etc every year
 - Have high Infant Mortality rate year 2017
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Goa (b) Bihar
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

16. Read following table which gives the GDP in Rupees (Corers) by the three sectors:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1 , 33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38 , 68,000

What conclusion can we draw from the table?

- (a) In 2000, the share of primary sector is 22.22%.
- (b) In 2013, the share of secondary sector is 18.70%.
- (c) The share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has increased by 10%.
- (d) All of the above

17. Identify the employment act, under which the following activity is given and solely meant for the rural sector:



- (a) Employment Rights Act (b) MGNREGA
- (c) Equal Remuneration Act (d) Industrial Disputes Act

18. In her college conference. Riya illustrated the effects of print culture for the poor people in India. The major highlighting points from her conference are

- I. The literacy rate improved in India. Printed material, especially for entertainment, began to reach even the poor in the 19th century.
- II. Publishers started producing small and cheap books for the poor. These books were sold at crossroads. Public libraries were set up by religious missionaries and rich people.
- III. On the encouragement and support of social reformers, overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education.
- IV. Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country.

Suppose you are the audience in a conference. With regard to your knowledge, which of the following statements are correct (a) I, II and IV

- (b) II, III and IV

- (c) I and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

19. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

Statement I Local Governments did not have any power or resources of their own.

Statement II It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to Local Government bodies.

Statement III The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with Local Government bodies.

Statement IV No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are right
- (b) Statement II and III are right
- (c) Statement III and IV are right
- (d) Statement I and IV are right

20. Anubha has taken a loan of ₹ 10 Lakh at an interest of 5 per cent, from the bank in which she is working. Anubha works in which sector of the economy?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) All of the above

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the political map of India and identify the highlighted state formed on the linguistic basis. When was it formed?



- 22. Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam.
- 23. Where were manufacturing units located in pre-independence period ?

R

Which industries are defined as small scale industries?

- 24. Mention any three provisions of the Act passed in 1956 in Sri Lanka as part of the majoritarian measures.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. How were the books prepared in India in different languages before used of modern printing press ?
- 26. Why is energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated? Explain.

R

Differentiate between anthracite and bituminous coal on the basis of quality.

- 27. "The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens." Support the statement.
- 28. Why do different persons have different notions of development ? Discuss.
- 29. Read the table given below and state the various aspects of development which you can conclude by analysing it.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Birth (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net After dance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary state (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

- 30. Discuss the position of printing technology in 17th century China. How was it affected by western technology in 19th century ?

R

How did the print material of Europe affected the rise of nationalism in India ?

31. What were the various types of hydraulic structures constructed in ancient India ? Give examples.

R

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new social movements. Give two examples of such movements. What are the reasons and purposes of these movements ?

32. “Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.” Elaborate upon the statement.

R

Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today.

Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.

33. What are the commercial banks ? Mention any four of their functions.

R

Why are the poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit ? Explain.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Study the given data carefully and answer the following questions: Table: INDIA : Growth of GDP and major sectors in (%).

Sector	2002-2007 (10th plan project)	2007-2012 (11 th plan project)
Agriculture	1.7	4.1
Industries	8.3	10.5
Services	9.0	9.9
GDP	7.2	9.0

Question :

1. What was the growth rate of India’s GDP in 11th Five Year Plan?
2. What was the growth rate in agriculture in the 11th Plan, i.e., 2007-12?
3. Mention any factor responsible for the low growth rate of the agricultural sector.

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A– All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) was launched on 1 January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee. Recognised as a national party in 2016. The party’s symbol is flowers and grass. Committed to secularism and federalism. Has been in power in West Bengal since 2011. Also has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. In the General Elections held in 2014, it got 3.84% votes and won 34 seats, making it the fourth largest party in the Lok Sabha.

Source B– Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. Seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujansamaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities. Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar. Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people.

Source C– Communist Party of India (CPI)

Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism. Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor. Became weak after the split in the party in 1964 that led to the formation of the CP (M).

Question :

1. When was All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) recognised as a national party?
2. From where Kanshi Ram draw inspiration while forming the political party?
3. What is the best example of parliamentary democracy according to the Communist Party of India (CPI)?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A : Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries, Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C : Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Question :

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

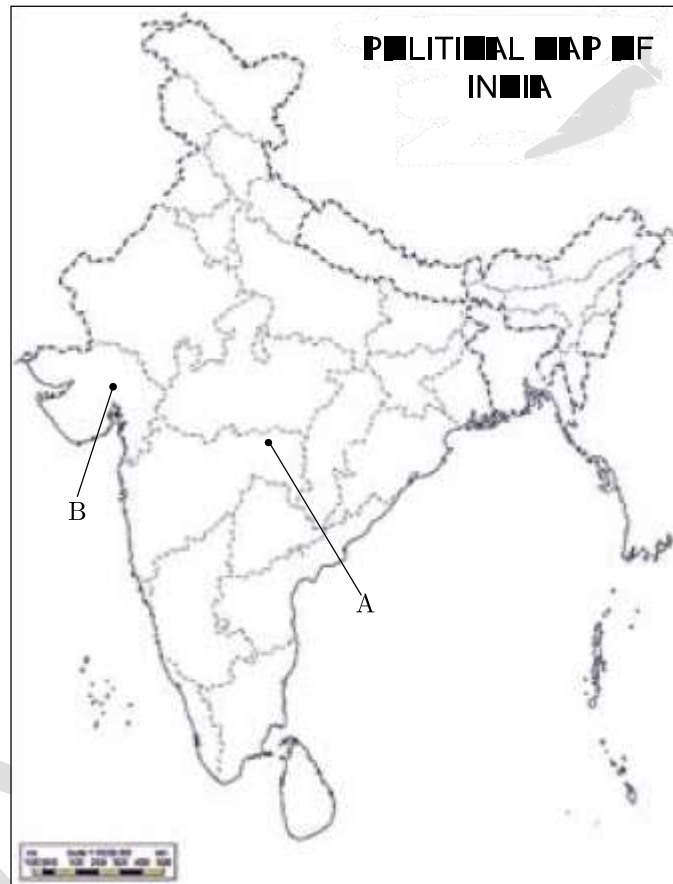
SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.

- (B) The place associated with Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Tuticorin Major Sea Port
 - (ii) Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Mayurbhanj - Iron Ore Mines
 - (iv) Indira Gandhi International Airport



Sample Paper 18

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Following image depicts the fear of repression which drove many Liberal-nationalists underground. Which of the following event is marked as per the given image? Identify.



- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini unifying Italy
- (b) William I unifying Germany
- (c) Signing of Treaty of Vienna
- (d) Founding of Young Europe in Berne, 1833

2. What features of democracy could be realised with linguistic reorganisation of the states? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Recognition and accommodation of diversities.
 - (ii) Inception of isolationist tendencies.
 - (iii) Fear of linguistic division of the country.
 - (iv) Equal respect to all social groups.

Codes

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Both (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Both (i) and (iv) (d) Only (i)

3. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of revenue in a federal system.
- (i) States are provided with unlimited financial powers.
 - (ii) States are dependent for revenue on the Central Government.
 - (iii) The Central Government has no financial autonomy.
 - (iv) The sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the Constitution of India to ensure its financial autonomy.

Codes

- (a) Only (iv)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

4. Statement I : The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Statement II : About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
 - (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
 - (c) Both statement are incorrect
 - (d) Both statement are correct
- 5.** Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in
- (a) Coffee - Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Jowar - Kerala
 - (c) Ragi - Punjab
 - (d) Maize - Uttar Pradesh
- 6.** Identify the main objective of the Panchayati Raj System.
- (a) Distribution of powers (b) Rural development
 - (c) Represent rural people
 - (d) Decentralised democracy
- 7.** Why did most 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options. (a) Because freedom of press would lead to wide circulation of revolutionary ideas.
- (b) Because conservative regimes were against the liberal notions.
 - (c) Because conservative regimes were autocratic and wanted to preserve traditional institutions like church, monarchy and social hierarchies.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 8.** Arrange the following nationalist events in a chronological order. (i) Uttar Pradesh peasants organised by Ram Chandra.
- (ii) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Kheda district of Gujarat.
 - (iii) Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement launched.
 - (iv) Gandhiji travelled to Champaran to inspire peasants against the oppressive plantation system. Codes
- (a) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (c) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
 - (d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- 9.** Identify the crop with the help of clues given below.
- It is a staple food crop of a majority of the people of India.
 - It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature, high humidity with high annual rainfall of above 100 cm.
- (a) Wheat (b) Maize
 - (c) Pulses (d) Rice

10. Match the following List I and List II.

	List-I (Types of Slash and Burn Agriculture)		List-II (States)
A.	Khil	1.	Odisha
B.	Kuruwa	2.	Himalaya Belt
C.	Koman	3.	Madhya Pradesh
D.	Bewar	4.	Jharkhand

Codes

(a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

(b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

(c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-2

11. Which of the following options is correct about Giuseppe Garibaldi?

- (i) He was the Chief Minister of Italy.
- (ii) He was the King of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (iii) He was a revolutionary who established Young Italy and Young Europe secret societies.
- (iv) He was a freedom fighter who helped Cavour to unify Italy.

Codes

(a) Only (i) (b) Only (iv)

(c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (iii) and (iv)

12. How one can generate employment opportunities in urban areas? (a) Improve local and inter-city transportation facilities.

- (b) Increase reservations in jobs.
- (c) Increase vocational education.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

13. Tamilians during 1980's formed various political organisations. Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied.
- (b) Their demand for separate state was denied.
- (c) Their demand for separate election to provinces populated by the Tamils was denied. (d) All of the above

14. Read the given table answer the following

State	Haryana	Kerala	Bihar
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	30	10	35
Literacy Rate % 2011	82	94	62
Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years 2013-14)	61	83	43

As per the data, the literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar.

What does it show?

- (a) The standard of living is better in Kerala as compared to Bihar.
- (b) Most of the people living in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
- (c) The standard of living is better in Bihar as compared to Kerala.
- (d) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.

15. Why the Tertiary sector is becoming an important sector in India? Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) Because it works on profit maximisation.
- (b) Because it provides basic services to the people.
- (c) Because basic facilities like public transportation, health comes under public sector.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

16. Fill in the blanks.

Report	Publisher
World Development Report	World Bank
Human Development Report	?

- (a) IMF
- (b) WHO
- (c) UNDP
- (d) UNICEF

17. Consider the following statements regarding pulses as a crop and select the answer using the codes given below.

- (i) Pulses are grown both in Kharif and Rabi crops.
- (ii) Pulses require intensive and excessive irrigation facilities.
- (iii) Pulses are grown in rotation to replenish fertility of the soil.
- (iv) Pulses are leguminous crops.

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (b) Both (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Only (ii)

18. Which among the following is a correct method to tackle the problem of underemployment in a country? (a) The government should close down industries with lower employment levels.

- (b) The government should provide unemployment benefits to citizens.
- (c) The government should focus on developing jobs in the unorganised sector as most of the people are employed in unorganised sector.
- (d) Identify, promote and locate industries and services where a large number of people can be employed.

19. Assertion (A) Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%. Reason (R) More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

Codes

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

20. With reference to the revolt of 1848 in Paris, which statement is not associated

Statement I : Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.

Statement II : Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

Statement III : National Assembly proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.

Statement IV : Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

- (a) I and II
- (b) I, III and IV
- (c) III and IV
- (d) Only 4

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Observe the given picture and identify the difference between the development goals of the people living in the building and the people living in the kutchra houses next to them.



22. What do you understand by the term MNC's ?

R

Why is tax on imports known as trade barrier ?

23. When and where was Khilafat Committee formed ? What was its objective ?

24. Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. What is the importance of opposition party in a democracy?

26. State merits and demerits of formal sector of credit in India.

R

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement with examples.

27. What is community government? Explain the concept of community government with context to Belgium.

28. What was the main objective of the Simon Commission? Why was the commission rejected by the Indians? Discuss.

29. Observe the given table and answer the question given below.

Countries Names	Citizen A	Citizen B	Citizen C	Per Capita Income
Country A	11650	8900	2100	7550
Country B	50000	1230	19000	23410
Country C	6400	34500	1780	14227
Country D	4590	15680	4300	8190

Highlight the expected differences in lifestyles among the citizens of Country C. Which country experiences the highest income gap among its citizens? Suggest two methods to reduce this gap.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Explain how did the ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.

R

How did the revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815. Explain briefly with the support of examples.

31. "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement.

R

Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy. What efforts has the government made to modernise agriculture.

32. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

R

How can consumers and producers benefit from 'foreign trade'? Explain with examples.

33. Define the term democracy. What outcomes are expected from a democracy?

R

How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.

In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Interstate water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

Do you know that the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh governments? It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Questions :

- (i) Do you agree that farmers are responsible for the salinisation of soil? If yes, why?
- (ii) Is it true that dams create conflict between people? State any one real life example.
- (iii) Is it true that multi-purpose projects are not able to achieve their major objectives? If yes, how?

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Small businessman and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

So, when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking Income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. This protoindustrial system was thus part of a network of commercial exchanges. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories. At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. This meant that each clothier was controlling hundreds of workers. **Questions :**

- (i) Explain the proto-industrial system.
- (ii) What was the early phase of industrialisation called? Why was it called so?
- (iii) State any one feature of proto-industrialisation.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.

Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.

The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.

Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities. There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. **Questions :**

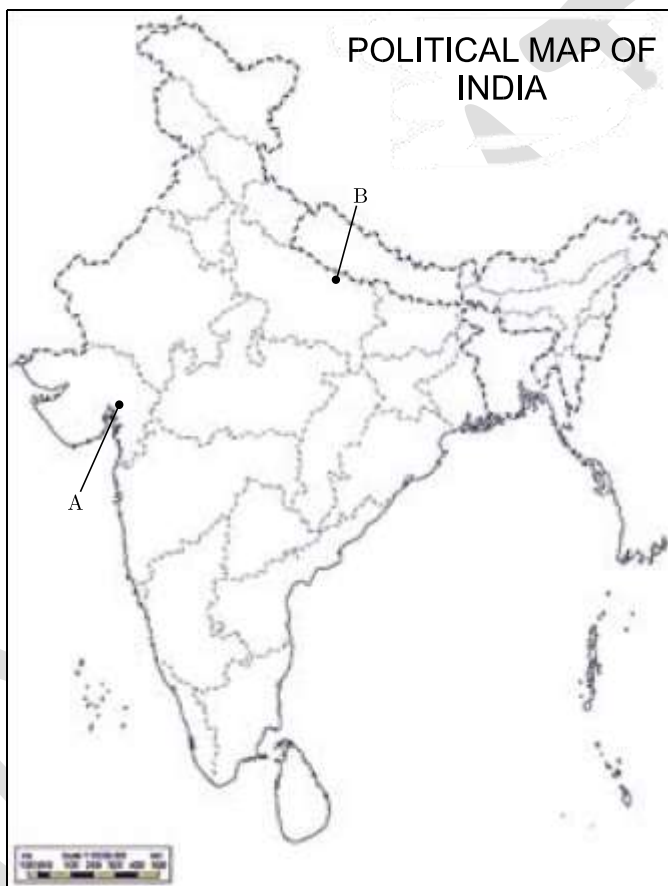
- (i) On what basis the bifurcation of public and private sector takes place?
- (ii) Define the reason behind counting the railways and post office as a public sector.
- (iii) Why public sector is needed in our country?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place associated with the cotton Mill's worker's Satyagraha
- B. The place where an incident occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi called off the NonCooperation Movement.



- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- C. A dam in Rajasthan
 - D. Namrup Nuclear Power Plant
 - E. A Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh
 - F. A Seaport in West Bengal

Sample Paper 19

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Which one of the following statements is true about nation-states? (a) Citizens share a common sense of shared identity or history.
(b) Nation-state is a state ruled by one absolute ruler.
(c) Commonness is forged through linguistic factor only
(d) Nation-states are directly ruled by the people and based on heterogenization of society.
2. Arrange the following events of German unification in increasing order of their date of occurrence
1 Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the demand of all German national assembly
2. The Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
3. Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed as the new German emperor.
4. Three wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France was fought. Choose the correct option :
(a) (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)

- (b) (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)
- (c) (2) - (1) - (4) - (3)
- (d) (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)

3. **Assertion :** The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Reason : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

4. Complete the following table with the correct information with regard to national park :

National Park	Situated at
Corbett	A - ?
B - ?	Madhya Pradesh
Sundarban	C - ?

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Rajasthan, B - Bhandhavgarh, C - Maharastra.
- (b) A - Uttarakhand, B - Kaziranga, C - Maharastra.
- (c) A - Rajasthan, B - Kaziranga, C - West Bengal.
- (d) A - Uttarakhand, B - Bhandhavgarh, C - West Bengal.

5. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	1919	Bardoli Satyagrah
(b)	1920	Khilafat movement
(c)	1921	Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act
(d)	1928	Firing at peasants near Rae Bareilly

6. Look at the table below carefully and answer the question-

Sector in (%)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	4.2	-0.2	1.1
Industry	5.0	5.9	7.3
Services	7.8	10.3	9.2
GDP	6.6	7.2	7.6

Though the GDP growth rate is increasing over the years still the growth rate in agriculture has been decelerating. Which of the following is the most significant reason of the situation(a) Increase in import duties on agricultural products.

- (b) Reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector.
- (c) Increase in subsidy on fertilisers.
- (d) Alternative employment opportunities are decreasing.

7. Assertion : Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.

Reason : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

8. Match the following keywords from column X with their explanation in column Y:

Column X		Column Y	
A.	Gram sabha	I.	Gram panchayat group together to form this unit.
B.	Gram panchayat	II.	It reviews the performance of the gram panchayat.
C.	Zila parishad	III.	Decision making body for the entire village.
D.	Mandals	IV.	Mandals in a district together constitute zilla . parishad

Select the correct option :

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

9. Identify the person who was :

- Prime minster of Italy and a top Businessmen.
- Leader of Forza Italia.
- Owns a bank and Football Club.
- Owner of TV channels.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Renan (b) Menocchio
- (c) Carl Wekker (d) Berlusconi

10. Consider the following statements on parties.

- (i) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
- (ii) Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
- (iii) Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) (i), (ii), and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iii)

11. Following cartoon talks about the condition of:



- (a) Lack of opportunity for the poor kids.
 - (b) Hurdles for a poor kid to come over for his or her overall development.
 - (c) Lack of transparencies in government policies for the development of all sections.
 - (d) Government support is needed in section of poverty to eradicate this problem.
12. Identify the biggest problem faced by the small farmers during cultivation season:



- (a) lack of Government Support and Subsidies.
 - (b) Debt trap from the money lenders
 - (c) Small piece of land
 - (d) Lack of using modern mode of cultivation
13. Analyse the terms carefully and choose the incorrect one from the following.
- (a) Per Capita Income—This is the total income of a country divided by its total population.
 - (b) Life expectancy at birth—This is the number of years a newborn child is expected to live at the prevailing conditions.
 - (c) Literacy Rate—This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 15 years or above, who can read and write with understanding at least one language.

- (d) Net Attendance Ratio–The total number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, as a percentage of total number of children of primary school age.

14. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government.

Select the employment sector in which Harita is working.

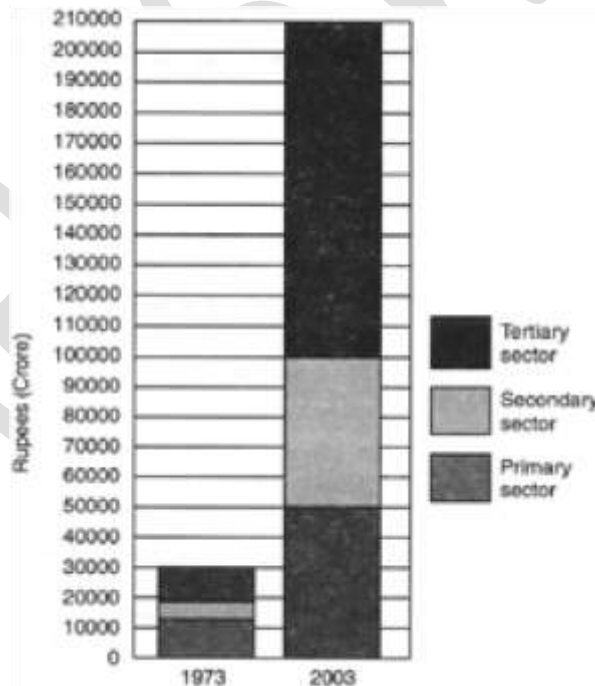
- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary Sector
- (c) Organised Sector
- (d) Unorganized sector

15. Identify the sector:

- It deals with raw materials and their production.
 - It includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists in exploiting natural resources.
 - also called as agricultural and allied sector services • examples- agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, deposits
- Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Public Sector (b) Tertiary sector (c) Primary Sector (d) Secondary Sector

16. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which sector has grown the most over thirty years?

- (a) Service sector (b) Public sector (c) Agriculture sector (d) Primary sector

17. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die :

- (a) before the age of one year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
- (b) before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
- (c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.
- (d) out of 1000 live births in that particular year.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the nationalist movements initiated in India.

Statement I Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar demanded reserved seats in institutions and a separate electorate that would choose Dalit members for Legislative Councils.

Statement II Alongwith 79 followers, Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati Ashram on 10th March, 1932 for Dandi, the coastal town of Maharashtra.

Statement III In December 1934, Gandhiji went to London for the Round Table Conference.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Statement I and III are right
- (b) Only statement I is right
- (c) Statement II and III are right
- (d) Only statement II is right

19. In her college conference Taniya illustrated the effects of print culture for the poor people in India. The major highlighting points from her conference are

- I. The literacy rate improved in India. Printed material, especially for entertainment, began to reach even the poor in the 19th century.
- II. Publishers started producing small and cheap books for the poor. These books were sold at crossroads. Public libraries were set up by religious missionaries and rich people.
- III. On the encouragement and support of social reformers, overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education.
- IV. Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country.

Suppose you are the audience in a conference. With regard to your knowledge, which of the following statements are correct ?

- (a) I, II and IV
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

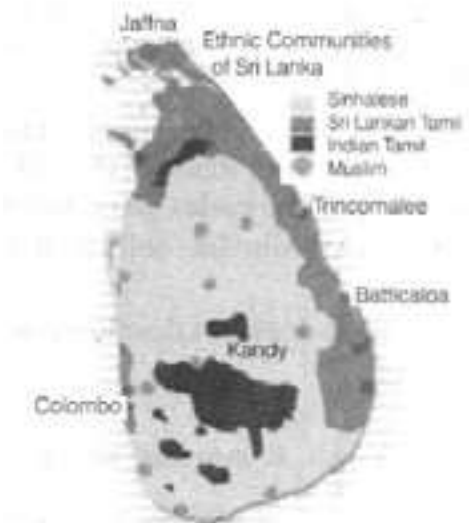
20. Which of the following will be the aspiration of a working woman? (a) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office.

- (b) To have better technologies that can store data easily.
- (c) To have good job opportunities where her education can be made use of.
- (d) To have a fully functioning day care facilities in the office premises.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the sub-groups of Tamil found here.



- 22. Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India.
- 23. What do you mean by the term 'gender division'?
- 24. In recent years how our markets have been transformed ? Explain with examples.

R

How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalization process ? Explain with three examples.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. Explain any three measures taken by the British administration to uprise the movement started against the Rowlatt Act”
- 26. What do you know about language policy of India ? Describe in short.

R

Write the number of countries having federal political system. What is the total population of these countries out of the world population ? If federalism works only in big countries, why did Belgium adopt it ?

- 27. What is meant by National Development ? Give your own opinion.
- 28. Discuss the impact of growing population on sectors of economy in developing and developed countries.
- 29. Study the given table and answer the following questions.

Some Data Regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019				
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

- (i) For each of the items given in the table, find out which country is at the top and which is at the bottom.
- (ii) What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Explain the impact of print culture on the religious reforms in India during nineteenth century.

R

Describe any five strategies developed by the printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products.

31. Describe the hazards of mining or describe the impact of mining on the health of the miners and on the environment. What is the position of miners in India ?

R

How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India ? Give your suggestions.

32. How is democratic government known as responsive government ? Explain with an example.

R

“The ideals, principles and norms of democracy require certain conditions to be implemented”. Explain the statement.

33. How do SHGs act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues ?

R

Self-Help Groups enjoy a lot of freedom in their functioning. Explain.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild

restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

Question :

1. What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?
2. Who were the new middle class in Europe?
3. What do you mean by conservatism?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England.

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt. Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1. Some quantities of manganese, are also required to harden the steel. Where should the steel plants be ideally located? Remember that the finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.

Questions :

1. Why does Indian traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period ?
2. What is the rank of India in jute production ?
3. What is the ratio of Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone required to harden the steel ?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980's several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

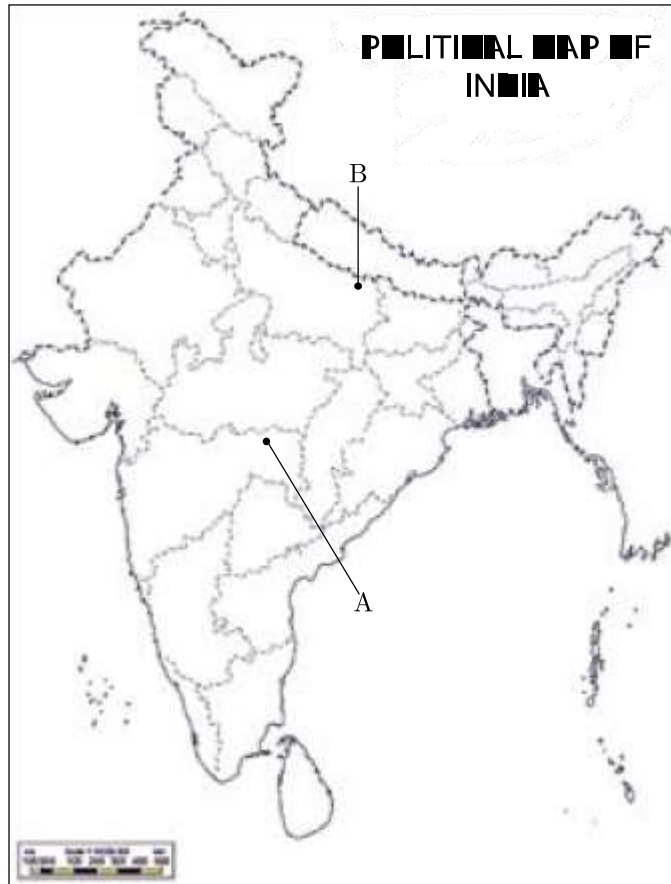
Questions:

1. Which act recognises the Sinhala as the only official language?
2. Who launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language?
3. How many time Belgium amended their constitution?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.
 - (B) The place associated with calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) New Mangalore - Major Sea Port
 - (ii) Mumbai - Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Bailadila - Iron Ore Mines
 - (iv) Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant



Sample Paper 20

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

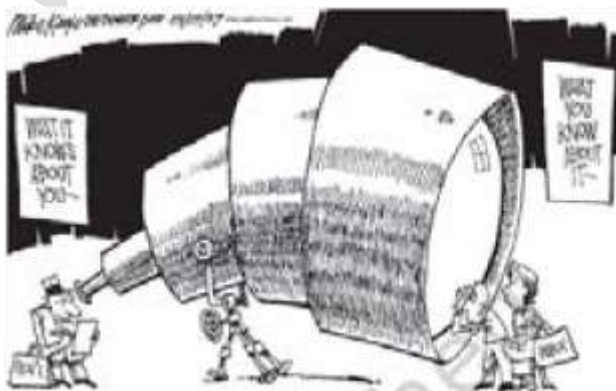
General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
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- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
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- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Following picture about the confidentiality tells that:



- (a) Government can invade the privacy of people but not vice versa.
(b) People can look into the Government matters if they desire to do so under various IT acts.
(c) It is worldwide practice especially in third world countries to invade the privacy of people by the Government.
(d) Such practices are now not common due to stringent IT laws.
2. Modern concept of sustainable development focuses more on which of the following factors?
(a) Environment protection (b) Economic development
(c) Social development (d) All of the above
3. What percentage of India's cropped area is covered by oilseeds?
(a) 21% (b) 2% (c) 22% (d) 12%
4. Identify the sector.
• Sector is categorised based on ownership of activities.
• Private individuals and companies own most of the assets.
• Main driving force of this sector is profit.
(a) Private sector (b) Social Service sector
(c) Public sector (d) None of these
5. Which of the following statements is true about the process of unification of Britain?
(a) The unification was achieved through political and social subjugation of various ethnicities by the English.
(b) The unification was based on attack and conquer plan by the King of England.
(c) The process was a result of thirty years long war between people of different ethnicities in which only the English remained unscathed.
(d) The process was a political struggle.
6. What type of administrative system was set up under Napoleon? Identify the best suitable options.
(a) Regional Administrative System
(b) Decentralised Administrative System
(c) Federal Administrative System
(d) Centralised Administrative System
7. Identify the community with the help of following information.
• They form a majority in Belgium.
• They do not speak French.
• They are concentrated in Flemish region.
(a) Spanish speaking community

- (b) Dutch speaking community
- (c) Portuguese speaking community
- (d) German speaking community

8. Consider the following statements related to sustainability.

- (i) It refers to a process or state that can be maintained indefinitely.
- (ii) Natural resources must use in ways that do not create ecological debts by over exploiting the carrying and productive capacity of the Earth.
- (iii) A minimum necessary condition for sustainability is the maintenance of the total natural capital stock at or above the current level.

Codes

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Only (i)
- (d) Only (ii)

9. Which of the following statement(s) about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

Statement I : After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Statement II : France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

Statement III : A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

Statement IV : Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

- (a) II and III
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I and III
- (d) III and IV

10. Fill in the blank.

Types of Resources	Examples
Livestocks and Rocks	Biotic and Abiotic
?	Renewable and Non-Renewable

- (a) Solar energy and fossil fuels
- (b) Wind energy and tidal energy
- (c) Solar energy and tidal energy
- (d) None of the above

11. Match the following.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Laterite soil	1.	High moisture retention
B.	Black soil	2.	Intensively cultivated
C.	Alluvial soil	3.	Source of salt
D.	Arid soil	4.	Problem of leaching

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

12. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- (i) Formation of All India Trinamool Congress Party.
- (ii) Formation of Bahujan Samajwadi Party.
- (iii) Formation of National Congress Party.
- (iv) Formation of Bharatiya Janata Party.

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (c) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
- (d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

13. Consider the following statements

- (i) Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.
- (ii) Value of silk fabrics for sale in the market.
- (iii) Final value of bakery items.

Which of the above items must be added to find GDP?

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

14. The following table gives the GDP in Rupees by the three sectors.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
------	---------	-----------	----------

2000	52,000	48,500	1 , 33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38 , 68,000

What is the share of tertiary sector in the total GDP of 2013?

- (a) 11.1 %
- (b) 24.86 %
- (c) 67.35 %
- (d) 72.86 %

15. Which one of the following oilseed in India is grown in both Rabi and Kharif seasons?

- (a) Castor seed (b) Groundnut
- (c) Coconut (d) Mustard

16. Choose the correct matched pair.

	List I	List II
(a)	Freelance Cartoonist	Unorganised sector
(b)	Farmer	Unorganised sector
(c)	Bank Clerk	Unorganised sector
(d)	Mine worker	Unorganised sector

17. Foreign trade gives more numbers of choices for _____.

- (a) buyers
- (b) producers
- (c) Government
- (d) sellers

18. Find the incorrect option.

(a)	1991 Policy	Tightening of trade barriers
(b)	Spreading out	Design in India, production in China
(c)	Expansion through MNC's	Tata, Ranbaxy
(d)	Liberalisation	MNC's free to import

19. Assertion (A) In the areas conquered by Napoleon, the reactions of the local population were mixed. Reason (R) Increased taxation, censorship, etc, outweigh the advantages of administrative changes.

Codes

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

20. Statement I : Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.

Statement II : Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture and mention the reasons why this model of printing press could print faster than previous techniques.



- 22.** On what basis, one can say that demand deposits are beneficial for the banks and the people?
- 23.** State any two major differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.
- 24.** Give a brief note on Simon Commission. Why was it boycotted by Indians?

R

Why were several people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April, 1919?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. What type of flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal? Explain its main features. Also mention the features of the Swaraj flag designed by Gandhiji by 1921.

26. "Credit can play a negative role." Justify the statement with arguments.

R

Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.

27. Do you agree that rooftop rainwater harvesting is quite beneficial for urban people. If yes, then why?

28. "Democracies have had a greater success in setting regular free and fair elections." Analyse the statement.

29. Observe the table and answer the given question.

Percentage of population living below the poverty line, 1999-2000

Caste and Community groups	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribes	45.8	35.6
Scheduled Castes	35.9	38.3
Other Backward Classes	27.0	29.5
Muslim Upper Castes	26.8	34.2
Hindi Upper Castes	11.7	9.9
Christian Upper Castes	9.6	5.4
Sikh Upper Castes	0.0	4.9
Other Upper Castes	16.0	2.7
All Groups	27.0	23.4

Note: Upper Caste here means those who are not from SC, ST or OBC. Below the poverty line means those who spent ` 327 or less per person in rural and ` 454 or less per person per month in urban areas.

Based on your reading of the given data, how is economic inequality related to caste inequality?

Substantiate your answer.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

Click the Following Button to See the

SOLUTIONS

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30. Evaluate the term 'communal politics'. Also explain the idea behind communal politics.

R

Is it correct to state that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised? If yes, explain.

31. "Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process." Explain the statement with examples.

R

How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Justify.

32. Explain any five measures which are to be adopted by government to increase agricultural production.

R

Write down the names of any two major fibre crops grown in India and also explain the conditions required for their growth and development.

33. Explain the limited participation of Dalit in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

R

"History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism in India" Support the statement.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed peddlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matters, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well.

In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the 'Biliotheque Bleue', which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.

Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' printed on four to six pages and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

Question :

(i) Evaluate briefly the term 'Chapbook'. (ii) Write a key difference between Biliotheque Bleue and Chapbook.

(iii) Comment on the new forms of literature that were introduced in Europe to attract new readers.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. The products are supplied to the , MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers. These large MNCs have tremendous power to determine price, quality, delivery and labour conditions for these distant producers.

Thus, we see that there are a variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.

By setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them up, MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at these distant locations. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.

Question :

- (i) Explain the term 'small producers.'
- (ii) State the reason due to which large MNCs are invited by a government in a country.
- (iii) How MNCs interlink production? Explain.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Decaying plants in swamps produce peat which has a low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity. Lignite is low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

In India coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana, a little over 200 million years in age and in tertiary deposits which are only about 55 million years old. The major resources of Gondwana coal, which are metallurgical coal, are located in Damodar valley (West Bengal, Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro are important coalfields. The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits. Tertiary coals occur in the North-Eastern States of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

Question :

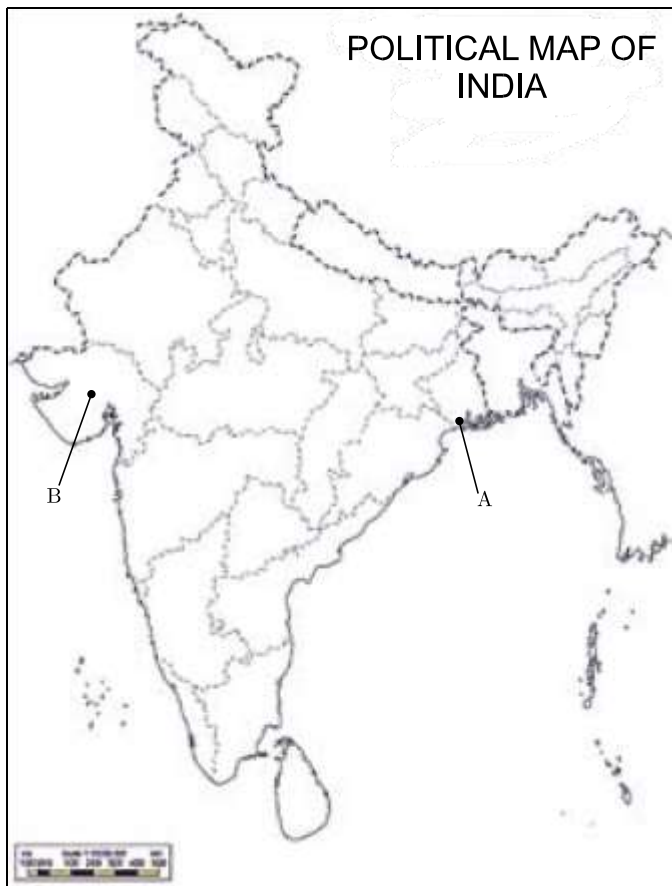
- (i) Which reserves in Tamil Nadu is an important source of lignite in India?
- (ii) What is bituminous coal? Also evaluate its any one property.
- (iii) State the reason due to which coal is associated with geological ages.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- B. A place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- D. A Major Seaport in Kerala
- E. An International Airport in Punjab
- F. A Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh.

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Sample Paper 21

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) Round table conference at London
- (b) Constituent Assembly of India
- (c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul
- (d) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

2. Which among the following claimed that true German culture was discovered among the common people?

- (a) Karol Karpinski
- (b) Louis Philippe
- (c) Carl Welcker
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

3. Consider the following statements about textile industry. Statement I : There is value addition at every stage. Statement II : Value addition increases cost at each stage.

Statement III : From fibre production to garment manufactures many stages are involved. Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) All of these

4. Identify the Power Sharing system with the help of the following information.

- Power is shared among different organs of the government.
- All the organs of the government are placed at the same level.
- It specifies the concept of checks and balances.

- (a) Horizontal Division of Power
- (b) Community Government
- (c) Unitary form of Government
- (d) Vertical Division of Power

5. The activities involved in tourism like guide, hotels, travel, food, etc are included in which sector of the economy?

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Unorganised sector
- (c) Primary sector
- (d) Tertiary sector

6. Assertion (A) Rubber is grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.

Reason (R) It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 100 cm and temperature above 50°C.

Codes

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

7. Identify the crop with the help of the clues given below.

- This crop is used as both food and fodder.
- It requires temperature from 21°C to 27°C.
- It is a Kharif crop which grows well in old Alluvial soil.

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Millets

8. Which of the following can be considered a form of sharing of powers between the governments?

Statement I Division of powers between the Chief Minister and Governor.

Statement II Division of powers between Central and State Legislatures.

Statement III Power sharing between Union and the States through lists of subjects. Statement IV Power division between Bureaucracy and Executive.

Codes

- (a) Only Statement I is right
- (b) Only Statement II is right
- (c) Statement II and IV are right
- (d) Statement II and III are right

9. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?

- (a) Khadar and Tarai
- (b) Bangar and Khadar
- (c) Tarai and Duars
- (d) Tarai and Bangar

10. Choose the correct pair from the following.

	List I	List II
(a)	Arid soil	Karnataka
(b)	Red and Yellow soil	Gujarat
(c)	Black soil	West Bengal
(d)	Forest soil	Ladakh

11. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

	Column A		Column B
A.	Sri Lanka	1.	76
B.	India	2.	130
C.	Pakistan	3.	150
D.	Nepal	4.	149

Why India ranks low in Human Development Index despite of its huge size and population? Select the most suitable options from the following.

SARASWATI

(a)

Increasing income inequalities among different sections of the society.

- (b) Less investment in social infrastructure.
- (c) Gender inequality is still prevalent.
- (d) All of the above

12. Study the given data in the table and answer the question that follow.

Workers in different sectors (in Million)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	69
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

Which is the most important sector which provides most job to people?

- (a) Organised sector (b) Unorganised sector
- (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of the above

13. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- (i) Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- (ii) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (iii) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- (iv) No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

14. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about the features of the economic situation which existed in Europe?

- (i) Migration of population from rural to urban regions.
- (ii) Small producers had to face stiff competition from England.
- (iii) Industrial Revolution became more advanced in most countries of Europe.
- (iv) Number of job seekers exceeded the employment opportunities.

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) (b) Both (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

(a)

15. Which of the following statement/s held that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector? Identify the correct option.

- (i) There are no fixed number of working hours.
- (ii) They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
- (iii) They can be asked to leave the job at any time.
- (iv) Workers are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. Codes

(i), (ii) and (iii) (b) Both (i) and (ii)

(c) Only (iv) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

16. Statement I : Government needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor, food and nutrition.

Statement II : Private sector can offer development in terms of providing welfare facilities like construction of dam.

Codes

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

17. Which of the following was the main reason responsible for the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Cold War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population.
- (b) Civil War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population.
- (c) Cultural riots between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population. (d) None of the above

18. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution.
- II. Martin Luther's writing led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- III. Menocchio re-interpreted the message of the Bible.
- IV. Johannes Gutenberg invented the Printing Press.

Codes

(a) IV, III, II, I (b) I, IV, III, II

(c) I, II, III, IV (d) IV, II, III, I

19. Identify the correct statement/s about the Civil War of Sri Lanka.

- (i) Sri Lankan Tamils caused struggles because their demands of autonomous state were disapproved.
- (ii) It caused a lot of bloodshed among the civilians and the military.
- (iii) It ended in 2009.
- (iv) It was fought between Sri Lankan Muslim Tamils and Buddhist Sinhalese.

(a)

Codes

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option :

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

Which of the following best describes the nature of farming being described in the source?

- Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
(b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
(c) Plantation Agriculture
(d) Shifting Agriculture

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any one water irrigation plant located in the highlighted Indian city.



- 22.** What is money? Why is it called a medium of exchange?
23. Mention any two functions of a Gram Sabha.
24. What are basic industries? Give one example.

(a)

R

Mention any three physical factors for the location of an industry.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. What are the different goals that people desire for their development?

26. Discuss rabi cropping season in India.

R

Explain the important characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming.

27. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

28. What is demand deposit? How does it share essential features of money?

29. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Total Production of Finished Steel in India	
Year	Production (in million tonnes)
2015-2016	106.60
2016-2017	120.14
2017-2018	126.85
2018-2019	101.29
2019-2020	102.62

Source: Ministry of Steel, Government of India, steel.gov.in/overview.steel_sector

1. Compare the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 data and give any one reason for the reduction of production of steel in 2019-2020.
2. Why is production and consumption of steel considered as an index of a country's development? Give any one reason in support of your answer.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Discuss the different functions performed by political parties.

R

What are the different types of party system prevailing in the world? Explain with examples.

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

R

Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Why did his visions frighten the conservatives?

32. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

R

Discuss the achievements of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

33. What is manufacturing? How is manufacturing industry important for India?

R

What are the factors affecting the location by Industries in India?

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a Sexual Division of Labour in most families; women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works, Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men. Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home. In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in fields. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition. **Questions:**

- (i) "Our society is still male-dominated patriarchal society". Give an example to support the statement.
- (ii) Mention any one feature of a patriarchal society.
- (iii) How does the Indian Constitution ensure equal representation for women?

35. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

On 6 January, 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawahar Lal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how the later described the meeting.

"They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the Kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed.

I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence.

I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed." **Questions :**

1. What is the source of the above passage?
2. What were Nehru's feelings and how did he change them ?
3. How did the peasants who gathered around Jawaharlal Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Questions:

- (i) When and where was the first International Earth Summit held?

- (ii) Analyse the reason for adopting Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.
- (iii) Mention the aims of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them on the map and write their correct names on the line drawn near them. A. A place where Congress session was held in 1920.

B. A place where Congress session was held in 1927.

(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Hirakud dam
- D. Tungabhadra dam
- E. Bhakra Nangal dam
- F. Salal dam



Sample Paper 22

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. The economic activity shown in the picture is related to which sector?



- (a) Public Sector
- (b) Private Sector

- (c) Primary sector
(d) Secondary Sector
2. Which of the following major issue of conservative regime 1815 was criticised by the Liberal nationalists?
(a) Censorship laws to control the Press
(b) Preservation of Private Property
(c) Preservation of the Church
(d) Abolition of Aristocratic privileges
3. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?
(a) The Gram Sabha
(b) The Nyaya Panchayat
(c) The Presiding Officer
(d) The Gram Panchayat
4. If Body Mass Index is_____, then an adult person would be considered undernourished.
(a) less than 25.5 (b) less than 18.5
(c) less than 28.5 (d) less than 10.5
5. Which is the main food crop of the Eastern and Southern part of India?
(a) Maize (b) Sugarcane
(c) Rice (d) Wheat
6. Repression of liberal revolutionaries after 1815 in Europe led to what? Identify the correct option from the following.
(i) Armies being trained by the revolutionaries.
(ii) All revolutionaries were trained to overthrow Monarchy.
(iii) Secret societies were formed in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- Codes
(a) Only (ii) (b) Only (iii)
(c) Only (i) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
7. Coal, natural gas, petroleum, water, etc are examples of which type of given resources?
(a) Developed resources
(b) Biotic resources
(c) Potential resources
(d) Community owned resources
8. When power is divided between higher and lower levels of government, then it is known as what?

- (a) Vertical division of power sharing
- (b) Unitary division of power sharing
- (c) Horizontal division of power sharing
- (d) None of the above

9. Match the following.

	List I (Rainwater Harvesting System)		List II (Location)
A.	Kuls	1.	Meghalaya
B.	Johad	2.	Barmer
C.	Tankas	3.	Kaza Village
D.	Bamboo Pipes	4.	Jaisalmer

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
- (c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

10. With reference to the cause of Silesian Weavers consider the following statements--

Statement I : The cause of the silesian weavers uprising was the contractors cheating on the weavers. **Statement II :** The contractors who supplied the weavers raw materials and gave order for finished materials reduced the payments of the weavers.

Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

11. Rahul has surplus money, so he opens a bank account and deposits in it.

Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as _____.

- (a) Surplus Deposit
- (b) Term Deposit
- (c) Demand Deposit
- (d) Fixed Deposit

12. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- III. Rinderpest arrived in Africa
- IV. First World War

Codes

- (a) III, IV, II, I (b) I, III, IV, II (c) III, IV, I, II (d) I, II, III, IV

13. Identify the following.

- It is made by using intermediate goods.
- It is included while calculating GDP.
- It can be used for final consumption.

- (a) Consumer goods (b) Final goods

(c) Intermediary goods (d) None of these

14. With reference to the revolt of 1848 in Paris, which statement is not associated

Statement I : Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.

Statement II : Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

Statement III : National Assembly proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.

Statement IV : Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

- (a) I and II
(b) I, III and IV
(c) III and IV
(d) Only 4

15. Fill in the blanks.

Agriculture	State List
Marriages	?

- (a) Union List
(b) State List
(c) Concurrent List
(d) None of the above

16. Identify the incorrect option.

- (a) Underemployed – Not employed according to skill or education
(b) Labour effort – The hard work done by a labour to earn income
(c) Disguised unemployment – More people working than actually needed
(d) Unemployment – Not getting jobs at a particular time of the year

17. Which of the following was the main reason responsible for the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Civil War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population.
- (b) Cultural riots between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population.
- (c) Cold War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population. (d) None of the above

18. Which among the following factors strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Abolition of feudalism and serfdom
- (b) Efficient bureaucracy
- (c) Modern army
- (d) All of the above

19. Study the given data in the table and answer the question that follow. Workers in different sectors (in Million)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	69
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

Which is the most important sector which provides most job to people?

- (a) Unorganised sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Organised sector
- (d) None of the above

20. Assertion (A) Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy. Reason (R) Both the states have good percentage of barren land. Codes

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

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture and mention the process featured in the picture and its benefit to the environment.



22. Write any two benefits which a local company expects from joint production with a multi-national company.

23. What is leaching? Which soil is developed due to it ?

R

How is overgrazing responsible for land degradation in Gujarat?

24. Why was Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?

R

Identify any three local issues in which Gandhiji experimented his technique during the years 1917-1918.

26. How did the establishment of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) mark the true beginning of globalisation?

27. In which sector metropolitan cities provide employment opportunities? State any three reasons due to which this sector is gaining importance.

28. Discuss the dual objectives of the Federal System.

29. Study the data given in the table that shows the number of people employed in the organised and unorganised sectors and answer the questions that follow:

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242

Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total in %	7%	93%	100 %

- Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people?
- Which is the most important organised sector? Give one reason.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

- 30.** Why do the rural borrowers depend on the informal sources of credit? What benefits will they get if they take loans from formal sources of credit? Explain any two.

R

Describe different credit situations where credit plays a positive role and a negative role.

- 31.** Analyse why the Lahore Session of Congress presided by Nehru, holds a special significance in freedom struggle.

R

Who formed Khilafat Committee? How did Gandhiji saw Khilafat Movement as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims? What were the strategies planned to make the movement successful?

- 32.** Explain any five reasons for water pollution in India.

R

How do increasing number of industries exert pressure on existing fresh water resources?

- 33.** Describe the division of powers between Central Government and State Governments in India.

R

Explain the advantages of decentralisation.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

- 34.** Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform political parties and its leaders:

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in Defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature.

This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind : petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

Questions :

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'Defection' with reference to political party system of India.
- (ii) Evaluate the significance of an Affidavit which is given by the candidate while contesting elections.
- (iii) State any one suggestion which is made to reform the position of women in Indian political party system. What is the significance of this suggestion?

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed.

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. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor. The spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

Questions :

- (i) What has been the most appropriate reason for launching a more broad based movement by Gandhiji?
- (ii) What was the most strong objective for establishing the Khilafat Committee in 1919?
- (iii) Who launched the Khilafat Movement and what was it?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between the people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.

In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Interstate water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

Do you know that the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh governments? It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life-and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Questions :

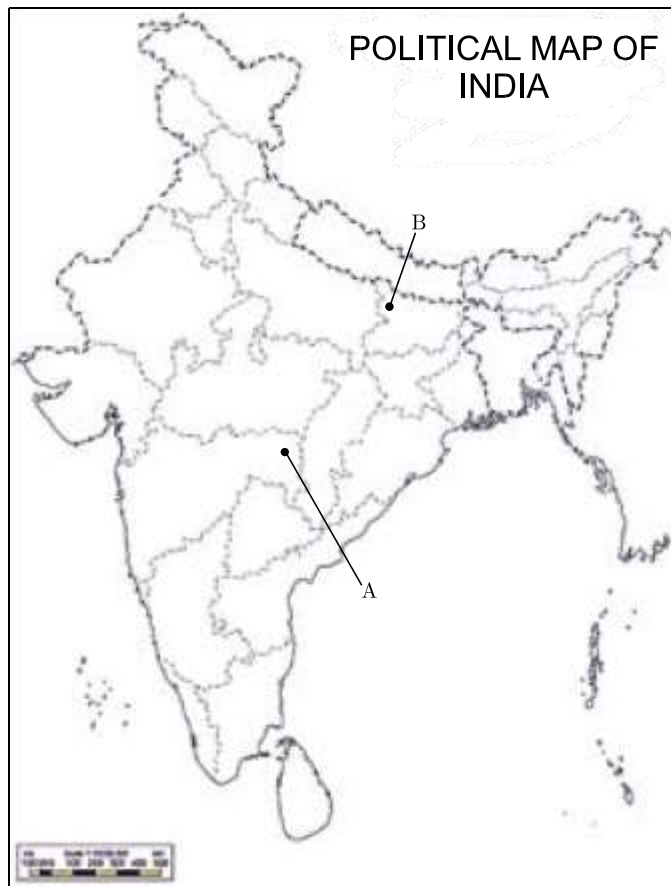
- (i) Do you agree that farmers are responsible for the salinisation of soil? If yes, why?
- (ii) Is it true that dams create conflict between people? State any one real life example.
- (iii) Is it true that multi-purpose projects are not able to achieve their major objectives? If yes, how?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. Identify the following features marked on the map. A. The place where the Congress Session adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme.

B. The place where the Movement of Indigo Planters took place.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Rarnagundam Thermal Power Plant
- D. Mumbai Port
- E. Hyderabad International Airport
- F. Tehri Dam

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Sample Paper 23

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Following image represents the Republic of France and became popular in 1850. Identify the given image by choosing the correct option.



- (a) Picture of Germania
- (b) Caricature of Otto van Bismarck
- (c) A poster of Marianne
- (d) Postage Stamp with a picture of Marianne

2. Consider the following statements.

Statement I : Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.

Statement II : Value of silk fabrics for sale in the market.

Statement III : Final value of bakery items.

Which of the above items must be added to find GDP?

- (a) I and III
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) I, II and III

3. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century? Which of the following statements is correct? (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.

- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers i.e. Russia, Prussia and Austria.

4. Which among the following statement is true regarding renewable resources? (a) Renewable resources are available only in the developed nations.

- (b) Renewable resources are in abundance.
- (c) Renewable resources are fixed and they are bound to get exhausted.
- (d) Renewable resources are replenished by the nature over a period of time.

5. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

- (i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 - (ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
 - (iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
 - (iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France. (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

6. The Constitution of India divided the powers among which of the following? (a) Between centre and states in two lists.

- (b) Between centre and states in three lists.

- (c) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.
- (d) Listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.

7. Tertiary sector has replaced the primary sector as the largest producing sector. There are hindrances in the development of tertiary or service sector.

Identify the hindrances from the given options. I.

Inadequate Infrastructure

II. Unfair Competition in the Telecom sector

III. Financial services

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Both II and III
- (d) All of the above

8. Match the following states with the type of slash and burn agriculture.

	List-I (Types of Slash and Burn Agriculture)		List-II (States)
A.	Community Government	1.	USA
B.	Unitary System of Government	2.	Belgium
C.	Coming Together Federation	3.	India
D.	Holding Together Federation	4.	Sri Lanka

Codes

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

9. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development.
- (b) Economic growth is better in non-democratic government.
- (c) USA has a democratic government but also has a remarkable economic development.
- (d) Democracy is not to lag behind dictatorship.

10. Which of the following federal principles are found in the Indian federation?

- (i) Equal representation of states in the Second House of Parliament.
- (ii) Bicameral Legislature at federal level.
- (iii) Double citizenship.

(iv) Independent and Impartial judiciary.

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (ii)

- 11.** There are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and other odd jobs. Many of them don't find work every day. The problem of underemployment occurs..... (a) when people are working slowly.
(b) when people are not willing to work.
(c) when people are not paid for their jobs.
(d) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
- 12.** Who among the following was described as the most dangerous enemy of social order by Duke Metternich?
(a) Karol Kurpinski
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Garibaldi
(d) Louis Philippe
- 13.** Identify the crop with the help of given clues • It is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
• It grows well in hot and humid climate.
• A temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
(a) Tea
(b) Coffee
(c) Oil seeds
(d) Sugarcane
- 14.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the options given below.
Assertion (A) Nationalist Congress party was formed in 1999.
Reason (R) It is a major party in Maharashtra and demands for Gandhian secularism, democracy, social justice and federalism.
- Codes
- (a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is false, but R is true.
 - (d) A is true, but R is false.
- 15.** Arrange the following events in a chronological order.
(i) Integration of Italy

- (ii) Greek struggle for independence initiated
- (iii) Unification of Germany
- (iv) Agreement on Vienna peace settlement

Codes

- (a) i, ii, iii, iv
- (b) iv, ii, i, iii
- (c) iv, ii, iii, i (d) i, iv, ii, iii

16. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to sectors of economy.

Disguised Unemployment	?
Labour effort	Aggregate of all human physical and mental effort used in creation of goods and services.

- (a) More people working than actually needed.
- (b) Less people working than actually needed.
- (c) People working but not getting wages.
- (d) Not employed according to skill or education.

17. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Region/Country	Reserves 2017 (Thousand Millions Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

For how many years will the reserves of crude oil last in Middle East, if they continue extracting it at the present rate?

- (a) 70 years (b) 60 years
- (c) 50 years (d) 100 years

18. Statement I : The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence against the Greeks which began in 1831.

Statement II: Greece was suffering under subjugation of the Ottoman Empire. Codes

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

19. Choose the incorrectly matched pair.

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Body Mass Index	Average weight of population
(b)	Decent Standard of Living	Human Development Index
(c)	Per Capita Income	Average Income
(d)	National Income	Total Income

20. She is a freelance cartoonist. She engaged in creating sketches, artwork and illustrations in 2D. With regard to your knowledge, in which of the following sectors of the economy, it is working? (a) Unorganised sector
(b) Organised sector
(c) Public sector
(d) None of the above

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the political map of India and name the type of soil which is found in the highlighted Indian state.



22. What is federalism? Explain with an example.

- 23. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.
- 24. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

R

Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. Describe any three characteristics of the WTO.
- 26. Which feature of the Panchayati Raj do you like most and why?
- 27. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.

R

Analyse any three reasons for slow down of the Non-Cooperation Movement in cities.

- 28. Discuss the difficulties faced by a borrower when a loan is taken from an informal sector?
- 29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

People Depending on Formal Sector Credit in Urban Areas

Category	Percentage of People
Poor households	15 %
Households with few assets	47 %
Well-off households	72 %
Rich households	90 %

- 1. Poor households' share of formal credit in the urban areas is low as compared to that of rich households. Why is it so ?
- 2. Mention any one difficulty faced by the poor households in taking loan from a formal sector.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

- 30. Write the difference between vertical division of power-sharing and horizontal division of power-sharing.

R

What do you mean by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party.

31. Discuss the various factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

R

Describe the cause of the Silesian weaver's uprising. Comment on the viewpoint of the journalist Wilhelm Wolff.

32. How far is it correct to say that disguised unemployment can also be called underemployment? Explain.

R

What are the ways to increase more employment for the people in rural India?

33. Why people should be healthy and ornamented with education ?

R

Describe the main criterion used by World Bank to classify different countries of the World.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

Questions:

- (i) "Democracy ensures reduction of inequalities and poverty". Explain the statement.
- (ii) List the factors that affect economic growth.
- (iii) How can accommodation of social diversity work in a democracy?

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper - also invented there - against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

Questions:

- (i) Name the nations where the earliest print technology was developed.
- (ii) How the books were printed in China from 594 AD?
- (iii) Discuss the relationship between the bureaucratic system of China and the production of printed materials.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

Questions:

- (i) With what objective 'Intensive Subsistence Farming' is practised?
- (ii) Mention any one feature of commercial farming.
- (iii) What is plantation farming? Name some important plantation crops which are grown in India.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the line drawn near them.

- A. Movement of Indigo Planters
- B. Peasant Satyagraha



(b) On the same map of India, locate and label any three among the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
- D. Mangaluru Seaport
- E. Indira Gandhi International Airport
- F. Kakrapara Nuclear Plant

Sample Paper 24

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Select the name of painter in following image?



(a) Napoleon

(b) Hübner

(c) Delacroix

(d) Lorenz Clasen

2. **Statement I** : Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Statement II : The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

(b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

(c) Both statement are incorrect

(d) Both statement are correct

3. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below.

- High temperature is required during the time of growth.

- Grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

(a) Jute (b) Rubber

(c) Coffee (d) Cotton

4. Which of the following can be considered a form of sharing of powers between the governments?

(i) Division of powers between the Chief Minister and Governor.

(ii) Division of powers between Central and State legislatures.

(iii) Power sharing between Union and the States through lists of subjects.

(iv) Power division between Bureaucracy and Executive.

Codes

(a) Both (ii) and (iv) (b) Both (ii) and (iii)

(c) Only (i) (d) Only (ii)

5. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India's land area are being greened across the state through which of the following methods?

(a) Watershed management (b) Rainwater harvesting

(c) Waste management (d) None of the above

6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the soil and their areas.

(a) Yellow and Red soil - Chhattisgarh

(b) Alluvial soil - Madhya Pradesh

(c) Red Laterite soil - West Bengal

(d) Arid soil - Kerala

7. Arrange the following events in a chronological order (i) Paper reached Europe from China.

(ii) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan.

(iii) Marco Polo brought woodblock printing technology into Europe from China.

(iv) Printing done in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.

Codes

- (a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
 (c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

8. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Brussels has a separate government	1.	Accepted equal representation in Brussels.
B.	Belgian leaders between 1970 and 1993	2.	In a legitimate government.
C.	French-speaking people	3.	Dutch and French speaking people have equal representation.
D.	Citizens acquire a stake in the system through participation	4.	Amended their Constitution four times.

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
 (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
 (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
9. Identify the administrative body of Indian Federal system with the help of the following information.
- It is a forum to discuss local governance and development.
 - All the decisions are taken through this and no decision is official and valid without the consent of this body at the village level.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Zila Parishad
 (b) Municipality
 (c) Block Samiti
 (d) Gram Sabha

10. Fill in the blanks.

Subject	List
Education	?
Police	State List

- (a) Union List (b) State List
 (c) Concurrent List (d) None of these

11. The Young Italy Movement was related to which of the following aspects? (a) A mission to hold elections in Italy for the first time.
 (b) Unification of Italy since, it was divided into various states.

- (c) Freedom of Italy from the subjugating rule of Ottoman rulers.
- (d) A mission to educate the Youth of Italy.

12. Which of the following statement(s) about the ‘French Revolution’ are correct?

Statement I : After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Statement II : France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

Statement III : A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

Statement IV : Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

- (a) II and III
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I and III
- (d) III and IV

13. Consider the following statements about the holding-together federation.

- (i) A large country divides its power between Constituent States and the National Government.
- (ii) The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states.
- (iii) The Central government and the State always seem to have equal powers.
- (iv) Constituent states have unequal powers.

Codes

- (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) Only (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

14. India’s territorial water extends up to a distance of _____.

- (a) 19.2 Nautical miles
- (b) 200 Nautical miles
- (c) 22.5 Nautical miles
- (d) 12 Nautical miles

15. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows.

The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions).

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	240	2	242
Secondary	54	9	63
Tertiary	76	17	93
Total	370	28	398

Total in %			100 %
------------	--	--	-------

Reena is working as an accountant in a company where she receives poor working conditions especially in terms of wages which is much below than in the formal sector.

What percentage of tertiary sector workers in India is employed in unorganised sector according to the table?

- (a) 81.7% (b) 91.7 %
 (c) 71.2% (d) 80 %

16. Anubha has taken a loan of ₹ 10 Lakh at an interest of 5 per cent, from the bank in which she is working. Anubha works in which sector of the economy?

- (a) Secondary (b) Tertiary
 (c) Primary (d) All of these

17. Which of the following option/s is/are correct about the female allegory of France?

- (i) She was named Marianne.
 (ii) She took part in the French Revolution.
 (iii) She was a symbol of National Unity.
 (iv) Her characteristic were drawn from those of liberty and the Republic.

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (iii) and (iv)
 (c) Only (i) (d) Only (ii)

18. What is the purpose of publishing the HDR for the UNDP?

- (a) To measure how development has improved human life.
 (b) To emphasises the importance of individuals and their ability to unleash their maximum potential.
 (c) To tell how to adjust inequalities.
 (d) All of the above

19. Which of the following will be the aspiration of a working woman?

- (a) To have good job opportunities where her education can be made use of.
 (b) To have a fully functioning day care facilities in the office premises.
 (c) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office.
 (d) To have better technologies that can store data easily.

20. Assertion (A) Power is shared among different social groups in Belgium.

Reason (R) Community Government in Belgium has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issue.

Codes

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

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture carefully and mention the sources which the people featured in the picture can approach for a loan. Mention one issue associated with each source.



22. Why did smallpox diseases proved fatal for the native Americans?

R

State any two consequences of abolition of Corn Laws.

23. Why do large Multinational Companies (MNCs) are invited by the government into the domestic economy?
24. Evaluate the term Women's Suffrage.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. How tertiary sector has replaced the primary sector as largest producing sector?
26. Explain any three rainwater harvesting methods in India.

27. Do you agree that print culture created the condition within which French Revolution was occurred? Justify your answer.

R

Write a note on Gutenberg Press and Vernacular Press Act.

28. Is Flemish Language used in Belgium as a separate language? Why?

29. Compare tables A and B and answer the question given below.

Table A					
Country	Monthly Income of Citizens (In Rupee)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200

Table B					
Country	Monthly Income of Citizens (In Rupee)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country B	500	1500	5000	500	48000

Which of the two countries will have a more equitable development and low income gap? Why is this difference monumental in deciding the status of development in a country ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. What is the emphasis and importance of sustainability for overall development of an economy?

R

Describe the term and indicators of Human Development.

31. Describe the events which led to the Khilafat Movement.

R

Why people belonging to the Dalit community had not any significant role in the Civil Disobedience Movement of India?

32. Explain any three physical factors and two human factors for the location of industries.

R

Which factors plays a vital role in the ideal location of an industry? Explain any three reasons in support of this factor.

33. Analyse the major differences between the ways in which Belgium and Sri Lanka have dealt with cultural diversity.

R

Write a descriptive note on

- (i) Community government
- (ii) Coalition government

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously, and generally there is balance between the two.

Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining, etc. While natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion, the running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.

The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines. Sometimes, water flows as sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.

Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope from channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and Central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large field can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.

This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting line of trees to create shelter also works in similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in Western India.

Questions :

- (i) Are humans responsible for soil erosion? If yes, How?
- (ii) What are the negative consequences of deforestation over soil erosion?
- (iii) State any two positive and negative impacts of soil erosion on biodiversity.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.

Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the panchayat in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates.

Thus, it exactly what the party does. That is the reason, we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing .

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

Questions :

- (i) What is the necessity of political parties in the efficient and effective running of the democracy?
- (ii) What do you understand by the term 'responsible government'? (iii) State any two features of representative democracy.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

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, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.

In the months between September and December there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

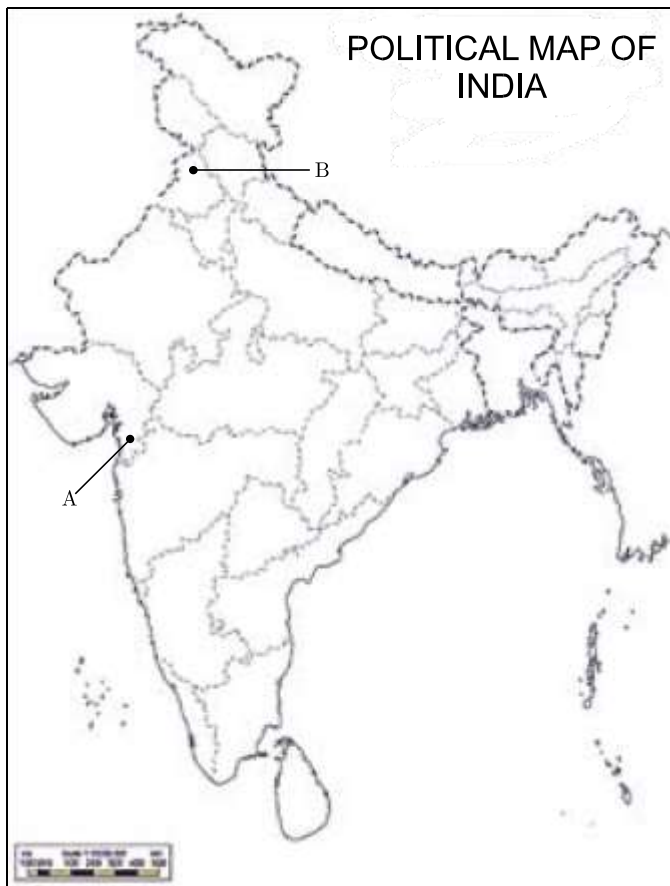
Questions :

- (i) Who launched the Non-Cooperation Movement and what was its objective?
- (ii) How did Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the cities?
- (iii) State the positive impacts of Non Cooperation Movement.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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. The place where Peasant Satyagraha took place.
 - B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh incident.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Airport in Punjab
- D. Software Technology Park in Maharashtra
- E. Marmagao Sea Port
- F. Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant

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Sample Paper 25

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans (b) A map celebrating the British Empire.
- (c) A map showcasing the importance of British Empire.
- (d) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.
2. Arrange the following in a chronological order.
- (i) First Malayalam Book was printed.
- (ii) Calcutta Supreme Court passed regulations to control press freedom.
- (iii) Fairy Tales printed by Grime Brother.
- (iv) Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Thesis'.
- (a) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
3. Identify the soil with the help of given clues.
- It is acidic in nature.
 - It is rich in iron.
 - It is found in Hills summits of Eastern, Western Ghats and Assam Hills.
- (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil
- (c) Red soil (d) Laterite soil
4. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the Secondary sector? (a) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
- (b) It generates services rather than goods.
- (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
- (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.
5. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the further innovations in printing?
- (a) Richard M Hoe developed the power driven cylindrical press which could print 133 sheets per minute approx.
- (b) The offset press was developed in 19th century which could print three primary colours at a time.
- (c) In the 19th century, electrically operated presses began printing operations.
- (d) Methods of feeding paper improved and monochromatic controls of the colours were introduced.
6. What does Liberalism meant to the new middle classes?
- (a) New political rights
- (b) End of aristocracy
- (c) Economic freedom
- (d) Freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.

7. Traditional harvesting system is a useful system to conserve and store water. Which of the following statements doesn't justify this fact?

Statement I In Rajasthan, the system of using underground tanks is popular. It is important for storing water for domestic use.

Statement II In hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh, the system of using diversion channels is called 'Guls' and 'Kuls'. These are used for storing water for irrigation.

Statement III In Meghalaya, the bamboo pipe drip irrigation system is used. It is used to irrigate crops

Codes

- (a) Statement II and III are right
- (b) Statement I and III are right
- (c) Statement I and II are right
- (d) Statement I, II and III are right

8. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) Community Government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason (R) Community Government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

Codes

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

9. Choose the correctly matched pair.

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Dutch-speakers	74 %
(b)	French- speakers	20 %
(c)	Sinhala-speakers	80 %
(d)	Tamil- speakers	18 %

10. Which of the following provision makes NREGA as the Right to Work? (a) This Act has been spread to all the districts in the country.

- (b) Increase in land productivity has been given preference.

(c) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance. (d) All of the above

11. Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government’s nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests? Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) No, the State government could not prevent the Central government from conducting the nuclear tests because ‘Defence’ is the subject of Union List and nuclear tests are the part of the Defence.
- (b) Yes, the State government could prevent it as conducting nuclear tests is a subject of Concurrent List.
- (c) Yes, the State government could prevent it as Defence is a subject of State List.
- (d) No, the State government could not prevent the Central government as conducting nuclear tests in any state is legally valid.

12. Who ruled France in 1830’s and was forced to flee after unemployment caused workers to revolt on roads?

- (a) King Louis Philippe
- (b) King Emmanuel II
- (c) King Wilhelm (d) King William I

13. Fill in the blank.

Jharkhand	Coal
Arunachal Pradesh	?

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Soil
- (c) Minerals
- (d) Water resources

14. In which year the amendment in the Indian Constitution was made that led the third tier of democracy more effective and powerful?

- (a) 1995 (b) 1994
- (c) 1992 (d) 1990

15. What kind of change took place in 1993 in Belgium? Identify the correct option.

- (a) The regional governments were given Constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central government.
- (b) The regional governments were given Constitutional powers that were co-dependent with Central government.
- (c) The Constitutional powers were completely taken away from the Central government and were given to the majority community.
- (d) The Constitutional Powers were taken away from regional governments and were given to the Central government.

16. Read the following statements and choose the correct code.

- (i) In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- (ii) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- (iii) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- (iv) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been developed to the local government bodies.

Codes

- (a) Only (iii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Both (iii) and (iv)

17. Match the following.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Highest Per Capita Income	1.	Bihar
B.	Highest Literacy Rate	2.	Haryana
C.	Highest Infant Mortality Rate	3.	Kerala

Codes

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2
- (b) A-2, B-3, C-1
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (d) A-3, B-2, C-1

18. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows. The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions).

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in %			100 %

Calculate the percentage of people in an organised sector.

- (a) 9.6%
- (b) 10 %
- (c) 8.4%
- (d) 7.6 %

19. Read the information given below and select the correct answer:

Ramesh has approached the bank for securing loan. The bank asked him to keep the papers of his home to avail the loan. Ramesh has agreed for the same.

Ramesh has used to secure loan from the bank.

- (a) Credit (b) Collateral
(c) Guarantee (d) Interest

20. Manju wanted to cultivate cotton in her agricultural . land. But she was a little confused regarding the terms and conditions required for growing cotton. She searched on the internet and found the following points.

- I. Cotton growth is good in the drier parts of the Deccan Plateau.
II. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
III. Fertile soil in the floodplains where soils are renewed every year is a must for growing cotton. Which of the following points is/are correct, and would help Manju in harvesting a huge amount of cotton?
- (a) Both II and III
(b) Both I and II
(c) Both I and III
(d) Only III

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any one national park situated in this highlighted Indian state.



22. How do demand deposits share the essential features of money?

23. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?

R

Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

24. Differentiate between one party and two party systems.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Explain the majoritarianism in Sri Lanka.

26. Mention three reasons by which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

27. What is resource planning? Give three phases of resource planning.

R

Write a short note on reserve.

28. Write any three differences between organised and unorganised sector. 29. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follows.

Workers in Different Sectors (in Million)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

(i) What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector ?

(ii) Which is the most important organised sector ? Explain.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. What do you mean by 'land use pattern' ? Name the factors that determine the use of land.

R

Explain the role of human in resource development.

31. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

R

Describe the process of unification of Britain.

32. Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.

R

Write the composition of rural local government in India.

33. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development". Justify the statement.

R

Describe various efforts made by the Government of India in the field of health.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

We have seen how crucial political parties are for the working of democracy. Since parties are the most visible face of democracy, it is natural that people blame parties for whatever is wrong with the working of democracy. All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. This is the case in our country too. Popular dissatisfaction and criticism has focused on four problem areas in the working of political parties. Political parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.

*In order to face these challenges, political parties need to be reformed. The question is: Are political parties willing to reform? If they are willing, what has prevented them from reforming so far? If they are not willing, is it possible to force them to reform? Citizens all over the world face this question. This is not a simple question to answer. In a democracy, the final decision is made by leaders who represent political parties. People can replace them, but only by another set of party leaders. If all of them do not wish to reform, how can anyone force them to change? **Questions:***

- (i) How can you say that there is lack of internal democracy within political parties?
- (ii) List any one major challenge which the political parties face in the present era?
- (iii) "Defection makes democracy weak" Explain the steps taken by our leaders to end defection.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

However, once the East India Company established political power, it could assert a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods. This it did through a series of steps. First: the Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish a more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth. Second: it prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

Questions:

- (i) How did the East India Company establish monopoly over trade?
- (ii) Who were gomasthas?
- (iii) How the East India Company controlled the textile industry in India?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons - rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow. **Questions:**

- (i) Name some important zaid crops.
- (ii) Analyse the reason of precipitation during winter months. (iii) State any two characteristics of kharif cropping season.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- B. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate any three features of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Meenambakkam Airport (Chennai)
- D. A major port in Andhra Pradesh
- E. A Nuclear Power Plant
- F. Tehri Dam

Sample Paper 26

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads. "The German sword protects the German Rhine."
Which of the following option best signifies the idea behind this image? Identify.



- (a) It signifies the readiness to fight.
- (b) It was a response to French sabre rattling about recapturing French territory across the Rhine.
- (c) It was used as an example of classical themes for overtly political reasons in 19th century Germany.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

2. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land? (a) Overpopulation
(b) Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood (c) Due to the law of inheritance and division of land.

(d) Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques

3. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below.

- It grows well on sandy soil and shallow black soils.
- It is majorly grown in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. (a) Soybean
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Bajra

4. Consider the following statements -

Statement I : Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic regions.

Statement II : A large part of Balkans was free from the Ottoman empire.

Statement III : The dismembering of Ottoman empire with its Balkan states became a scene of big power rivalry.

Statement IV : Balkan states were jealous of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) I, III and IV

5. Fill in the blanks.

Crop	Categories
Peas	?
Barley	Rabi

- (a) Kharif
- (b) Zaid
- (c) Rabi
- (d) None of these

6. Which of the following option defines the Exclusive Economic Zone?

- (a) An area of the sea in which a sovereign state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources.
- (b) A coastal region of a country.
- (c) A submarine mountain.
- (d) None of the above

7. For a healthy adult, the Body Mass Index should be in the range of which of the following?

- (a) 18.5 - 24.9 (b) 25 - 30
- (c) 11.51 - 18 (d) None of these

8. Arrange the following in a chronological order (i) Formation of Indian National Congress

- (ii) Formation of Communist Party of India
- (iii) Formation of Aam Aadmi Party
- (iv) Formation of Bharatiya Janata Party

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (b) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (d) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

9. Read the given data which gives the estimate of reserves of crude oil.

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Select the correct option which defines how it is essential for the development process of a country. (a) If prices of crude oil increase then this becomes a burden for all.

- (b) Middle East and USA may face energy crises in future due to exhaustion of crude oil.
- (c) Reserves of crude oil are going to last for 50 years and more.
- (d) Crude oil is the major source of energy for agricultural and industrial development.

10. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.

- (i) To establish socialism in Europe.
- (ii) To introduce democracy in France.
- (iii) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.
- (iv) To set up new Parliament in Austria.

Codes

- (a) Only (iii) (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (iii) and (iv) (d) Both (i) and (ii)

11. Consider the following statements about the geographical conditions required for the growth of Tea crops in India and select the answer using the codes given below (i) Tea is a labour intensive industry.

- (ii) It requires warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.
- (iii) It is a beverage crop introduced by the British in India.
- (iv) It grows well in tropical as well as sub-tropical climates.

Codes

- (a) Only (iv)
- (b) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (d) Both (ii) and (iii)

12. If the population of India in 2019 was around 1.36 trillion with a GDP of \$2.72 trillion. Calculate the Per Capita of India and choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) \$ 2500 (b) \$ 1000
- (c) \$ 3000 (d) \$ 2000

13. What was the significance of the treaty of Constantinople in Greek history? (a) It suppressed the people of Greece.

- (b) It provided people with immense 'powers.
- (c) It created several hurdles for the people of Greece.
- (d) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.

14. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a native craftsman? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Expansion of rural economy
- (b) More days of work and better wages.
- (c) More demand for local and handmade goods.
- (d) All of the above

15. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Gram Sabha	1.	Gram Panchayats group together to form this unit.
B.	Gram Panchayat	2.	Mandals in a district together constitute it.
C.	Zila Parishad	3.	It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.
D.	Mandals	4.	Decision-making body for the entire village.

Codes

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

16. Choose the correct option from the following.

	List I (Subjects)	List II (Lists)
(a)	Computer Software	State List
(b)	Banking	Residuary Subjects
(c)	Police	Union List
(d)	Marriage	Concurrent List

17. What was the purpose of the Jacobian club? Identify from the given options. (a) To socialise among different races.
- (b) They worked for war strategies.
 - (c) To speak against France.
 - (d) To hold activities and campaigns.
18. Which of the following options helps the local-government to deepen democracy in India?
- (i) Constitutional status for local-self government.
 - (ii) It inculcates habit of democratic participation.
 - (iii) Parliamentary bills for the local-self government.

Codes

- (a) Only (iii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (ii)

19. Assertion (A) Belgium managed to accommodate its diversities. Reason (R) It took care of the interests of both French and Dutch speaking communities.

Codes

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

20. Statement I : Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Statement II : Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture and mention the role of the given factor in facilitating the process of globalisation.



22. How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

23. State any two conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a 'State Party' and 'National Party'.

R

State the merits of two-party system.

24. Why Lahore session of the Congress of 1929 is considered as the historical session?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

- 25. Discuss any two reasons which indicates that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
- 26. Who was Count Camilo De Cavour ? Mention any two of his contributions.
- 27. Write a short note on
 - (i) Automobile Industry
 - (ii) IT and Electronics Industry

R

How do industries create thermal and noise pollution? Mention their consequences.

- 28. How have regional imbalances greatly affected Indian democracy ?
- 29. Compare tables A and B and answer the questions given below.

Table : Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2019				
Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy of 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

Table : Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2004					
Country	Per Capita Income in US\$	Life Expectancy of birth	Literacy rate for 15 + yrs population	Gross enroiment ratio for three levels	HDI rank in the world
Sri Lanka	4390	74	91	69	93
India	3139	64	61	60	126
Myanmar	1027	61	90	48	130
Pakistan	2225	63	50	35	134
Nepal	1490	62	50	61	138
Bangladesh	1870	63	41	53	137

Despite a steady rise in the per capita income, India's rank at the Human Development Index has not shown much improvement. Why wasn't a similar rise experienced? Substantiate your answer.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country ? Explain with examples.

R

How did the people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging during the Indian freedom struggle ?

31. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India ? Explain.

R

Why do the rural borrowers depend on the informal sector of credit ? What steps can be taken to encourage them to take loans from the formal sources ? Explain any two.

32. "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India". Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

R

Write four institutional efforts made at global level for 'resource conservation'.

33. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Examine the statement.

R

"Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise." Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving arguments.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense'. Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence.

In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.

Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year, there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial

government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and pistol but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind.' Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad! **Question :**

- (i) When was HSRA founded?
- (ii) Why was Bhagat Singh put on trial?
- (iii) What were the reasons behind formation of HSRA?

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Money is a fascinating subject and full of curiosities. The history of money and how various forms were used at different times is an interesting story. Modern forms of money are linked to the banking system. The present situation in India, where newer forms of money are slowly spreading with computerisation of the banking system, offers many opportunities to students to explore on their own. We need not get into a formal discussion of the 'functions of money' but let it come up as questions. The stock of money consists of currency held by the public and the demand deposits that they hold with the banks. This is the money that people can use as they wish and the government has to ensure that the system works smoothly. What would happen when the government declares that some of the currency notes used by people would be made invalid and would be replaced by new currency? In India, during November 2016, currency notes in the denomination of ` 500 and ` 1,000 were declared invalid. People were asked to surrender these notes to the bank by a specific period and receive new ` 500, ` 2,000 or other currency notes. This is known as 'demonetisation'.

Since then, people were also encouraged to use their bank deposits rather than cash for transactions. Hence, digital transactions started by using bank-to-bank transfer through the internet or mobile phones, cheques, ATM cards, credit cards and Point of Sale (POS) swipe machines at shops. This is promoted to reduce the requirement of cash for transactions and also control corruption.

Question :

- (i) What can be counted as a modern form of money?
- (ii) Which factor according to the given case primarily facilitates the expansion of newer currency?
- (iii) State the possible benefits from demonetisation.

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The Chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. It contributes approximately 3 per cent of the GDP. It is the third largest in Asia and occupies the twelfth place in the world in term of its size. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units.

Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilisers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives, paints, dyes stuffs), nitric acid, alkalis, soda ash (used to make glass, soaps and detergents, paper) and caustic soda. These industries are widely spread over the country.

Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial application, agriculture or directly for consumer markets.

Question :

- (i) State one difference between organic and inorganic chemicals.

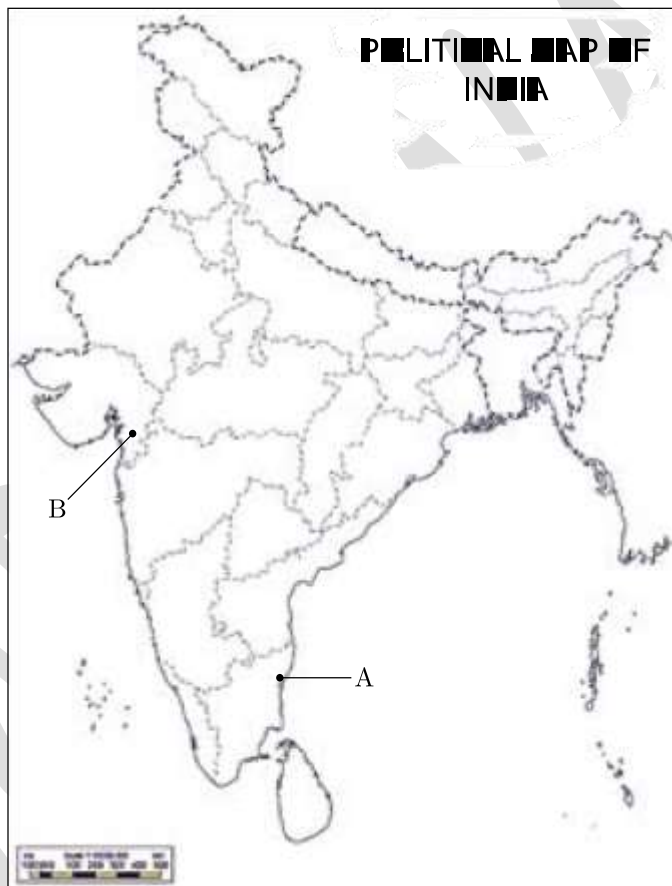
- (ii) Where organic chemical plants are generally located? (iii) State the features of chemical industries.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The location of the Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
- B. A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. C. A major port on the South-East coast of India.

- D. A major sugarcane producing state.
- E. A Software Technology Park
- F. A major dam in Odisha.

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SARASWATI

Sample Paper 27

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Study the picture and answer the following question -



Each letter dropping out of Napoleon’s bag bears-

- (a) The names of the territories he lost.
- (b) The names of the territories he conquered.
- (c) The names of his soldiers.
- (d) The names of those who had these letters.

2. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.

- 1. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of 4 paintings.
- 2. French Revolution.
- 3. Napoleon was defeated.
- 4. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy. Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3 , 4, 1, 2
- (b) 2 , 3, 1, 4
- (c) 1 , 2, 3, 4
- (d) 4 , 3, 2, 1

3. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Sepoy	1.	A person employed by the company to recruit workers
B.	Orient	2.	Association of craftsmen or merchants for supervision and control of quality of crafts.
C.	Gomastha	3.	The countries to the east of Mediterranean.

D.	Guild	4.	Indian soldier of the British army.
E.	Jobber	5.	An official appointed by the company to work as its agent to supervise wearers and collect supplies.

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 4, B " 3, C " 5, D " 2, E " 1
- (b) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3, E " 5
- (c) A " 2, B " 5, C " 4, D " 1, E " 3
- (d) A " 3, B " 4, C " 5, D " 1, E " 2

4. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?
- (a) Printing of idea of Isaac Newton
 - (b) Development of printing press
 - (c) Interest of people in science and reason
 - (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.

5. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Movement	Champan Movement
Started in year	1917
Started in state	Bihar
Started because	Farmers of that region were forced to grow indigo on their land.

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - 1907, B - Bihar
- (b) A - 1917, B - Bihar
- (c) A - 1927, B - Punjab
- (d) A - 1937, B - Punja

6. Read the table given below and answer the following questions. Table: Total finished steel production in India

Year	Production (in million tonne per annum)
2005	45.7
2006	49.4
2007	53.0
2008	57.8
2009	56.6

2010	68.3
2011	72.2

What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2007?

- (a) 49.4 millions
- (b) 45.7 millions
- (c) 56.6.0 millions
- (d) 68.3 millions

7. Consider the following statements :

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

- (a) 1 , 2 and 3
- (b) 1 , 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

8. Identify the unit of the Indian Union :

- These units are generally very small in size.
- These cannot be merged with states due to some reasons.
- These units have very small powers.
- Examples are Chandigarh, Dadar and nagar havelli. Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) States (b) Villages
- (c) Union Territories (d) Central Government

9. **Assertion :** Uses of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason : Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals.

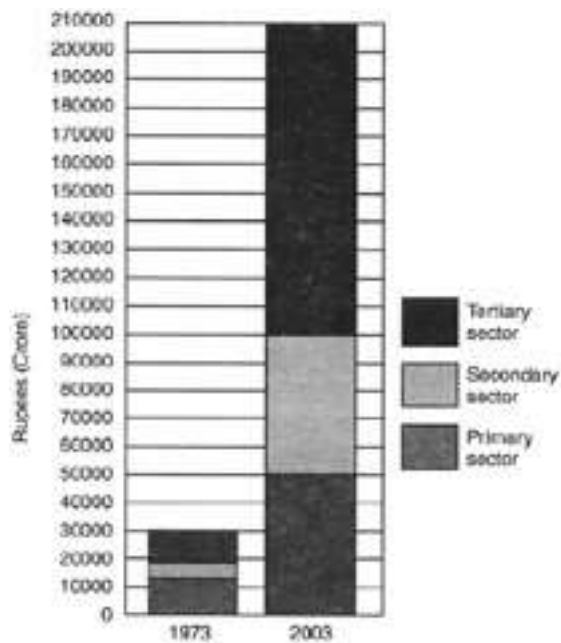
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

10. **Statement I :** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

Statement II : Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

- (c) Both statement are incorrect
 - (d) Both statement are correct
- 11.** Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?
- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (b) Federation has only one level of government.
 - (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 - (d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
- 12.** Which one of the following is not an important feature of federalism? (a) Each level of government has its own area of Jurisdiction.
- (b) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by any one level of government.
 - (c) Government has two or more than two levels.
 - (d) Courts have the power to change the constitution.
- 13.** The exchange of goods with a commodity is known as :
- (a) Double coincidence of wants
 - (b) Local trade
 - (c) Domestic trade
 - (d) Foreign trade
- 14.** “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” which of the following statement not justify this statement.
- (a) Environmental degradation issue is no longer a regional or national issue.
 - (b) Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.
 - (c) These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.
 - (d) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are to be controlled by one nation. It is a personal matter of thinking and finding the solutions.
- 15.** Rajesh is a student of humanities. One day, he was keen to know about the reason behind the opposition movements of women and non-propertied men in the 18th and early 19th century. There are four statements given below. Can you identify which among the following statements would be most helpful in clearing the doubt of Rajesh.
- (a) Demanding for property (b) Demanding equal political rights
 - (c) Demanding membership in Jacobian Club
 - (d) Demanding equal distribution of wealth
- 16.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which sector has grown the most over thirty years?

- (a) Service sector (b) Public sector (c) Agriculture sector (d) Primary sector

17. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Kandla	West Bengal
(b)	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
(c)	Paradwip	Gujarat
(d)	Haldia	Odisha

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as

- (a) demand deposit (b) term deposit
(c) fixed deposit (d) surplus deposit

19. Which of the following federal principles are found in the Indian federation?

Statement I : Equal representation of states in the Second House of Parliament.

Statement II : Bicameral Legislature at federal level.

Statement III : Double citizenship.

Statement IV : Independent and Impartial Judiciary.

- (a) Statement I and II are right
(b) Statement II and III are right

- (c) Statement II and IV are right
- (d) Statement III and IV are right

20. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
- (a) goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
 - (b) this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
 - (c) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing (d) produce a good by exploiting natural resources

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the ethnic composition of this country's capital city.



22. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

R

- (i) Why was the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' folded and stitched at the side ?
 - (ii) What do you know about the Buddhist Diamond Sutra ?
23. Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.
24. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Describe the effects of nineteenth century city development on ecology and environment?

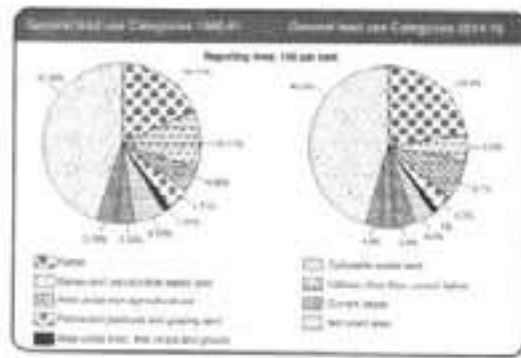
R

Describe the role of 'technology' in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

26. Discuss community and conservation of wildlife.

27. How did the Belgium government accommodate the social differences ? Explain with examples.

28. In this question, you have two diagrams. Compare them and find out the land use category which had the highest increase during the period 1960-61 to 2014-15 and the category which had the highest decrease during the period. Give one major reason for each.



29. Explain any three types of unemployment found in India.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

R

How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

31. Why is a dense and efficient network of transport and communication a prerequisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today ? Give your opinion.

R

Highlight the significance of pipelines as the means of transportation, with the help of suitable examples.

32. "Caste can take various forms in Politics." Explain with examples.

R

Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the Constitution framers of India to meet this challenge?

33. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.

R

Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonisers into Africa. Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell, thanks to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

Questions :

1. What do you mean by indentured labour?
2. How did Indian traders flourish?
3. Why did Indian cotton begin to decline?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

1. Which land is known as bad land? In what basin such lands is known as ravines?
2. What do you understand by sheet erosion?
3. How does ploughing leads to the erosion? For what reasons balance between soil erosion and soil formation is disturbed?

36. Read the passage below :

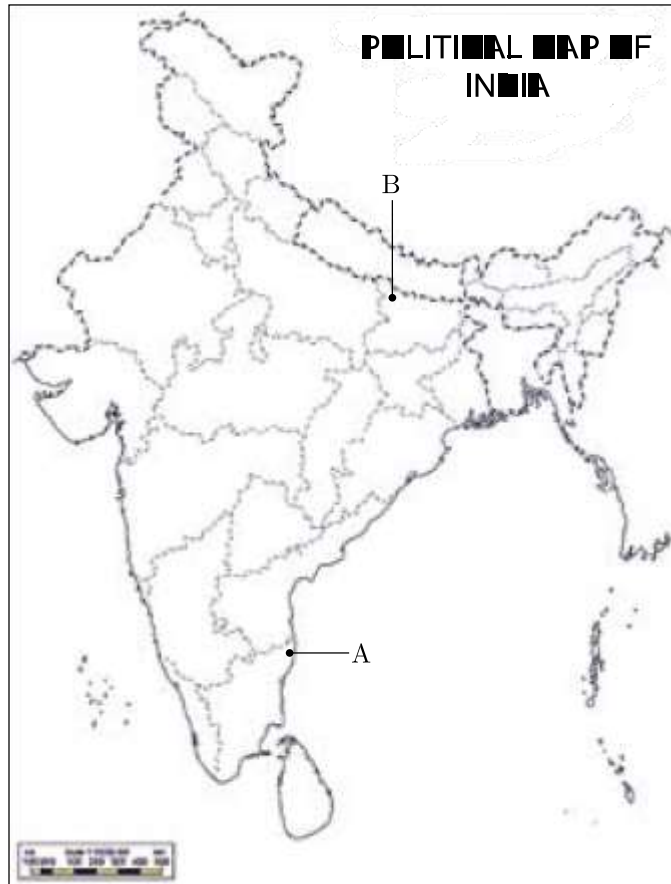
Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January, 2004. He made several rounds of the local Food and Civil Supplies Office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, when he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under Right to Information, since his work had already been done. [Impact of Right] **Question :**

1. What does Nannu's example show ?
2. What impact did Nannu's action have on officials ?
3. Ask your parents their experiences when they approach government officials to attend to their problems ?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 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) Indian National Congress Session was held at this place in 1927.
(B) The place where the movement of Indigo Planters started.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Software technology parks in UP. (ii) A nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu (iii) Ramagundam thermal power station. (iv) Coal mine in the state of Jharkhand



Sample Paper 28

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Select the name of painter in following image?



(a) Napoleon

(c) Delacroix

(b) Hübner

(d) Lorenz Clasen

2. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred:

1. Chauri-Chaura
2. Khilafat Movement
3. Second Round Table Conference
4. Civil Disobedience Movement

(a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 3, 2, 4, 1

(c) 4, 3, 1, 2 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

3. Identify the crop-

- It is a Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- It grows well in alluvial soil.
- In some states it is grown as Rabi crop.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Millets
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Maize

4. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the Secondary sector? (a) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.

- (b) It generates services rather than goods.
- (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
- (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.

5. Which one of the following is not a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers? (a) More days of work and better wages.
(b) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children.
(c) There is no social discrimination.
(d) They can not become leaders in the village.
6. What does Liberalism meant to the new middle classes?
(a) New political rights
(b) End of aristocracy
(c) Economic freedom
(d) Freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.
7. Which of the following soils supports the crop of Bajra?
(a) Alluvial soil
(b) Red soil
(c) Yellow soil
(d) Black soil
8. **Assertion (A):** Federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.

Reason (R): Some states are granted special powers.

- (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.
9. Choose the correctly matched pair.

	List I	List II
(a)	Dutch-speakers	74 %
(b)	French- speakers	20 %
(c)	Sinhala-speakers	80 %
(d)	Tamil- speakers	18 %

10. Which of the following provision makes NREGA as the Right to Work? (a) This Act has been spread to all the districts in the country.
(b) Increase in land productivity has been given preference.
(c) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance.
(d) All of the above.

11. Fill in the blank.

Jharkhand	Coal
Arunachal Pradesh	?

- (a) Solar energy
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) Minerals
 - (d) Water resources
12. Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government’s nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests? Identify the reason from the given options.
- (a) No, the State government could not prevent the Central government from conducting the nuclear tests because ‘Defence’ is the subject of Union List and nuclear tests are the part of the Defence.
 - (b) Yes, the State government could prevent it as conducting nuclear tests is a subject of Concurrent List.
 - (c) Yes, the State government could prevent it as Defence is a subject of State List.
 - (d) No, the State government could not prevent the Central government as conducting nuclear tests in any state is legally valid.
13. Which of the following was not the objective of Treaty of Vienna 1815 ?
- (a) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
 - (b) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
 - (c) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
 - (d) The main intention was to restore the liberal democratic order that had been overthrown by Napoleon.
14. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” which of the following statement not justify this statement.
- (a) Environmental degradation issue is no longer a regional or national issue.
 - (b) Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.
 - (c) These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.
 - (d) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are to be controlled by one nation. It is a personal matter of thinking and finding the solutions.
15. What kind of change took place in 1993 in Belgium? Identify the correct option.
- (a) The regional governments were given Constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central government.
 - (b) The regional governments were given Constitutional powers that were co-dependent with Central government.
 - (c) The Constitutional powers were completely taken away from the Central government and were given to the majority community.

(d) The Constitutional Powers were taken away from regional governments and were given to the Central government.

16. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

1. There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
2. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
3. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution. Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) Only 3 (d) None of the above

17. Read the information given below and select the correct answer:

Rita has taken a loan of 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option :

- (a) Mode of re-payment (b) Terms of credit
 (c) Interest on loan (d) Deposit criteria

18. Match the following and choose correct option:

	Column I		Column II
A.	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	1.	Automobiles machinery hemo.
B.	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade items.	2.	Garments, foot wear, sports.
C.	Indian companies who have invested abroad.	3.	Call centres.
D.	IT has helped in spreading of production of services.	4.	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
E.	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production.	5.	Trade barriers

Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 2, B " 5, C " 4, D " 3, E " 1
 (b) A " 3, B " 2, C " 4, D " 5, E " 1
 (c) A " 3, B " 5, C " 2, D " 4, E " 1
 (d) A " 4, B " 3, C " 1, D " 2, E " 5

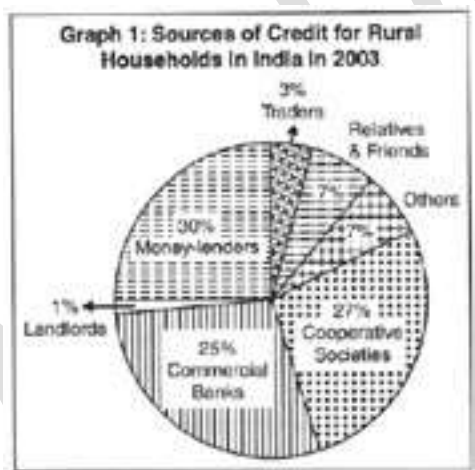
19. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows. The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions).

Sector	Unorganised	rganised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in %			100 %

Calculate the percentage of people in an organised sector.

- (a) 9.6% (b) 10 %
- (c) 8.4% (d) 7.6 %

20. Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India?

- (a) Commercial Banks (b) Landlords
- (c) Relatives and Friends (d) Money-lenders

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture and mention situation in this picture. Who made this picture ?



22. Why has the National manufacturing competitiveness council been set up?

R

On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sector?

23. “Rich peasants became supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement”. Comment.

24. State the order passed by the Supreme Court to reform the Election Commission of India.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. How did plantation workers in Assam have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.

26. What were the results of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka?

R

State a comparative analysis between India and Belgium in the sphere of area.

27. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own. Why?

28. Give any two merits and demerits of one party system.

29. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Total Production of Finished Steel in In dia	
Year	Production (in million tonnes)
2015-2016	106.60

2016-2017	120.14
2017-2018	126.85
2018-2019	101.29
2019-2020	102.62
Source: Ministry of Steel, Government of India, steel.gov.in/overview.steel_sector	

1. Compare the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 data and give any one reason for the reduction of production of steel in 2019-2020.
2. Why is production and consumption of steel considered as an index of a country's development? Give any one reason in support of your answer.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

- 30.** State the significance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.

R

How nuclear energy is expected to play an important role in India? Give arguments to support this statement.

- 31.** Explain five political outcomes of democracy.

R

In actual life democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Explain the statement.

- 32.** What was the political scenario of India from 1922 to 1930?

R

How did the idea of nationalism develop through a movement to revive Indian folklore ? Give three points.

- 33.** Bank plays a significant in the Economy of India. Analyse and explain the statement in a elaborative manner.

R

Briefly describe the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The Bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar soil. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.

Question :

1. Why alluvial soil requires least water?
2. What is the reason behind high fertility of alluvial soil?
3. In India, where can one find alluvial soil? Which Indian state has largest deposits of alluvial soil?

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Most regions of the world are getting increasingly interconnected. While this interconnectedness across countries has many dimensions — cultural, political, social and economic - this chapter looks at globalisation in a more limited sense. It defines globalisation as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by Multinational Corporations (MNCs).

If we look at the past thirty years or so, we find that MNCs have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world. Why are the MNCs spreading their production to other countries and what are the ways in which they are doing so? In order to discuss this rather than relying on quantitative estimates, the rapid rise and influence of the MNCs has been shown through a variety of examples, mainly drawn from the Indian context. Globalisation has been facilitated by several factors.

Three of these have been highlighted: rapid improvements in technology, liberalisation of trade and investment policies and pressures from international organisations such as the WTO. Improvement in technology is a fascinating area for students and you may, with a few directions, encourage them to do their own explorations.

Question :

1. Which factors are kept in mind by the MNC's for setting up the production?
2. How an MNC exert strong influence on production at distant locations?
3. State the factors which facilitated Globalisation.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons whose ruler had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions—the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German speaking. It also included the Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.

In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the

empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples Bohemians and Slovaks to the North, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the South and Roumans to the East in Transylvania.

Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

Question :

1. What was the reason behind Germany, Italy and Switzerland not being a nation state?
2. Were there any nation - states in Europe till the mid 18th Century. How?
3. Describe the Habsburg Empire.

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- B. A place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant

- D. A Major Seaport in Kerala
- E. An International Airport in Punjab
- F. A Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh.

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Sample Paper 29

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 2X4=8

1. Choose the correct statement about the image given bellow.



- (a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
- (b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner

- (c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.
- (d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

2. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means-

- (a) The right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
- (b) The right to vote for all adults.
- (c) The right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (d) The right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

3. Arrange the following events of world history in increasing order of their date of occurrence

1. Unification of Italy
2. Vienna Peace Settlement
3. Napoleon wars begin
4. Unification of Germany Choose the correct option :

- (a) (1) - (2) - (3) - (4) (b) (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)

- (c) (2) - (1) - (3) - (4) (d) (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)

4. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is:

- (a) Socio-economic development
- (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Global environmental development
- (d) Sustainable development

5. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Invented the first known printing press	A - ?
First book he printed	Bible
In year	B - ?

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - 1255 (b) A - Johann Gutenberg, B - 1455 (c) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - 1455
- (d) A - Johann Gutenberg, B - 1255

6. Statement I : Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Statement II : Alluvial soil is well-known for is capacity to hold moisture. (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statement are correct

7. Study the table given below and answer the question Total production of finished steel in India

Year	Production (in metric tonner/annum)
2013-14	87.67
2014-15	92.16
2015-16	91.00
2016-17	101.3
2017-18	86.69

Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India?

- (a) because of high cost of steel which makes it difficult to buy and massive population of country.
- (b) Low availability of coal to produce steel.
- (c) Low productivity of labour and disrupted supply of electricity.
- (d) All of the above.

8. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

	List I	List II
(a)	Chandrapur Thermal power plant	Odisha
(b)	Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	Jharkhand
(c)	Kalol oil fields	Gujarat
(d)	Bauxite mines	Amarkantak

9. How leaders of Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing?

- (a) The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Tamil Supremacy in Sri Lanka.
- (b) The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy in Sri Lanka.
- (c) The government adopted equality in power sharing.
- (d) None of these

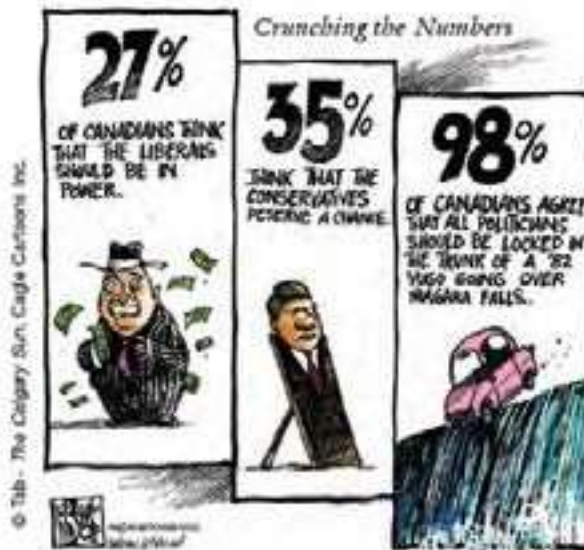
10. Consider the following statements and choose the task which is not performed by the Public sector in India.

- (a) Developing infrastructure which is done by developing, communication, heavy industries, building bridges, roads and railways, dams, generating electricity
- (b) Dealing with problems of malnutrition, high infant mortality rate, unsafe drinking water, lack of housing, food and nutrition, etc.

- (c) Support farmers by buying food grains at a fair price and support poor people by supplying food grains at low price in ration shops.
 - (d) Can stabilise the prices of products and services by creating fair market conditions.
11. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold? (a) Cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- (b) Political issues
 - (c) Defence related issues
 - (d) All of the above
12. Which of the following statements are correct in a Holding together federation?
1. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
 2. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
 3. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
 4. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 4 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4
13. **Assertion :** India is a secular state. **Reason :** Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 - (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
14. The following cartoon tells about the:



- (a) Citizen's state of mind that they don't need politicians anymore.
- (b) Power to rule should be given alternatively to each political party.

- (c) All the democracies of the world have political party system.
- (d) Public opinion about the parties and politics differs from person to person.

15. Identify the form of Govt. which provide:

- Dignity and freedom to its citizens
 - Mostly found in large countries
 - Listens and try to accommodate the demand of various diverse sections
 - Practised in India Since Independence
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Secular (b) Unsecular (c) Dictatorship (d) Democratic

16. Identify the kind of Income which is :

- The total income of the country divided by its total population
 - Also known as Per capita Income
 - Provide a basis for the government to formulate their policy
 - Helps the Government to formulates the yearly budget
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) National Income
 (b) Personal Income
 (c) Total Income
 (d) Self Income

17. Match the pairs correctly:

C olumn I		C olumn II	
A	Public Sector	1.	NTPC
B	Electric Power Generation	2.	TISCO
C	Private Sector	3.	Bajaj auto
D	Steel Manufacturing	4.	NALCO

- (a) A " 4, B " 1, C " 3, D " 1
- (b) A " 1, B " 2, C " 3, D " 4
- (c) A " 2, B " 3, C " 4, D " 1
- (d) A " 3, B " 1, C " 2, D " 4

18. Which of the following federal principles are found in the Indian federation?

Statement I Equal representation of states in the Second House of Parliament.

Statement II Bicameral Legislature at federal level.

Statement III Double citizenship.

Statement IV Independent and Impartial Judiciary.

Codes

- (a) Statement I and II are right
 - (b) Statement II and III are right
 - (c) Statement II and IV are right
 - (d) Statement III and IV are right
19. Which of the following authorities of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ? (a) The State Bank of India
- (b) The Reserve Bank of India
 - (c) The Allahabad Bank
 - (d) The Punjab National Bank
20. A big land owner named Rahul has purchased farm machinery worth ` 10 lakhs to mechanise his farms. 20 small labourers and their families working in his farms are dissatisfied with this decision. Analyse the information to choose the suitable option from the given options. (a) Income is inadequate measure of development.
- (b) India has low HDI ranking.
 - (c) Development goals differ according to situations.
 - (d) Total income is more suitable for comparison.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the map thoroughly and state any one historical incident that happened in the marked area during the Indian freedom struggle.



22. "A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner." Suggest and explain any three measures.

R

Which state is the largest producer of Manganese in India ? Mention any four uses of Manganese.

23. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities ?
24. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with example.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Briefly discuss the merits of globalisation and write three steps which have been taken by government to promote it in India.
26. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples.

R

Distinguish between commercial agriculture and subsistence farming.

27. "No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations." Analyse the statement.
28. 'The impact of globalization has not been uniform.' Explain this statement.
29. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000

Type of Regimes and Countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

Source : A Przeworski, M E Alvarez, J A Cheibub and F Limongi, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

1. If we consider democracies and dictatorships in only poor countries for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?
2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

R

Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919)? How was it opposed? Explain.

31. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife resources ? Explain reasons.

R

How many types of forest are classified in India ? Explain it.

32. Describe any three features of 'federal government'.

R

Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.

33. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Find out the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.

R

What steps should be taken to create more employment ? Explain.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

Question:

1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done?
2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?
3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. This choice was reflected in several constitutional provisions that we studied last year. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour. In most societies, occupations are passed on from one generation to another. Caste system is an extreme form of this. This system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals. Members of the same caste group were supposed to form a social community that practiced the same or similar occupation, married within the caste group and did not eat with members from other caste groups.

Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups. They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability. That is why political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent. Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socio-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.

Question :

1. What is the basic principle of secular state?
2. What is Caste system?
3. Write some important name of political leaders and social reformers.

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. 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 the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, the bank is able to manage with this cash.

Question:

1. What do you mean by collateral in banking system?
2. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?
3. What per cent of deposits is used as cash by Bank?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

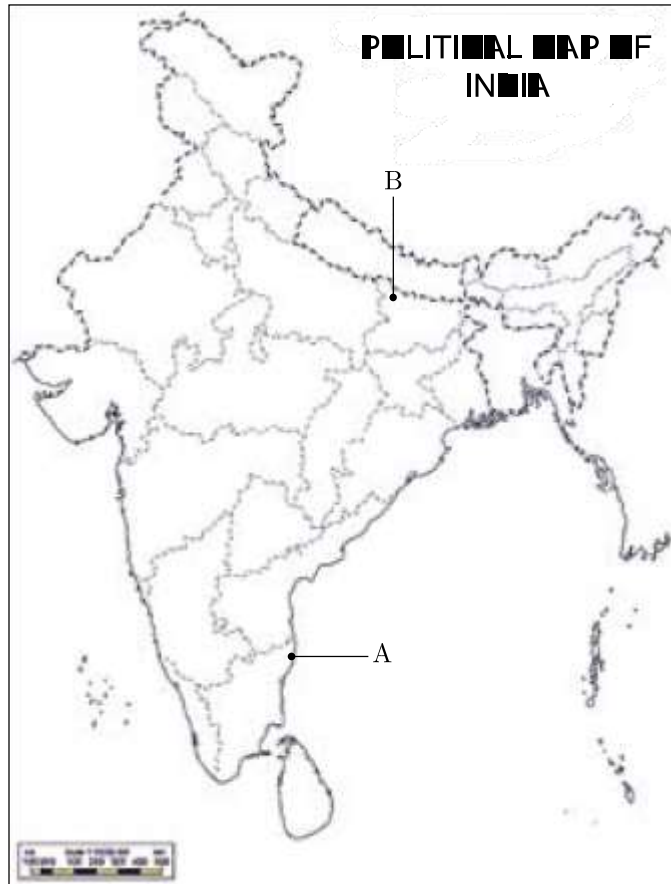
37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (A) 1927 Congress session was held here
(B) A place in Bihar where the Satyagraha Movement took place.

(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- (ii) Major producer of sugarcane
- (iii) Major oilfield in Assam
- (iv) Cotton textile industry in Maharashtra



Sample Paper 30

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
 - v. 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.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20) 1X20=20

1. Look at the picture carefully and choose the correct answer-



This painting made by famous artist Samuel Luke Fildes 1874, tells the situation of-

- (a) Unemployment (b) Hunger and Homelessness
(c) Spread of Epidemic (d) Overpopulation and Poverty

2. Identify the correct statements regarding the Act of Union. (i) It was signed in 1707.
(ii) It was signed between England and Scotland.
(iii) It resulted in the establishment of democracy in Scotland.
(iv) It resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Codes :

- (a) (iii) and (iv)
(b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(d) (ii) and (iii)
3. Identify the class
- They owned states in the countryside and also town houses.
 - They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
 - Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. Choose the correct option :
- (a) Liberals middle class
(b) Aristocrats
(c) 3 rd Estate
(d) Nationalists
4. Which of the following statement option (s) is/are correct about the nation of Poland?
- (i) Poland was partitioned in the 18th century.
(ii) Poland was ruled by Russia and Polish language was used as a weapon of struggle against Russian Dominance.
(iii) With the end of Poland, the sentiments of nationalism among the Polish people ended as well. Codes :
- (a) Only (i)
(b) Only (iii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
5. **Assertion (A)** : The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.
- Reason (R)** : Women were considered more superior and independent of men by the society, because of their enthusiastic performance in liberal movement.
- (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) Both A and R are false.
6. Which of the following conditions is/are essential for tea cultivation?
 A. tropical and sub-tropical climates
 B. deep and fertile well-drained soil
 C. cool and frost climate all through the year
 (a) A, B and C
 (b) A and B only
 (c) B and C only
 (d) A only
7. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did the Rowlatt Act arouse popular outrage? (a) It curbed trade union activities.
 (b) It curtailed the freedom of religion.
 (c) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 (d) It was against the Champaran Satyagraha.
8. How leaders of Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing?
 (a) The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Tamil Supremacy in Sri Lanka.
 (b) The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy in Sri Lanka.
 (c) The government adopted equality in power sharing. (d) None of these
9. Identify the revolutionary, with the help of statements given below.
 (i) He was an Italian revolutionary.
 (ii) He founded two secret societies Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Bern.
 (iii) Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'. Choose the correct option.
 (a) Louis Philippe
 (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
 (d) Karol Kurpinski
10. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	1859-70	1.	Battle of Leipzig
B.	1866-71	2.	Slav nationalism
C.	1905	3.	Unification of Italy

D.	1813	4.	Unification of Germany
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Select the correct option :

- (a) A " 1, B " 2, C " 3, D " 4
- (b) A " 4, B " 1, C " 2, D " 3
- (c) A " 3, B " 4, C " 2, D " 1
- (d) A " 3, B " 4, C " 1, D " 2

11. Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the Northern region of Belgium. Many French speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Her parents approach towards the respective government to realise the desire of the child. What could be the measure Belgian government will adopt in such a situation?

- (a) Majoritarian measures
- (b) Despotic measures
- (c) Policy of accommodation
- (d) All of the above

12. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (land degradation by %).

- (i) Forest degraded area
- (ii) Water eroded area
- (iii) Wind eroded area
- (iv) Saline and alkaline deposits Codes :
- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (d) (ii) , (i), (iii), (iv)

13. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to sectors of economy.

Activities	Economic Sectors
Mining	Primary Activity
Banking	?

- (a) Secondary Activity (b) Tertiary Activity (c) Primary Activity (d) None of the above

14. Identify the incorrectly matched pair.

- (a) Vienna Peace Settlement 1815
- (b) Death of Lord Byron 1824
- (c) Piedmont and France defeated Austria 1832

(d) Custom Union was formed 1834

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate %2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Why Bihar has high infant mortality rate as compared to other states? Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) Due to lack of education facilities
 - (b) Due to lack of health facilities
 - (c) Low guidance
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
16. Soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as _____ and _____ (a) Black, Red
- (b) Khadar, bangar
 - (c) bangar, Arid
 - (d) Khadar, Laterite
17. Rajesh is overweight as his weight is 85 kg and his height is 180 cm. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.
- (a) 18.6 kg/m²
 - (b) 29.2 kg/m²
 - (c) 26.2 kg/m²
 - (d) 14.7 kg/m²
18. How GDP is calculated?
- (a) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
 - (b) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during last three years provides the total production of the sector for that year.
 - (c) The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the approximate production of the sector for that year.
 - (d) The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
19. Find the odd one out -

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Union of India	Prime minister
(b)	State	Governor
(c)	Municipal corporation	Mayor
(d)	Gram panchayat	Sarpanch

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.

The shifting of economic activities mean that:

- (a) previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
- (b) importance of next sector is increased.
- (c) production in three sectors has increased substantially.
- (d) primary sector has increased quantitatively.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24) 2X4=8

21. Study the given picture and mention the activity featured in it along with the reason behind it.



22. Mention any two features of unorganised sector.

23. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
24. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

R

Distinguish between community government in Belgium and majoritarian government in Sri Lanka.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29) 3X5=15

25. Analyse the various measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries that created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
26. Why is credit taken in rural areas?
27. What is most important attributes for comparing countries and why?

R

What is Human Development Report? Discuss its emergence.

28. Differentiate between the unitary government and federal government?
29. Compare tables A and B and answer the question given below. Table : Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate% 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Table : Per Capita Income for 2018-19 (in Rs)

Haryana	2 , 36,147
Kerala	2 , 04,105
Bihar	40,982

Despite a lower per capita income, why does Kerala boast of better medical and educational facilities? Why is Haryana not called the most developed state out of the given three ?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33) 5X4=20

30. Why are better public facilities needed for the development of the country ? Explain four public facilities.

R

What does HDI stand for ? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.

31. Why was there a conflict between the Sinhala and Tamils?

R

Discuss the arrangements made under the Constitution of Belgium to solve the problem of community conflict.

32. How are manufacturing industry classified on basis of capital investment, ownership and bulk, weight of raw material and finished goods?

R

How industries contribute to the national economy of the country?

33. How did Non-Cooperation Movement start with participation of middle class people in the city? Explain its impact on the economic front.

R

How did the Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. If you travel to remote parts of our country and speak to the less educated citizens, you could come across people who may not know anything about our Constitution or about the nature of our government. But chances are that they would know something about our political parties. At the same time this visibility does not mean popularity. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties. They tend to blame parties for all that is wrong with our democracy and our political life. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.

(i) What are the three main components of a political party?

(ii) Who is a partisan?

(iii) Explain one merit and one demerit of the opposition party.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country.

Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming.

Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

- (i) With what objective 'Padyatra' was started by Vinoba Bhave?
- (ii) What is meant by Land Ceiling Act?
- (iii) Analyse the reasons why Bhoodan-Gramdan movement is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

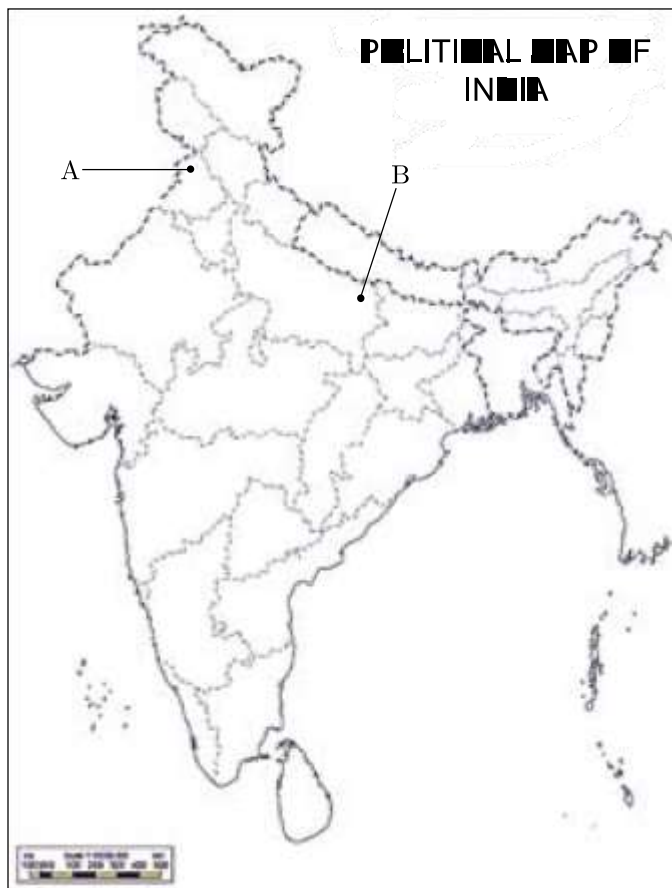
- (i) Which two nations were the earliest colonisers in America?
- (ii) What were some of the reasons due to which the colonisers easily established their control over several parts of America?
- (iii) How smallpox turned into death of native people of America?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b) 2+3=5

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

- A. Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- B. Calling of the Non-Cooperation Movement.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- D. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
- E. Tungabhadra dam
- F. An International Airport in Delhi NCR.

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