

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. 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

- (a) Paper Industry
- (b) Cotton Industry
- (c) Sugar Industry
- (d) Cement Industry

List-II

- Heavy industry
- Agro based industry
- Mineral based 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 statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped Non-Cooperation Movement
- i. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh
 - ii. Forced Recruitment carried out by British Government And Economic Hardships faced by people during 1st World War
 - iii. The Defeat of the Ottoman Emperor Of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat Movement
 - iv. Gandhiji launched a Nation wide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act

Options:

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

OR

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 ?

OR

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.

OR

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

OR

- (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.

OR

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? **1**
- (ii) What is the reason behind shift in the labour force from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors? **1**
- (iii) Briefly define the differences between primary and tertiary sector. **2**

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? **1**
- (ii) What was the reason behind launching the Civil Disobedience Movement? **1**
- (iii) State any two impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement. **2**

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 :

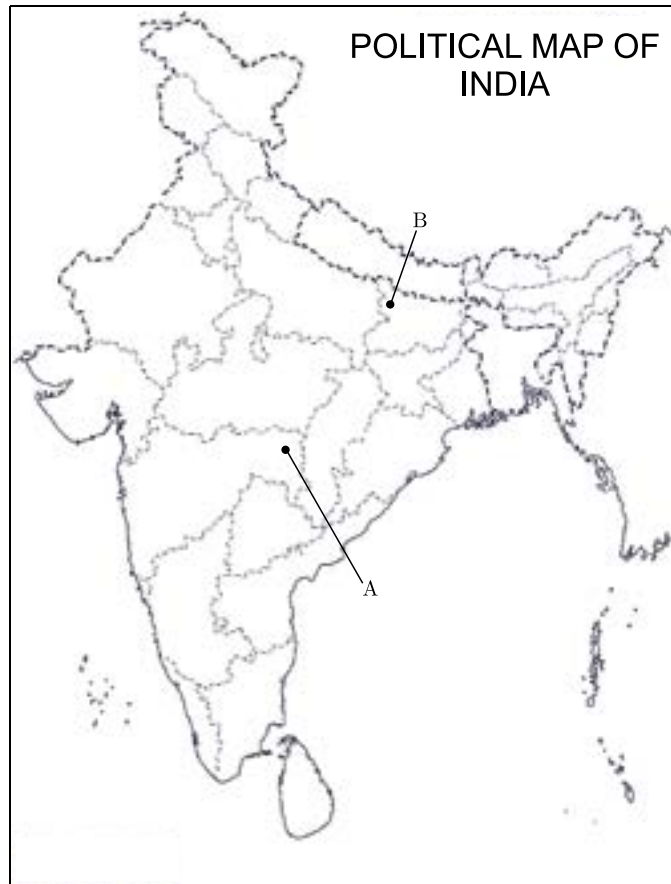
1. Draw the relationship between parties and the society. **1**
2. Write any two functions of the political parties. **1**
3. What are the three components of any political party? **2**

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

□□□□□□