



CBSE -X
Social Science (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. *Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. 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
MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Salt was considered as an important symbol because -
 - a. It is an essential commodity
 - b. It is cheaper
 - c. It is a prestigious symbol
 - d. None of the above
2. Who among the following took initiatives to end the oppressive caste system?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. DR. B. R. Ambedkar
 - c. Periyar
 - d. All of the above
3. Fill in the blank-
Barley: Rabi crop, Cotton: Kharif, _____: Zaid crop.
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Mustard
 - c. Soya bean
 - d. Cucumber
4. Complete the table with correct information -

Rice	Annual rainfall required	Cropping season	Temperature Required
	100		

5. The most important growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtra. Identify the crop
- Cotton
 - Sugar cane
 - Rice
 - Wheat
6. One important feature of Civil Disobedience Movement was -
- The large-scale participation of the Dalits or Harijans
 - The large-scale participation of women, in protest marches, manufacturing salt, picketing, boycotting foreign cloth
 - The complete change in the status of women in society.
 - Gandhiji's belief that women should not join it and remain at home
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): The unorganized sector is better than organized sector.
- Reason (R): The unorganized sector does not follow government rules and regulations
- Options-
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is correct but R is wrong
 - A is wrong but R is correct
8. Which of the following occupations suffers from underemployment?
- Teacher
 - Casual Labour
 - Bank Employee
 - Police Constable
9. Assertion (A): The government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.
- Reason (R): Public sector contributes to the economic development.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is correct but R is wrong
 - A is wrong but R is correct
10. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?
- Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife
 - Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
 - Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
 - Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests
- Options:**
- Statement i and ii are correct.

- b. Statement ii, iii & iv are correct
- c. Statement ii is correct.
- d. Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.

11. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.
- a. Brussels
 - b. Paris
 - c. London
 - d. Zurich
12. State in which region of Italy was ruled by Italian princely house?



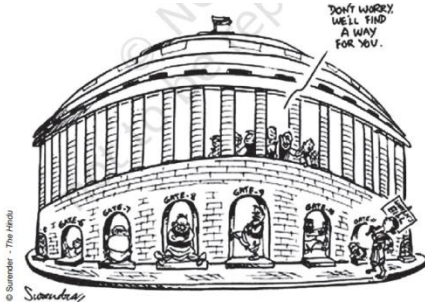
- a. Sardinia-Piedmont
- b. Sicilies
- c. North Italy
- d. Central Italy

ZIEL

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.
- i. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
 - ii. “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the First World War.
 - iii. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
 - iv. Gandhiji launched a nationwide 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
14. “Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.”
What does the picture want to talk about?



- a) Women Reservation bill not passed in the parliament
- b) Women wanted their property rights
- c) Women are harassed in work place
- d) Women demanded their political rights

15) Mention one characteristic of this figure.



ZIEL

16) Police comes under _____ list.

- a) Union List
- b) State List
- c) Concurrent List

17) Identify the name of the country.

- A) Countries shifted from unitary to federal form of government
- B) The country gave regional governments constitutional powers in 1993
- C) The country reduce the powers of the central government through an amendment

18) Choose the group of countries which is an example of coming together federations.

- a) India, USA, Belgium
- b) USA Switzerland Australia
- c) India Belgium Spain
- d) USA Spain Australia

19) Assertion (A): Although judges in India appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.

Reason (R): Judiciary is superior and more experienced than the executive.

- 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 correct but R is wrong

d. A is wrong but R is correct

- 20) Mr Salim wants to withdraw Rs. 20000 in cash for making payments to Prem after Prem receives the money he deposits it in his own account. What is the result?
- a) Salim balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases
 - b) salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases
 - c) Salim's balance in his bank account increases, and Prem's balance decreases
 - d) There is no change in any account.

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

- 21) Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.
Or
This is a non-conventional sources of energy. The energy is generated from the heat within the Earth. Identify the energy and state the region of India where it is produced.
- 22) Classify the economy on the basis of ownership of enterprises.
- 23) Mention the responsibilities of Gram Sabha.
- 24) What are some ways in which caste demonstrates itself in politics?

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

- 25) 'Business is all about solving people's problems - at a profit.' - Explain how banks function like a business with respect to the above statement.
- 26) Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.
- 27) Mention the physical condition required for the growth of golden Fibre. Name the major state producing this crop.
- 28) Explain the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in spreading revolutionary ideas in Europe.
Or
Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.
- 29) Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government.

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

- 30) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act(2019)? How was it opposed? Explain.
Or
The middle classes played an important role in the non-cooperation movement in the cities. Explain why do you think that the movement slows down in the cities?
- 31) How are the powers divided between the state and centre in India? Explain with an example.
Or

Describe the importance of regional political parties in strengthening democracy.

32) Highlight any five benefits of the organized sector, with examples.

Or,

"Per capita income is not considered a true measure of development". Comment.

33) Multipurpose river projects have changed the face of modern India. Throw light on how have multipurpose projects been proved to be the boon for the country.

Or,

"Rainwater harvesting is an ancient technique of water conservation practiced across the country."

Explain different techniques of Rainwater Harvesting used in India.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34) **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 per cent. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. People wanted books to read and printers produced books in ever increasing numbers. New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars 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 matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars 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' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

1. What were the reasons for increasing literacy rate in most of Europe? 1
2. What were the effects of spread of literacy and schools on the print culture? 1
3. What were Chapbooks? 1
4. What was Bibliotheque Bleue? 1

35) **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

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 what 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. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the

development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

1. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? 1
2. Life insurance is an activity of which sector? 1
3. What is GDP? What is its relation with per capita income? 2

36) Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

1. On what factors are the location of the industry dependent on? 1
2. What do you understand by agglomeration economies? 1
3. How do industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand? 2

SECTION-E

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

- 37. 37a.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2

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

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- 37b.** On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- a. A Major Sea Port in West Bengal
- b. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
- c. A Nuclear Power Plant in Gujarat
- d. An off-shore oilfield

