

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2022-23

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. 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.

2. 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 GermanyChoose the correct option :
 - (a) (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)
 - (b) (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)
 - (c) (2) - (1) - (3) - (4)
 - (d) (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)

Continue on next page.....

3. 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
4. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence-
- 1. Cotton piece- goods constituted over 50% of the value of Indian imports.
 - 2. Weaver faced a now problem (not get sufficient supply of good quality of raw cotton)
 - 3. Cotton piece- goods constituted over 31% of the value of Indian imports.
 - 4. First cotton mill in Bombay.
- Option :
- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1
 - (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
 - (c) 3, 4, 2, 1
 - (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

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. **Assertion** - Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.
Reason : Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
- (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.

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. 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
11. 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?

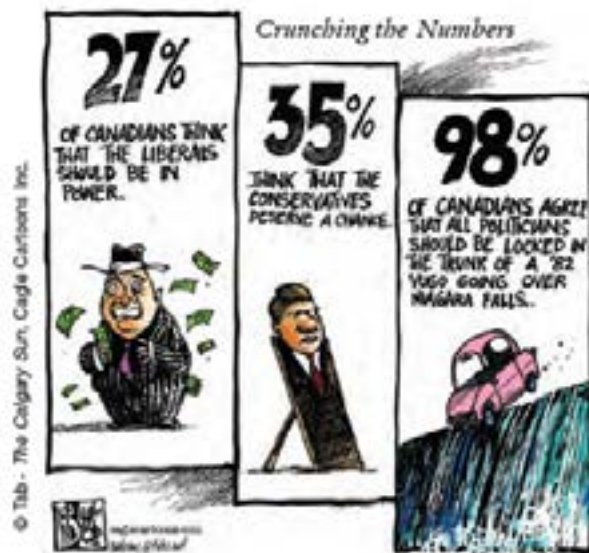
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

12. **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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

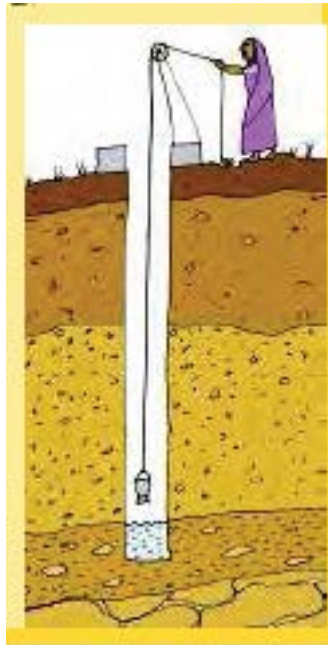
- (a) Secular
- (b) Unsecular
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) Democratic

15. 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 formulate the yearly budget

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) National Income
- (b) Personal Income
- (c) Total Income
- (d) Self Income

16. Which option signifies best as the reason for the depletion of Groundwater as shown in the picture?



- (a) Low pumping of water by tubewells
- (b) If we use more water than what is being replenished by rain
- (c) Use of tap instead of hand pumps
- (d) Low annual rain-fall

17. Match the pairs correctly:

Column I		Column 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. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four Countries in 2018					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country A	10,500	11,200	10,800	11,000	10,700	10,840
Country B	600	5,000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10,500	400	7,500	2000	4,190
Country D	800	4,800	700	5,000	750	2,410

- (a) Country A
(b) Country B
(c) Country C
(d) Country D
19. In earlier times, trade consisted of which of the following things?
(a) Finished goods
(b) Raw materials
(c) Food stuffs
(d) All of these
20. 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
(d) The Allahabad Bank
(d) The Punjab National Bank

SECTION-B

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

21. “The ‘Print Revolution’ had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge.” Analyse the statement.
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.
- or**
- 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.

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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. “Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.” Analyze the statement.
27. “The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.” Support this statement with examples.
or
Distinguish between commercial agriculture and subsistence farming.
28. “No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations.” Analyse the statement.
29. ‘The impact of globalization has not been uniform.’ Explain this statement.

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.
or
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.
or
How many types of forest are classified in India ? Explain it.
32. Describe any three features of ‘federal government’.
or
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.
or
What steps should be taken to create more employment ? Explain.

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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., Srngaverapura 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.

Continue on next page.....

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

Source A– Borrowers and lenders

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.

Source B– Formal sector in India

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.

Source C– Loan activities of banks

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.

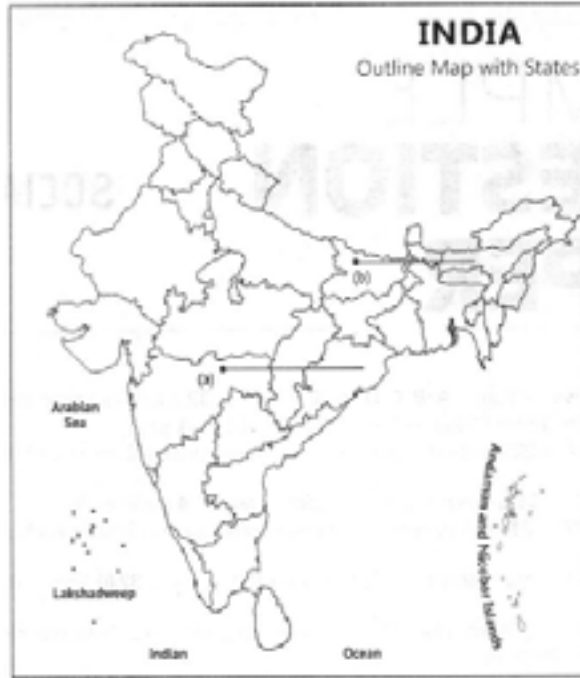
Question:

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. (1) 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.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Kolkata - An International airport
 - (b) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant
 - (c) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park
 - (d) Ramagundam - A thermal power plant



□□□□□□