

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

Continue on next page.....

3. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ?
- Rabindranath Tagore
 - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - Abindranath Tagore
 - 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.
- Gomastha
 - Nomastha
 - Nawabs
 - Stapler
5. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :
- Manuscripts were highly cheap.
 - Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 - Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 - 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 - Own plots, houses, own plantation, B -Potential resources.
 - A - Own plots, houses, own plantation, B -Community owned resources.
 - A - Minerals and fossil fuels, B -Developed resources.
 - 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.
- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Assertion is true but reason is false.
 - 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. **Assertion :** Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.
Reason : If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.
- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Assertion is true but reason is false.
 - Both assertion and reason are false.

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.

- States
 - Villages
 - Union Territories
 - Central Government
11. Identify which one is the basic idea behind decentralisation.
- Local problem can be better settled at local level.
 - Local people have better idea where to spend money.
 - People directly can participate in decision making.
- (1) and (2)
 - (2) and (3)
 - Only 2
 - 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 → 4, B → 1, C → 2, D → 3
- A → 1, B → 2, C → 3, D → 4
- A → 2, B → 3, C → 4, D → 1
- A → 3, B → 1, C → 2, D → 4

13. Select correct prudential reason for power sharing?
- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 - People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 - Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 - Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

14. Following picture about the confidentiality tells that:



- Government can invade the privacy of people but not vice versa.
 - People can look into the Government matters if they desire to do so under various IT acts.
 - It is worldwide practice especially in third world countries to invade the privacy of people by the Government.
 - 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.
- Goa
 - Bihar
 - Maharashtra
 - 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?

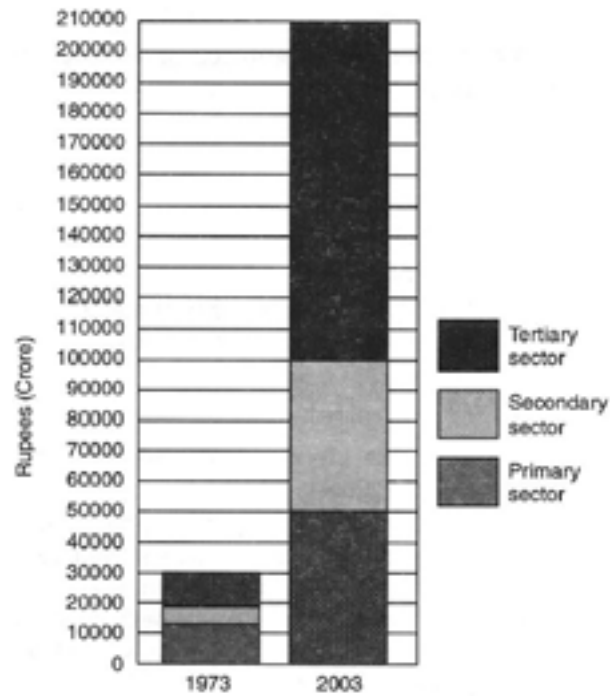
- In 2000, the share of primary sector is 22.22%.
- In 2013, the share of secondary sector is 18.70%.
- The share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has increased by 10%.
- All of the above

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. 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

19. An important factor causing globalisation is
- (a) more income
 - (b) expansion of markets
 - (c) technological developments
 - (d) urbanisation
20. Which one of the following options provides assured payment ?
- (a) Voucher
 - (b) Demand Deposit
 - (c) Cheque
 - (d) Collateral

SECTION-B

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

21. Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam.
22. Where were manufacturing units located in pre-independence period ?
- or**
- Which industries are defined as small scale industries?
23. Mention any three provisions of the Act passed in 1956 in Sri Lanka as part of the majoritarian measures.
24. Why has the government taken up the responsibility of public sector activities in a country like India ? Explain any three reasons.

SECTION-C

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

25. Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.
26. How were the books prepared in India in different languages before used of modern printing press ?
27. Why is energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated? Explain.
- or**
- Differentiate between anthracite and bituminous coal on the basis of quality.
28. “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.
29. Why do different persons have different notions of development ? Discuss.

SECTION-D

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

30. Describe any five factors that led to the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of globalisation.
or
Explain the statement 'the food travels throughout the world' with examples.
31. What were the various types of hydraulic structures constructed in ancient India ? Give examples.
or
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.
or
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.
OR
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 (11th 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.

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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 bahunjansamaj 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 :

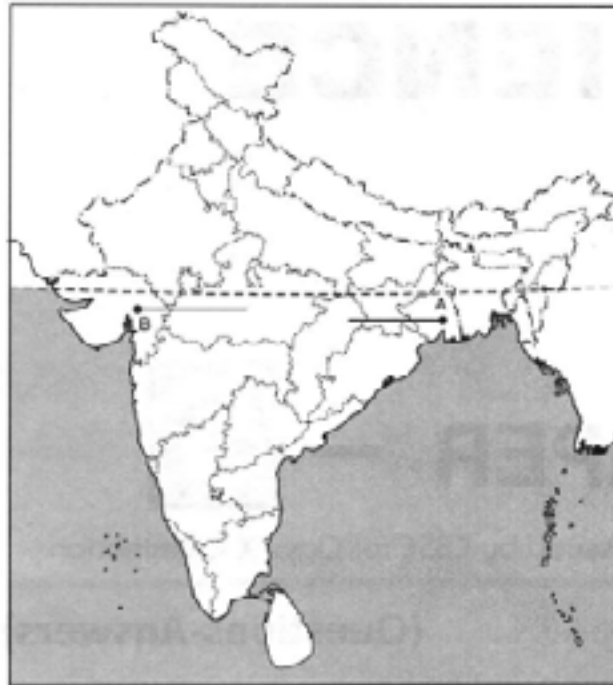
1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

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SECTION-F

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

37. (1) 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.
- (2) 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.



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