

2023-2024

CLASS-X

FULL MARKS-80

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME- 3HRS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. 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).

SECTION A

1x20=20

Q1) How was the Rowlatt Act of 1919 perceived by Indians?

- a) It was viewed as a regressive legislation which forbade the Indians to qualify for administrative services.
- b) It was considered as severely curtailing the right to personal property.

- c) It imposed additional taxes on Indians who were groaning under the burden of taxes.
- d) It was a measure to suspend fundamental rights and imprison Indians without any trial and conviction in a court of law.

Q2) Statement (i) Resources are not gifts of nature.

Statement (ii) Resources are a function of human activities.

- a) Statements (i) and (ii) both are correct.
- b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct.
- c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect.
- d) Only statement (ii) is correct.

Q3) Find the TRUE statement from below:

- a) The Nationalist feeling among the educated elite of Europe was sparked by the Greek war of independence.
- b) Western European countries had no sympathies for the Greeks
- c) Greece got support from the Ottoman empire as she was part of it.
- d) Public opinion was against the harsh Treaty of Constantinople.

Q4) Rahul gave his friend clues about a type of crop that earns foreign exchange.

Which of the following clues provided by Rahul would be most useful in identifying the type of crop?

CLUES:

- (i) It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- (ii) It is a kharif crop in north and a rabi crop in south India.
- (iii) It is an example of plantation agriculture.

(iv) India is the largest producer as well as the consumer in the world.

OPTIONS

a) Clue i b) Clue i and iii c) Clue i and ii d) Clue iv

Q5) Consider the BEST option which describes the Aristocracy and the New middle class in Europe

a) The majority of the population was made up of peasantry and in Eastern Europe land was farmed by tenants and small landowners.

b) Industrialization began in France in the 18th c which meant growth of towns and cities.

c) In central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

d) The majority of population were aristocrats who were united by common ways of life that cut across regional divisions.

Q6) Point out the CORRECT reason for Gandhiji to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement post second Round Table Conference.

a) The negotiation with regard to India's freedom and acceptance of the Dominion Status made people in India look forward to achieve freedom.

b) In India, measures were relaxed for demonstration and meeting to pursue the Civil Disobedience Movement

c) Congress was declared illegal.

d) As promised Gandhi wanted the grants of unpaid rates to be removed.

Q7) Which of the following is a WRONG statement regarding Silesian Revolt?

- a) Silesian Revolt was against the contractors who supplied the weavers' raw materials.
- b) Wilhelm reduced the payment of the finished textiles.
- c) The misery of the workers were extreme as desperate needs of the weavers were exploited by the middleman.
- d) Army was requisitioned to protect the weavers

Q8) Print connected communities and people in different parts of the India. Pick the

ODD sentence from below

- a) Ram Chaddha published the book Istri Dharam Vichar to teach women how to be obedient wives.
- b) The Khalsa Tract Society criticized the existing practice of sati and child marriage
- c) Ulamas used the lithographic presses to protest against conversion.
- d) Kailashbhasini Debi wrote about how women were imprisoned at home.

Q9) Study the image below and answer the following:



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of “Ghor Kali”

- a) Traditional family roles
- b) Destruction of proper family relations

- c) Impact of the west
- d) Literature which was obscene and scandalous.

Q10) You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of Government. You want to ensure that the system of power sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power.

Which of the following measures would BEST meet this goal?

- a) All power is concentrated in the hands of the central government, which has the final say in all matters.
- b) Power is divided between the central government and the provinces, with one level having its own sphere of influence on other
- c) Power is separated among the legislature, executive and judiciary, with each branch having its own jurisdiction and power.
- d) Power is not shared among different levels of government, with each having degree of autonomy.

Q11) Which of the following is the primary factor which contributed to the emergence of multiple political parties in India?

- a) A federal political system
- b) Varied economic conditions
- c) Linguistic and regional diversity
- d) Low level of literacy and political awareness.

Q12) Which one of the following is NOT a cause of communalism?

- a) Religion is taken as the basis of the nation.
- b) When one religion is discriminated against other.
- c) State has no official religion.
- d) Demands of one religion group are formed in opposition to another.

Q13) Whose law prevails if there is conflict between the state government and the

central government on the subject in the concurrent List?

- a) The laws made by the state government
- b) The law made by the union government
- c) The law made by state and union government.
- d) The laws would be cancelled

Q14) Which statement is **NOT** true about the Zila Parishad?

- a) All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a direct together constitute the zilla parishad
- b) Most members of the zilla parishad are elected
- c) The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area.
- d) Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the parishad.

Q15) Anita approached a nearby bank and a SHG to avail loan for her own business.

The bank rejected the loan application where as the SHG accepted to support her by providing the loan.

Which one of the following documents is required by the bank but not required by the SHG to approve Anita's loan application.

- a) Application for loans
- b) Documents for Collateral
- c) Arrangement and agreement letter
- d) Demand promissory note.

Q16) Which of the following statement is **TRUE** about the forests in India?

- a) Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates.
- b) Almost two-thirds of the total forest area is protected forest.
- c) Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under unclassified forests.

d) Maharashtra has large percentages of protected forest of its total forest area.

Q17) Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness of the world through the flow of goods, services, capital, ideas and people. Which of the following examples represents globalization?

- a) An online advertising portal for goods sold by local vendors run by the Indian Government.
- b) An IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China.
- c) A traditional Vietnamese market selling handicrafts in Hanoi.
- d) A Sunday market selling groceries produced locally.

Q18) Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

- A) Government is taking the responsibility of providing the basic services.
- B) Development of agriculture and industry leads to development of services such as transport, trade, storage and others.
- C) In India maximum population is dependent on agriculture that's why this sector dominates.
- D) As income level rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services.
- E) Over the past decade certain new services such as those based on IT and communication have important and essential.

Options are:

- a) A B C D
- b) ABDE
- c) BCDE
- d) ABCE

There are 2 statements Assertions (A) and Reason(R) and codes. Students have to select one of the codes marked as A.B.C.AND D

CODES: A(ASSERTION) R(REASON)

- 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

Q19) **ASSERTION:** Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively their writing provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

REASON: They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality.

Q20) **ASSERTION:** Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

REASON: The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans

SECTION B

Q21) Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India In the late 19th century. Support your answer with 2 examples. 2

Q22) Analyze the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful? 2

OR

Banks are efficient medium of exchange .Justify

Q23) 'Irrigated agriculture is the largest consumer of water'. Mention any two steps to be taken to revolutionize agriculture and conserve our groundwater resources. 1+1=2

- 24) Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Evaluate the statement with the help of relevant arguments. 2

SECTION C

- Q25) How did the small pox prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the modern phase 3

- Q26) Post World War 1, there was negative implication on the economic and political situation in India? Justify 3

OR

Congress was reluctant to allow women into the politics of the country during the National Movement in India ?

- Q27) Rahul works in the mining industry. He got injured several times during work.

In this context, mention any three kinds of hazards faced in the mining industry. 1+1+1=3

- Q28) What is Globalization? What are the initiative of India in the G20 summit in the era of globalization? 1+2=3

- Q 29) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Support your answer with 3 examples. 3

OR

How can you classify parties like BJP and Congress as National Political Parties

And parties like Janata Dal as a State party?

SECTION D

- Q30) (a) Discuss any two ways through which NTPC has contributed towards the

preservation of the natural environment. 1+1=2

(b) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Justify the statement with any three examples. 1+1+1=3

OR

(a) Explain how excessive loud noise is harmful to human beings. How can we reduce the noise pollution? (Two points for each part) 1+1=2

(b) Every litre of wastewater discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater. How can the industrial pollution of freshwater be reduced? (Any Three points) 1+1+1=3

Q31) Discuss the role of the print in 19th century India in shaping religious reforms, public debates and the new ideas which emerged due to clashes of opinions. 5

OR

“ Silk routes are a good example of premodern trade and cultural links between the distant parts of the world “. Explain with examples.

Q32) “Political parties are bedrock of electoral democracy, but in India political parties undermines the spirit of cleanliness in electoral system”

a) How has the E.C intervened to reform the political parties? 3

b) Suggest 2 reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their function well? 2

OR

Explain how the federal experiment has been successful in matters of power sharing methods in India?

Q33) Self- help groups eliminate poverty and empowers women .Substantiate with suitable examples. 5

OR

Rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing. Give reasons?

SECTION E

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Q34) Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different. But is there something that we can expect from every democracy, just because it is democracy? Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals. Let us examine some of the things we can reasonably expect from democracy and examine the record of democracy. There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, 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.

Q34.1) What helps in promoting transparency in the governance? 1

Q34.2) Democratic government are legitimate Government? Justify? 1

Q34.3) How does a democratic government enhance equality and reduce poverty?
Support your answer with 2 examples. 2

Q35) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Haban comes to Guwahati with his father from a remote village. He sees people getting into strange house-like objects which move along the road. He also sees a “kitchen” dragging a number of houses along with it. He is amazed and asked his father “Why don’t our houses move like the one we saw in Guwahati, Ba?” Ba replies, “These are not houses, they are buses and trains. Unlike our houses, these are not made of bricks and stones, metal like iron and aluminium are used in making these. They do not move on their own. They are driven by an engine which needs energy to work.”

Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite. Most toothpaste are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.

Q35.1) ‘Most toothpastes are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase’. How are minerals defined? 1

Q35.2) Differentiate between Geographers and Geologists. 0.5+0.5=1

Q35.3) State the occurrence of minerals in igneous and metamorphic rock. 1+1=2

Q36) Caste Hindu and Dalit leaders saw the Poona Pact reached on 24 September 1932 between Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and afterwards endorsed by the British colonial government as a resolution to the prolonged debate around the issue of Dalit representation in legislative assemblies. However, the contentious issue of using separate or joint electorates as competing methods for electing Dalits to different representative institutions in British India persisted as a subject of controversy until India achieved independence. Ambedkar advocated for eliminating the joint electorate system for Dalits established by the Poona Pact. Instead, he proposed

implementing a separate electorate system to protect the Dalit community. According to Ambedkar, in a joint electorate system, the representative of the Dalit community would serve as a nominal representative rather than as a person who truly represented them because a Dalit candidate who did not conform to the interests of the caste Hindu community and act as a tool to further their agenda would face significant challenges in being elected since caste Hindu voters, who typically constituted a majority, held considerable influence in the electoral process, while Dalit voters, who were generally in the minority, had limited political leverage. Ambedkar expressed concerns about the voting power imbalance between Dalits and caste Hindus, which he anticipated would persist even with the implementation of adult suffrage. As a result, he saw implementing a separate electorate system as the only means to ensure genuine representation for the Dalit community. A separate electorate referred to an electoral system in which only Dalit voters would be eligible to participate in electing a representative from the Dalit community to the legislative assemblies. Thus, Ambedkar advocated for establishing a separate electorate system whereby Dalits would have the ability to elect a representative whom they completely trusted and who would possess the autonomy to advocate for the rights of Dalits inside legislative assemblies.

Q36.1) How did the Dalit leaders look for a political solution for their community during the Civil- Disobedience Movement ? 1

Q36.2) Why did Congress ignore the demands of the Dalits? 1

Q36.3) What was Gandhi's view on separate electorate and how was this problem resolved? 2

SECTION F

Q37a) On a political map of India mark any 2 places: 1x2=2

- A) Place where there was peasant Satyagraha who were affected by crop failure and epidemic
- B) Place where Congress Session in December 1920 took place.
- C) Place where innocent people who had come to enjoy Baishaki were killed.

Q37 b) On the same political map of India mark any three of the following: 1x3=3

- i. Name the coal mine located at Tamil Nadu
- ii. Name the dam built on the river Chenab.
- iii. Name the largest natural seaport located in Andhra Pradesh.
- iv. Mention the state where Noida Software Technology Park is located.
