



Class : X
Sub : Social Science

Time : 3 Hrs
F.M. : 80

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 – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. 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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Identify the correct option that describes the pact given below. 1
 - (i) Mahatma Gandhi entered into a pact on 5 March 1931.
 - (ii) Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.Options :
 - (a) Gandhi-Mountbatten Pact
 - (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (c) Gandhi-Victoria Pact
 - (d) Gandhi-Churchill Pact
2. Which one of the following arguments is not in favour of multi-purpose river projects? 1
 - (a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
 - (b) By regulating water flow, Multi-purpose projects help to control floods.
 - (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
 - (d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.
3. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. 1

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76 %	54 %
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90 %	87 %
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85 %	82 %

How much percentage of boys are not attending school?

- (a) 15%
- (b) 61%

- (c) 69%
- (d) 18%

4. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1
- (a) Joint forest management
 - (b) Chipko Movement
 - (c) Beej Bachao Andolan
 - (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
5. 'Checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following arrangements? 1
- (a) Power sharing among different social groups
 - (b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government
 - (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government
 - (d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments
6. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information. 1
- (i) Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments.
 - (ii) It is called as a third tier of the Government.
 - (iii) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Federal system
 - (b) Unitary Federal system
 - (c) Decentralised system
 - (d) Unitary system
7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
- Assertion (A): Democratic Governments take more time to reach a decision.
- Reason(R): Democratic government has to follow procedures.
- (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
8. Double coincidence of wants means _____. 1
- (a) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person also wishes to sell.
 - (b) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy
 - (c) What a person desires to buy is exactly what the other person also wishes to buy.
 - (d) What a person buy is exactly what he desires.
9. Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka. 1
- (a) North and South
 - (b) North and East
 - (c) East and West
 - (d) South and East
10. Observe the image and answer the question that follows. 1



Who is represented as a postman in the given image?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Guiseppe Mazzini
- (c) Guiseppe Garibaldi
- (d) Napoleon Bonaparte

11. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation?

1

- (a) Access to New Markets
- (b) Access to New Talent
- (c) International Recruitment
- (d) Disproportionate Growth

12. Democracy is considered as a better form of government because –

1

- (a) It ensures economic development
- (b) It guarantees economic equality
- (c) It provides a method to resolve conflict
- (d) Option A and B

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order.

1

- (i) General Dyer opened fire in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
- (ii) Forced recruitment carried out by the British government during the first world war.
- (iii) At the Congress session at Nagpur, the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

- (c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

14. None of the workers in XYZ get any paid leave in the year. On the basis of the given situation, find out the correct option. 1

- (a) Workers are employed in the organised sector.
(b) Workers are engaged in the unorganised sector.
(c) Workers are employed in the joint sector.
(d) Workers are employed in the public sector.

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

Statement I: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.

Statement II: The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
(b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct.
(c) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect.
(d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below – 1

- develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- is low in humus content
- found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Options:

- (a) Forest soil
(b) Yellow soil
(c) Black soil
(d) Laterite soil

17. Which among the following is not a component of a political party? 1

- (a) The leaders
(b) The active members
(c) The voters
(d) The followers

18. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)? 1

- (a) Improvement in science, information and technology
(b) Improvement in health, education and income
(c) Improvement in information and communication
(d) Improvement in investment, finance and technology

19. Consider the following statements on parties. 1

- A. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties.
B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
C. Parties do not play role in making laws for a country.
D. Parties provide people access to government machinery.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C

- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, B and D
- (d) A, C and D

20. Which of the following statements is not correct? 1
- (a) Members of a co-operative pool their resources.
 - (b) In rural areas, the major source of cheap credit is co-operative societies.
 - (c) There are several types of co-operatives such as farmer co-operatives etc.
 - (d) Co-operative societies work under the local self-government.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. "Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies. Yet, they dealt with the question of power sharing differently". Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 2
22. How did dependency on potatoes kill the poorest peasants of Ireland? 2
23. Specify the geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane. 2
24. Distinguish between unitary and federal systems of government. 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture. 3
26. (A); The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues : wages, safety and health. Explain with examples. 3
- OR (B): Describe certain activities of public interest on which the government has to focus on priority basis.
27. Examine the importance of manufacturing industries for the Indian economy. 3
28. 'There is support for the idea of democracy in South Asia.' Support the statement with examples. 3
29. "There are several things needed by the society as a whole". In the light of this statement, explain the importance of the public sector. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTION (5X4=20)

30. (A): "The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. 5
- OR (B): How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
31. (A): Evaluate the work of Otto Von Bismarck as an administrator who unified Germany. 5
- OR (B): What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?.
32. Describe the distinctive role of political parties in a democracy. 5
33. (A): Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? 5

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.

1. Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people? 1
2. Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India? 1
3. Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930). 2

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions

Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

1. "Dams are built not just for irrigation", Explain. 1
2. Hirakud Dam is built on which river? 1
3. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'? 2

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2020.

1. What do you mean by the term, "Per Capita Income"? 2
2. Write two indicators which have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. 2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. 37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them

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

2

A. A place where Indian National Congress Session held in 1927.

B. The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

37b. On the same outline map of India, locate and label **Any THREE** of the following :

3

(a) Paradwip Major Sea Port

(b) Noida Software Technology Park

(c) Bhakra Nangal Dam

(d) Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant

