

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 10

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Section A - From Questions no. 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 Question no. 25 to 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (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.
- (x) Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION – A
MCQs (1 × 20 = 20)

1. The given image is the caricature of Otto von Bismarck. What does this say about his relationship with elected deputies of the Parliament?

- (a) It depicts the democratic process of parliament.
- (b) It depicts the hand of Bismarck.
- (c) It depicts that he did not control the parliament.
- (d) It depicts dominance of Bismarck over deputies.



2. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (a) Industrialists were close to the Congress.
- (b) British offered them good salaries.
- (c) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods.
- (d) Growth of Socialism.

3. Which was the first continent, to introduce some of our common foods like potatoes, soya, chillies, tomato, etc.?

- (a) Africa
- (b) Oceania
- (c) Europe
- (d) Asia

4. 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)	Rashsundari Debi	(i)	Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
(B)	Sudarshan Chakra	(ii)	Kesari
(C)	Kashibaba	(iii)	Amar Jiban
(D)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	(iv)	Sacchi Kavitaen

- (a) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
- (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (d) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)

5. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Statement I: Soil is one of the most important renewable natural resources.

Statement II: Various factors like change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers etc contribute to the formation of soil.

- (a) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
- (d) Both statements I and II are correct.

6. Unclassed forests are mainly found in

- (a) All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat
- (b) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Mangrove forest

7. Which of the following statements is correct about sugarcane crop?

- (a) It grows well in hot climate with a temperature of 30°C.
- (b) The major sugarcane producing states are Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.
- (c) It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop, grows well in hot and humid climate.
- (d) India is the largest producer of sugarcane.

8. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing.

Identify which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer, using the codes given below.

- (i) Decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
- (ii) Delays decision making process
- (iii) Increases instability
- (iv) Promotes people's participation in government
- (v) Accommodates diversities.

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

(b) (i), (ii) and (v) only

(c) (i), (iv) and (v) only

(d) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only

9. Read the given passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate option.

Since the United State is a (i) type of federation, all the constituent states have equal powers and states are (ii) vis-a-vis the Federal government. "But India is a (iii) type of federation and some states have more power than others. In India, the (iv) government has more powers.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a) Holding together	Weak	Coming together	State
(b) Coming together	Strong	Holding together	Central
(c) Coming together	Strong	Holding together	State
(d) Coming together	Weak	Holding together	Central

10. When we speak of gender division in the society, we usually refer to

(a) biological difference between men and women

(b) unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

(c) unequal child sex ratio

(d) absence of voting rights for women in democracy.

11. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of the Government?

(a) Legislature

(b) Bureaucracy

(c) Executive

(d) Judiciary

12. Which among the following elections is party based?

(i) Lok Sabha election

(ii) Vidhan Sabha election

(iii) Panchayat election

(iv) Rajya Sabha election

- (a) (i) only (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(c) (i) and (iii) only (d) None of these

13. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracy?

- (a) They have formal constitution. (b) They hold regular election.
(c) They have political parties. (d) All of these

14. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?

- (a) Efficiency (b) Effectiveness
(c) Transparency (d) Economic growth

15. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Category of person)		Column II (Developmental goals/Aspirations)	
(A)	Landless rural labourers	(i)	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(B)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii)	Regular job and high wages to increase income
(C)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii)	More days of work and better wages
(D)	A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv)	Assured a higher support prices for their crops

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (c) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (d) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfill these 100 days of employment, the government would have to

- (a) pay the compensation in lieu of these days
(b) provide another scheme for the same
(c) pay at least 20% allowance
(d) provide health care as compensation.

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer and the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debit will

- (a) Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.
- (b) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less.
- (c) Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment.
- (d) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour.

18. Two statements are given below as Assertion and Reason. Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The terms of credit are same for all the credit arrangements.

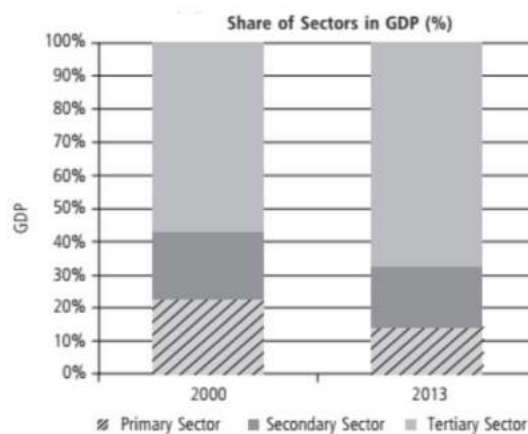
Reason (R): The term of credit depends upon the nature of the lender and the borrower.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

19. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for I.T. Industry?

- (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
- (b) Oil India Limited
- (c) Steel Authority of India Limited
- (d) Business Process Outsourcing

20. Which sector has grown the most in fourty years?



- (a) Primary sector
(b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector
(d) All the sectors

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 × 4 = 8)

21. What example is set by Gendathur Village?
22. (A) Write short note on Erasmus's idea of the printed book.

OR

- (B) How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.
23. Explain any two advantages of decentralisation of power.
24. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain.

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)

25. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.
26. (A) Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

OR

(B) What is sustainable development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

27. Differentiate between, "Coming together federations and Holding together federations" with examples.

28. What is commercial farming? Give example.

29. In given table shows, an average dictorial regions have had a slightly better record of economic growth during 1950 to 2000. Analyse the table provided and answer the following questions.

Type of regimes and countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countreis under democracy	4.28

(a) What was the economic growth rate that was registered by poor countries under democracy during 1950 to 2000?

(b) Which regimes had a slightly, better record of economic growth? States with reasons.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)

30. (A) "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement.

OR

(B) Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

31. (A) Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

OR

(B) 'Energy saved is energy produced. Assess the statement.

32. (A) "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

(B) What do you mean by the lack of internal democracy?

33. (A) "Different people have different goals of development". Explain the statement.

OR

(B) What is an average income? What is its importance? Mention its limitations related to development.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views. Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?

Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association.

(i) How were liberty and equality for women to be defined by Carl Welcker?

(ii) Who was Carl Welcker? Explain his view for men.

35. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions : In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as; chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works. While spinning continues to be

centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, powerloom and in mills.

- (i) Which group of states has the largest number of cotton textile centres ?
- (ii) How is cotton industry interlinked with agriculture?
- (iii) Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting in large quantities?

36. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

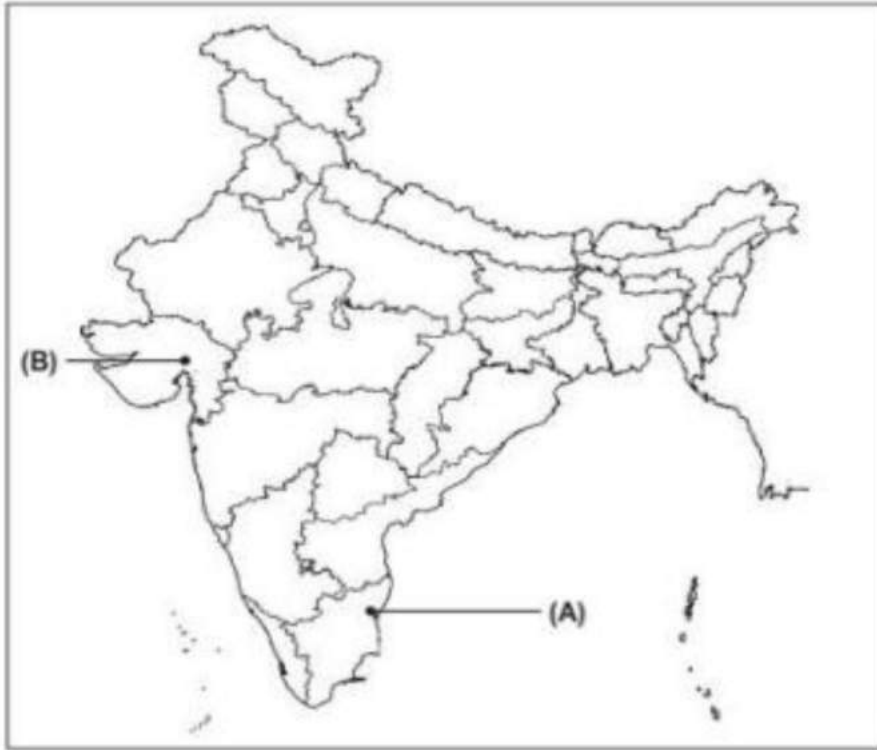
A House Loan Megha has taken a loan of ₹5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan.

SECTION F

MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (I) The place where the council elections were not boycotted in early 1921.
- (II) The place where Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.
- (b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India:
 - (i) An International Airport in Mumbai
 - (ii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal
 - (iii) Tehri - Dam
 - (iv) Kaiga - Nuclear Power Plant



SOLUTIONS

1. (d): It depicts dominance of Bismarck over deputies.
2. (a): Industrialists were close to the Congress
3. (c): Europe
4. (a): (A) (iii), (B) – (iv), C – (i), (D)-(ii)
5. (d): Both statements I and II are correct.
6. (a): All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat.
7. (c): The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. and Brazil is the largest sugarcane producing country in the world. Sugarcane requires hot and humid climate with average temperature of 21° C to 27° C.
8. (c): (i), (iv), and (v) are correct. Power sharing is good, because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict, promotes people's participation in government and accommodates diversities among people.
9. (b): (i) Coming together, (ii) Strong, (iii) Holding together, (iv) Central
10. (b): Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.
11. (b): Bureaucracy
12. (b): Parties do not contest in the Panchayat elections.
13. (d): All of these
14. (c): Transparency
15. (b): (A) (iii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (i), (D) - (ii)

16. (a): If government is unable to fulfill these 100 days of an employment, they would have to pay the compensation in lieu of these days.

17. (a): Increase-because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.

18. (d): A is incorrect but R is correct. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another.

19. (d): Business Process Outsourcing

20. (c) Tertiary sector

21. The Gendathur is a backward remote village in Karnataka, that has set a unique example of rainwater harvesting by installing rooftop rainwater harvesting systems for its water needs. Each of 200 households collects and uses total 1,00,000 litres of water annually.

22. (A) Erasmus was the Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer. He criticised the printing of books. He thought that most of the books were stupid, ignorant, raving, irreligious and seditious. According to him, such books devalue the valuable books.

OR

(B) The Imperial state in China for a long time was the major producer of printed material. China had a large bureaucracy. The Chinese civil services examinations required the use of large number of text books for its preparation in the recruitment process. Thus, large number of books and other study materials were printed under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. From the 16th century, the number of examination candidates went up and thus, the volume of print also increased. Thus, printing of books started rapidly all over the nation.

23. Advantages of decentralisation of power are as follows:

(i) Sharing of power between centre, states and local government reduces conflict.

(ii) Large number of problems and issues can be best settled at local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

24. Demand deposits have the essential features of money which are as follows:

(i) People deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name.

(ii) Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.

(iii) In this way, the money of the people is safe and can be withdrawn anytime.

25. As per the Napoleonic code:

- (i) All the privileges based on birth were dismissed and equality before law was established.
- (ii) Granted right to property to the French citizens and simplified administration, making it more efficient.
- (iii) Improved transportation and business travel and freed peasantry by abolishing serfdom/feudalism.
- (iv) Weights and measures were standardised.

26. (A) The following are the differences between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

S.No.	Human Development Report	World Development Report
(i)	This notion of development implies good and quality life.	It stresses on rise in per capita income and growth in the economy.

(ii)	Its parameters are good education, health facilities and standard of living.	It takes into account quantitative aspect of development.
(iii)	It includes literacy rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate etc. to determine the status of development of a particular area, region or country.	It includes GDP, national income and per capita income.

OR

(B) Sustainable development refers to the development without hampering the needs of the future generations. It is a concept of durable development carried out by limiting the needs of the present so that the future generations may enjoy the benefits of nature of the fullest.

The two ways in which the resources can be used judiciously are as follows:

- (a) Stress on developing techniques for the economical extraction of resources.
- (b) Use of alternative sources of resources.
- (c) Effective steps to recycle used resources.
- (d) Using the least number of non-renewable resources.
- (e) Limiting waste material and energy at production level.

27. Coming together federations: This type of federation exists in the USA, Switzerland and Australia. Independent states came together on their own to form a bigger unit so that they could increase their security; while maintaining their sovereignty. In this type of federation, the constituent states have equal power and are stronger vis-à-vis the central government.

Holding together federation: This type of federation exists in India, Spain, Belgium, etc. In this case, power is shared among various social groups to accommodate a huge diversity. In this type of federation, the central government is more powerful than the state

government. Different constituents of the federation may have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers, as in the case of some union territories.

28. In commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. The main characteristic of this farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs and HYV seeds. Examples: tea, coffee, etc.

29. (a) 4.28% of growth rate was registered by poor countries under democracy.

(b) If we consider all regimes, dictatorship has slightly higher rate of economics growth. Because this type of government takes quick decisions and actions, without considering the dignity of the individual. It unitarily implements the schemes/policies which results in economic growth.

30. (A) Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Nationalism captured people's imagination through variety of cultural processes. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped in promoting nationalism. Literature and popular prints also arise national feelings. Reinterpretation of history and the celebration of regional festival were means of creating a feeling of nationalism. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more aware of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

OR

(B) (i) Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating wide ranging eleven demands.

(ii) All classes of the Indian society were identified with the broad ranging demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

(iii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

(iv) In the Dandi march, the volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day.

Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped and he told them what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

(v) On 6 April, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in Non cooperation, but also to break colonial laws. Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of the country, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government

salt factories. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws.

31. (A) The various reasons for conservation of minerals are:

- (i) The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
- (ii) The process of mineral formation is slow.
- (iii) They are non-renewable resources

Methods to conserve:

- (i) Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ore at a low cost.
- (iii) Recycling of minerals must be practiced.
- (iv) Use of alternative renewable substitutes.

OR

(B) Saved energy is produced energy. We cannot continue to produce resources which are non-renewable. The world's storage of fossil fuels are gradually exhausting by human consumption. To conserve energy we can take following steps:

- (i) Electronic devices and electrical appliances must be switched off when not in use.
- (ii) We should develop a mindset to use public transportation system instead of personal vehicles.
- (iii) We should use power saving devices and install solar panels to generate electricity.

32. (A) All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. This statement can be described on the following grounds:

- (i) Lack of internal democracy: Power often concentrates in the hands of one or few leaders at the top of a party. Since parties are not usually involved in keeping track of regular activities, ordinary citizens who are members of the party, do not get much information of what is actually happening.
- (ii) Dynastic succession: Moreover, the top positions in many parties are controlled by members of one family who tend to favour people close to them or their family members in giving positions of power. This tendency is harmful to the functioning of parties as well as the democracy.
- (iii) The role of money and muscle power : Since the main aim of the parties is to win elections, they often use short-cuts in doing so. For example – they nominate candidates who have or can raise lots of money or they may support criminals

who can easily win the elections.

(iv) Lack of meaningful choices: The decline in the ideological difference between parties in recent times does not offer a meaningful choice to the voters as there is not much difference in the policies and programmes of the various political parties.

OR

(B) Lack of internal democracy within the party means that the power within the party is generally concentrated in the hands of one or two leaders. Even they do not conduct regular elections of office bearers and they do not keep membership registers. Ordinary members are unable to get any information of inside matters of the party and members are generally dissatisfied with central leadership. It is very difficult for ordinary members to convey their views to central leadership on any particular issue. They have to accept the decisions taken by central leaders. So there is lack of internal democracy within the parties.

33. (A) Different people can have different developmental goals. People have different developmental goals because people come from different background. Sometimes, these goals may be conflicting. Different people have different dreams and aspirations. People set their goals according to the changing circumstances and the prevailing situation. People may change the goal with the change in situation which could be contradictory to previous goal. For example: A person willing to do higher education will change his goal for employment because of weak economic situation of the family.

OR

(B) Average income is the total income of a nation (GDP) divided by its population, also called per capita income. The World Bank classifies countries as developed, under developed or developing using per capita income. Limitations of calculating per capita income are:

- (i) A rise in per capita income can be due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output, it is not a reliable index of economic development.
- (ii) It excludes all non-marketed goods and services, even though they may be important for human happiness and better quality of life.
- (iii) Rise in per capita income may be due to use of modern capital intensive technology in production which may be labour displacing in nature thus adversely affecting the poor masses.
- (iv) Contribution of commodity to economic welfare may be higher than its money value

e.g., money value of salt, needle, thread, etc. included in national income is lower than their contribution to economic welfare.

34. (i) The liberal politician Carl Welcker had view that a woman is weak, dependent, timid and requires the protection of man and her sphere is the home where she keeps children and does household duties such as cooking, washing and cleaning, etc.

(ii) Carl Welcker was a liberal politician of the Frankfurt parliament. In his opinion men are the stronger, bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, and meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence etc.

35. (i) Gujarat and Maharashtra have the largest number of cotton textile centres.

(ii) Cotton industry has close links with agriculture as it gets raw materials from agriculture.

(iii) India exports yarn in large quantities because our weaving sector cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country. If home weaving sector is developed it could earn much benefits through proper utilisation of cotton yarn.

36. (i) Formal source

(ii) Terms of credit given in the source are

Document required - Salary slip and employment record.

Interest rate - 2% per annum

Mode of repayment - Monthly Instalment

Collateral - New house papers

37. (a) and (b)

