

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 1

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. In which of the following places, French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty?

(i) Brussels

(ii) Milan

(iii) Warsaw

(iv) Mainz

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

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

(b) (i), (iii) and (iv) only

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

2. Some information is given regarding this picture. Read this carefully and choose the correct option.



(i) It was a peaceful demonstration which turned into a violent-clash with police.

(ii) Due to this incident, Gandhiji had called-off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(iii) It happened at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur).

(iv) it took place at Kanpur in December 1923.

(a) (i) and (ii) only

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

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. Arrange the following incident in chronological order and choose the correct option.

- (i) Called-Off Non-Cooperation Movement
- (ii) Congress Session at Nagpur
- (iii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore session
- (iv) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (a) iiiiii → iv
- (b) iiiiii → iv
- (c) iiiii → iv
- (d) ivi → iii → ii

4. 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' book was based on

- (a) caste and class exploitation
- (b) women's education
- (c) injustices of caste system
- (d) none of these.

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Human beings are also components of resources.

Reason (R): Resources are free gift of nature.

- (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.

7. _____ is one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world which was launched in _____

- (a) Project Tiger, 1970
- (b) Project Cheetah, 1972
- (c) Project Tiger, 1973
- (d) Project Tiger, 1971

8. The signed document which is submitted to an officer regarding one's personal information is called a/an

- (a) Affidavit
- (b) Declaration
- (c) Agreement

(d) Appeal

9. Which among the following are the key features of federalism?

- (i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
 - (ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction.
 - (iii) The Jurisdiction of the respective levels of governments are not specified in the constitution.
 - (iv) The fundamental provisions of constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
 - (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
 - (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

10. Which of the following statements is correct about the National development.

Statement (i): National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens.

Statement(ii): Standard of living of citizens depends upon only the literacy rate and per capita income.

Statement(iii): It is not always true that countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.

Statement (iv): Per capita income criteria takes into account only the economic aspect of life.

- (a) Statements (i) and (ii) are right.
- (b) Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are right.
- (c) Statement (iii) is right.
- (d) Only statement (iv) is right.

11. Which of the following is a true reaction to the language policy followed in India?

- (a) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of our language.
- (b) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- (c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.
- (d) It leads to the disintegration of the country.

12. Gender in social expectations and stereotypes, refers to

- (a) biological differences between men and women
- (b) unequal role organised by society to men and women
- (c) unequal child sex ratio
- (d) absence of voting right for women in democracy.

13. Which among the following elections is non-party based?

- (a) Lok Sabha election
- (b) Vidhan Sabha election
- (c) Panchayat election
- (d) Rajya Sabha election

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

Statement I: Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual

Statement II: Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

- (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.

15. Fill in the blank with appropriate option.

Underemployment occurs when people _____

- (a) do not want to work
- (b) are working in a lazy manner
- (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing

16. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- (a) Horizontal division of power among different entities.
- (b) Vertical division among different social groups.
- (c) Division of power between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (d) Sharing of power among political parties.

17. SHGs(Self Help Groups) help borrowers

- (a) to get timely loans
- (b) to get loans at reasonable rate

- (c) by providing a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues
- (d) All of these

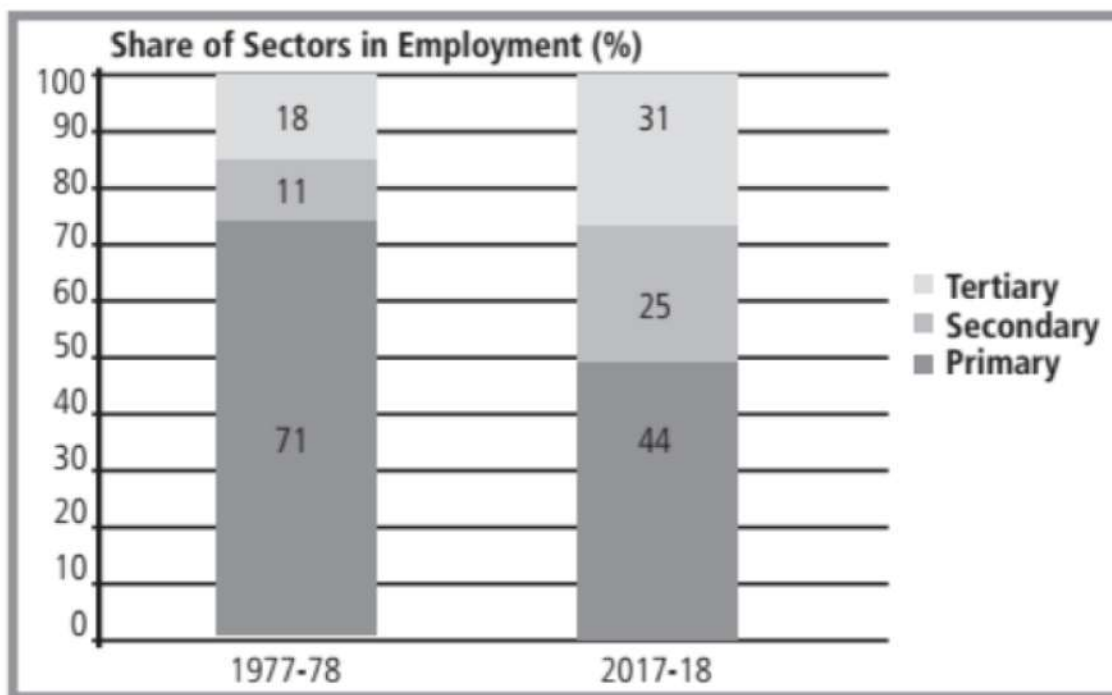
18. Which one of the following is an informal source of credit?

- (a) Traders
- (b) Cooperative societies
- (c) Money-lenders
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

19. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in

- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
- (c) goods, investments and people between countries.
- (d) goods, property and technology between countries.

20. Answer the question from the following graph.



What percentage of India's people are engaged in primary sector in 1977-78.

- (a) 71%
- (b) 80%
- (c) 63%
- (d) 83%

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)

21. Differentiate between anthracite and bituminous coal on the basis of quality.

22. (A) The division within the Catholic Church was brought about by print revolution. Discuss.

OR

(B) What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?

23. Why the representation of women in Indian parliament is still low as compared to the European countries?

24. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)

25. How did the British Government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857?

26. (A) Compare the role of formal source and informal source of loans.

OR

(B) Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of argument explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

27. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments.

28. Distinguish between thermal power and hydel power.

29. What do these newspaper clippings have to say about efforts of decentralisation in India?



SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)

30. (A) Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe?

OR

(B) "The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends." Examine the statement.

31. (A) Which minerals are used to obtain nuclear energy? Name some of the nuclear power stations of India.

OR

(B) 'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

32. (A) How are the challenges to democracy linked to the possibility of political reform? Explain.

OR

(B) "Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy". Justify the statement with an example?

33. (A) Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?

OR

(B) How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

(i) What kind of conservative regimes were set up in 1815?

(ii) In which place representatives of European Power met?

(iii) In your opinion, what were the beliefs and thinking of conservation?

35. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies

were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation. Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.

- (i) What is a necessary condition for the development of any region?
- (ii) What helped the colonial countries to exploit resources of their colonies?
- (iii) Why are some resource rich regions included in economically backward regions?

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Exhaustion of Natural Resources Look at the following data for crude oil:

Region/country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

The table above gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years for the world. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- (i) Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.
- (ii) India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?

SECTION F

MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

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

the lines marked near them.

(I) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(II) The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

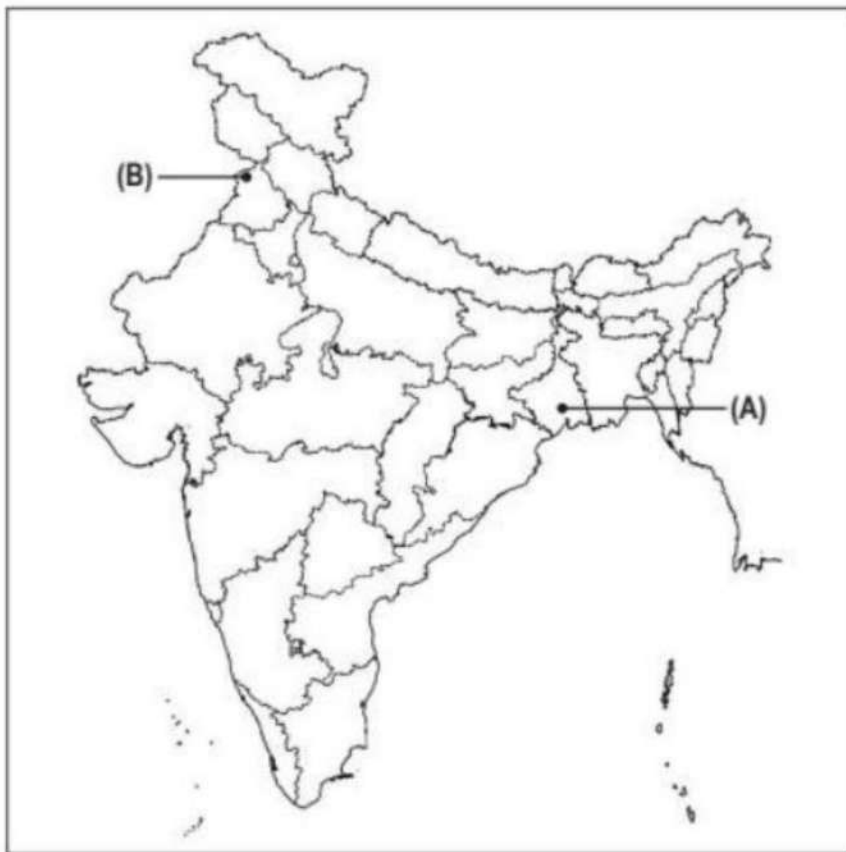
(i) Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Noida - Software Technology Park

(iv) Paradwip - Sea Port

(v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam



SOLUTIONS

1. (d): (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
2. (b): (i), (ii) and (iii) only
3. (b): ii-i-iii- iv Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920 Calling off NonCooperation Movement, February 1922 Demand of Purna Swaraj, Lahore session, December 1929 Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 5 March 1931.
4. (a): Caste and class exploitation
5. (c): Resources are not free gifts of nature.
6. (c): Inundation channels are used in the flood plains of West Bengal.
7. (c): Project Tiger, 1973
8. (a): Affidavit
9. (b): The jurisdiction of the respective levels of government is specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
10. (b): Statement (i), (iii) and (iv) are right.
11. (b): The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
12. (b): Unequal role organised by society to men and women.
13. (c) Parties do not contest in the Panchayat elections.
14. (d): Both (i) and (ii) are correct
15. (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing.
16. (c): Division of power between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
17. (d): All of these
18. (d): Both (a) and (c)
19. (b): Goods, services and investments between countries.
20. (a): 71%

21.

	Basis of Difference	Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal
(i)	Quality	This is the highest quality hard coal.	This is comparatively low grade in quality.
(ii)	Carbon content	It causes less pollution as compared to bituminous, as it has high carbon.	It causes high pollution compare to anthracite, as it has less carbon.
(iii)	Availability	In India, it is available in small quantity.	In India, it is available in abundance.

22. Religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 these criticising Roman Catholic Church which challenged the Church to debate its ideas. His writings were reproduced in vast numbers and were read widely which led to the division within the church and began the Protestant Reformation.

OR

(i) The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the vernacular newspapers were assertively nationalist. They openly criticised and debated the government policies.

(ii) The Act empowered the government to censor reports and editorials.

(iii) The government kept a regular tract of vernacular newspapers so if a report was judged seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored, appropriate actions were taken.

23. The representation of women in the Indian parliament is still low because there are no legally imposed quotas or reservation policies at the central level. Other social issues such as low literacy level, patriarchy, also are the causes of minimal representation of women in parliament.

24. When we deposit money in the bank we get an interest on it. However, the bank uses that money to give loan to people. The bank charges an interest on the loan at a higher rate than what is paid to the depositors as interest. The difference between the charges from the borrowers and the interest paid to the depositors is their main source of income. That is how the banks earn money from the deposits.

25. The attitude towards press changed after the revolt of 1857. Enraged English officials clamped down the Indian press because of their nationalists activities.

(i) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed and provided the government extensive rights to censor reports.

(ii) The government kept regular track of the Vernacular newspaper, when a report was judged as seditious the newspaper was warned, the press was liable to be seized and machinery could be confiscated.

26. (A) Differences between formal and informal sources of loans:

S.No.	Formal Sources of Loans	Informal Sources of Loans
(i)	These types of loans charge reasonable rates of interest.	These types of loans charge very high rates of interest.
(ii)	These sources are supervised by RBI.	These sources are not supervised by any authority.
(iii)	These include banks, cooperatives etc.	These include relatives, money lender, friends etc.
(iv)	These sources need collateral.	These sources do not need any collateral.

OR

(B) Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source.

Because:

(i) Getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.

(ii) Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Dhananjay will be able to arrange collateral for loan.

(iii) He has financial literacy which will help him to approach formed lenders and understand the loan application process.

27. (i) Assertion of social diversity in a democracy is healthy and normal, as each social class expresses its feelings and thoughts.

(ii) It creates a spark in other social classes, to express their aspirations and demands.

(iii) This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and attract the attention of the government action.

28.

S.No.	Thermal power	Hydel power
(i)	The electricity generated by coal, petroleum and natural gas is called thermal power.	The electricity generated by running water is called hydel power.
(ii)	It is expensive.	It is comparatively cheap.
(iii)	It is a limited resource.	It is an unlimited resource.
(iv)	It creates problems of atmospheric pollution.	It is pollution free.

29. These newspaper clippings are related to Panchayati Raj System. All the seats in panchayats are filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituents in the panchayat area.

Panchayats are meant for the decentralisation of power. One of the clippings shows that a large number of women are elected to panchayats, justice had been made easily accessible to villagers. They also reflect that panchayats get direct funding from the central government.

30. (A) Conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth are:

- (i) The absence of freedom of markets.
- (ii) State imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
- (iii) Time consuming calculation resulting from difference in currency, weight and measurement.
- (iv) The first half of the 19th century had low population growth.
- (v) Small producers faced stiff competition from import of cheap machine-made goods.
- (vi) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues.

OR

(B) Sentiment of Nationalism in the last half of the 19th century are: groups became increasingly

- (i) Nationalist intolerant, which led to war.
- (ii) Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.
- (iii) Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.
- (iv) Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman empire made this region very explosive.
- (v) One by one, European nationalists broke away from its control and declared independence.
- (vi) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.
- (vii) As the different, slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

31. (A) The minerals which are used to obtain nuclear energy are uranium and thorium.

- (i) Naraura Nuclear Power Station, Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Station, Gujarat
- (iii) Tarapur Nuclear Power Station, Maharashtra
- (iv) Kaiga Nuclear Power Station, Karnataka
- (v) Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Station, Rajasthan
- (vi) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station, Tamil Nadu

OR

(B) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. The strategy of economic development that India adopted since independence required increasing amount of energy consumption. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms

has been rising. To take care for sustainable path of development various measures that need to be adopted are as follows:

- (i) We need to increase the use of renewable energy resources like solar, wind power, biogas, tidal energy and geothermal energy. This will decrease the dependence on non-renewable resources.
- (ii) We have to adopt a cautious approach for judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as a concerned citizen we can use public transport system in place of individual vehicle.
- (iii) Another measure that needs to be adopted is promotion of energy conservation.

32. (A) Challenges to democracy are linked to the possibility of political reform in the following ways:

- (i) Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices.
- (ii) Democratic reforms are to be carried out by political party activists, movements and politically conscious citizens.
- (iii) Ordinary citizens too participate in political affairs.
- (iv) Democratic movements, citizens, organisations and media can play an important role in establishing democracy and thereby reforming politics.
- (v) Laws to empower citizens like RTI should be made accessible; so that parties, their functioning and above all democracy can be reformed from time to time.

OR

(B) Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. This statement can be explained by giving the following arguments:

- (i) Democratic reforms need to be carried out mainly by political activities, political parties, movement groups and politically conscious citizens.
- (ii) Any legal change must produce positive effects of politics. But sometimes the result may be counter productive. For example many states have banned people from contesting elections who have more than two children. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor and women, though it was not an intention.
- (iii) Laws that seek to ban something needed not be always successful.
- (iv) Laws that give initiative to the political acts have more possibilities of surviving.
- (v) Laws that empower people and carry out democratic reforms are best. For example, RTI Act.
- (vi) At a larger scale, it can initiate a corruption free society.

33. (A) In most developed countries, the economy had evolved step by step. Growth in the primary sector was followed by the growth in the secondary sector which gave rise to growth of the tertiary sector. The employment generation also kept pace with changes in different sectors. In India the growth of the primary sector was not followed by the adequate growth of the secondary sector that is industrialisation. Further our manufacturing sector operated in a protected economy and thus it was not globally competitive. In the sixties and seventies while we admired Japanese and German goods our industrialists never aspired to produce such goods. Thus the secondary sector did not grow as much as it should have. In the eighties, the tertiary sector particularly based on the information technology took the lead. But employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace to the needs of our growing population. Even today a larger number of people depend on the primary sector for employment compared to the other two sectors.

OR

(B) The three sectors of economy, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent in the following ways.

(a) Exploitation of the natural resources for the production of consumer goods is possible only through different activities like extraction (primary), production (secondary) and retail (tertiary).

(b) It is through primary activities that secondary and tertiary activities came into being.

(c) Secondary sector requires raw material from the primary sector and services like finance, transportation and information from the tertiary sector.

(d) Secondary sector produces goods like machines and generators that are used by the primary as well as the tertiary sectors.

(e) Tertiary sector provides support activities to primary and secondary sectors in the form of expertise, advertisement, etc.

34. (i) The Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent sought to curb activities that questioned in legitimacy of autocratic government and most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs.

(ii) Vienna

(iii) (a) New conservatism did not propose a return to the society of pre revolutionary days.

(b) They believed that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

35. (i) The availability of resources is the necessary condition for the development of any region.

(ii) The higher level of technology had helped foreign invaders to exploit resources of colonies.

(iii) Some resource rich regions are included in economically backward regions because there is lack of technology and improper human development.

36. (i) Crude oil serves as an important energy source all over the world. It would be hard to imagine an economy developing without oil and natural gas. Apart from fuel it also serves as the raw material for products such as lubricants, fertilizers. Plastics etc. At first hand it does seem that petroleum is very important for development but what if it is no more. We need to innovate and look for alternative energy sources. Enormous amount of work is being done all over the world including India, on solar power and electric vehicles. Development of our society cannot be solely dependent on petroleum in the coming decades.

(ii) Yes, India has to depend a lot on imported petroleum and we spend a lot of foreign exchange on it. However, in the coming decades our requirements of petroleum is very likely to come down as we are able to shift to alternative sources of energy.

37. (a) and (b)

