

## 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. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below :
  - (a) Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
  - (b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians.
  - (c) Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
  - (d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.
  
2. Arrange the following happenings in the correct order-
  1. Mahatma Gandhi launched the civil disobedience movement.
  2. First world war.
  3. Second world war.
  4. Establishment of G-77.
  - (a) 2, 1, 3, 4
  - (b) 3, 2, 4, 1
  - (c) 4, 3, 1, 2
  - (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

Continue on next page.....

3. Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies. It places the horizontal threads called the weft into the vertical threads called the warp. The invention of the fly shuttle in the second decade of the 20th century proved a boon for the weavers.

Analyse the above given paragraph considering one of the following correct option:

- (a) With the invention of this mechanical device, it became possible for weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth
- (b) The device increased productivity per worker.
- (c) It speeded up production and reduced labour demand.
- (d) All of these

4. In which of the two languages, 50 books were published in 1674?

- (a) Konkani and Kanada
- (b) Malayalam and Manipuri
- (c) Telugu and Tamil
- (d) Oriya and Bhojpuri

5. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?

- (a) Printing of idea of Isaac Newton
- (b) Development of printing press
- (c) Interest of people in science and reason
- (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.

6. **Assertion :** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

**Reason :** India is rich in good quality Iron ore.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

7. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Type of Industry	Established in Year	Place in India
First textile mill	1854	A - ?
First cement plant	B - ?	Chennai

Choose correct option :

- (a) A-Mumbai, B-1904
- (b) A-Delhi, B-1934
- (c) A-Delhi, B-1904
- (d) A-Mumbai, B-1934

8. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	First World War	1908
(b)	Second World War	1945
(c)	Casualties of first World War	100 million
(d)	Casualties of Second World War	60 million

9. **Assertion :** In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.  
**Reason :** India has federal system.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  - (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  - (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
  - (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

10. Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :
- It includes the subject of national interest.
  - Provides uniformity throughout the country.
  - The Union govt alone has the power to make laws related to the subjects of this list.
  - Banking, Defence and Communication are some of the subjects under this list.
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) State List
  - (b) Union List
  - (c) Residuary List
  - (d) All of these

11. Observe the following table of child sex ratio 0-6 years in India between 1981-2011 and answer the question:

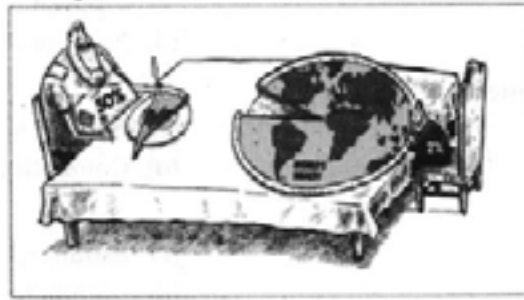
S.No.	Year	No. of Girls per 1000 Boys
1.	1981	962
2.	1991	945
3.	2001	927
4.	2021	919

Which reason is responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio in India?

- (a) Nature of patriarchal society.
  - (b) Attraction toward son over daughter.
  - (c) Even after legalization of ban over sex identification of unborn child, these activities are stillrevaling in society.
  - (d) All of these
12. Consider the following statements on parties :
- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
  - B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
  - C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.
- Which of the statements given above are correct ?
- (a) A, B and C
  - (b) A and B
  - (c) B and C
  - (d) A and C

**Ans :** (b) A and B.

13. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect best signifies above image?

- (a) Economic Distribution
- (b) Dignity and freedom of the citizens
- (c) Accommodation of social diversity
- (d) Economic growth and development

14. Match the following and choose correct option.

Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures	
A.	Unirrigated land	1.	Setting up agro-based mills
B.	Low prices for crops	2.	C o o p e r a t i v e marketing societies
C.	Debt burden	3.	Procurement of food grains by government
D.	No job in the off season	4.	Construction of canals by the government
E.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	5.	Banks to provide credit with low interest

Select the correct option :

- (a) A → 2, B → 5, C → 4, D → 3, E → 1
- (b) A → 3, B → 2, C → 4, D → 5, E → 1
- (c) A → 3, B → 5, C → 2, D → 4, E → 1
- (d) A → 4, B → 3, C → 5, D → 1, E → 2

15. Identify the sector:

- It provides various things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable price.
- The purpose of this sector is not just to earn profits but to social service also.
- It creates employment opportunities through creation and expansion of infrastructure
- It controls private monopolies.

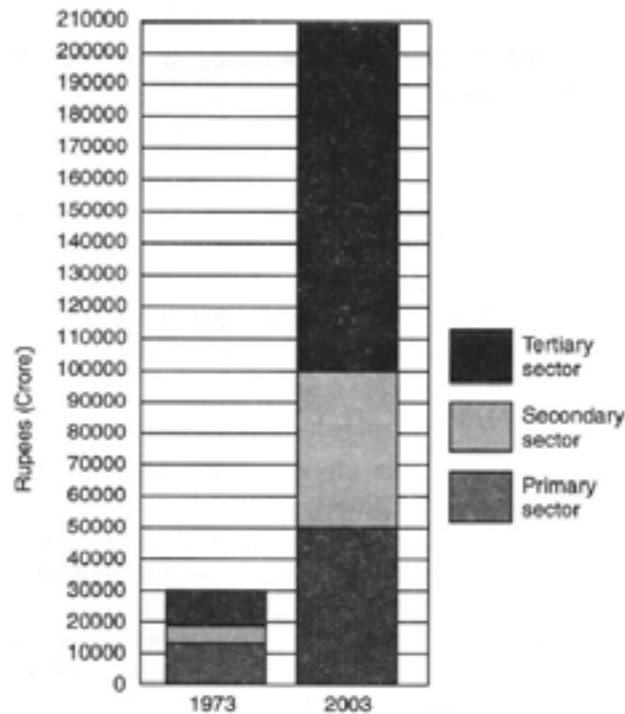
Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Public Sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Primary Sector
- (d) Private Sector

16. Observe the following picture cautiously which depicts about.



- (a) The ancient system of economic activity
  - (b) The barter system
  - (c) Non-economic based activities
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –
- (a) There are government bodies to supervise informal sector.
  - (b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest.
  - (c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high.
  - (d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back.
18. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Agriculture or Primary sector
- (d) None of these

19. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries due to greater foreign investment and foreign trade is known as
- (a) Integration of markets
  - (b) International trade
  - (c) MNC
  - (d) Globalisation
20. Which one of the following is a formal source of loan ?
- (a) Relatives
  - (b) Landlord
  - (c) Bank
  - (d) Friend

## SECTION-B

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

21. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin first ? How did it effect the living and working conditions of the working class in the beginning ?
22. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh. He wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. Which crop out of these two should he cultivate keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.
- or**
- Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'
23. State any three functions of the Election Commission of India.
24. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

## SECTION-C

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

25. Mention any three shortcomings of the Indian Act of 1919.
- or**
- Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi ji in his letter to viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930. Why was abolitions of salt tax most stirring demand? Explain.
26. Explain the causes of the Great Depression.
27. What problems are being faced by the people of Rajasthan due to shortage of water ? Mention those problems very briefly.
28. "Our society is still a male dominated society." Explain the statement with the help of examples.

29. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

## SECTION-D

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

30. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe ? Explain.  
**or**  
“The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the 19th century became a narrow creed with limited ends.” Examine the statement.
31. What do you mean by ‘land use pattern’ ? Name the factors that determine the use of land.  
**or**  
What is meant by ‘Land degradation’. Which are the factors responsible for land degradation ?  
**or**  
Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.
32. What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils ? What was the effect of this on the country ?  
**or**  
Explain any four forms of power sharing in government.  
**or**  
Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
33. Why people should be healthy and ornamented with education ?  
**or**  
Describe various efforts made by the Government of India in the field of health.  
**or**  
What efforts have been made by the government to provide health services after independence ?

## SECTION-E

**Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)      4X3=12**

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

*Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq. km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.*

*The Himalayan Yew (Taxus wallachiana) is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called ‘taxol’ is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers – the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.*

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*“Project Tiger”, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.*

**Questions:**

1. Why is the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal seriously threatened?
2. From which plant that biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world is made up of ?
3. Why was tiger conservation launched?

**35.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

*Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.*

*State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.*

*Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.*

**Questions :**

1. How many items are listed in the Union List?
2. Which kind of subjects are listed in the state list?
3. Who makes laws in the concurrent list? If conflict occurs then what happens in the List?

**36.** Study the given sources and answer the questions that follows:

*Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.*

*Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, a study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.*

*Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits, and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.*

**Question :**

1. Which sector has the highest share in the year 2003?
2. How to create more employment in rural areas?
3. Write any two benefits of organised sector employees.



## SECTION-F

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

37. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
  - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
  - (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
  - (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
  - (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant



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