

## QUESTION PAPER SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

**General Instructions:**

1. 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 question 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
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.
10. There is **no negative** marking in the question paper.
11. Duration of test is **3 hours. Total marks are 80.**

**SECTION-A****MARKS : 20****This section contains 20 questions.**

1. Tamil migrants went to
  - (1) Ceylon and Malaya
  - (2) Mauritius and Fiji
  - (3) Trinidad and Guyana
  - (4) Ceylon and Surinam
2. What changes occurred in the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China?
  - i. Print was no longer used just by scholar officials
  - ii. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
  - iii. new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays
  - iv. women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.
  - (1) i only
  - (2) i and ii
  - (3) All of the above
  - (4) None of the above

3. Look at the picture below. Name the book from which this picture has been taken from



- (1) Nasiri-i-Ashfaq
  - (2) Akhlaq-i-Nasiri
  - (3) Ashfaq-i-Nasiri
  - (4) Nasiri-i-Akhlaq
4. Arrange the following in chronological order
    - (a) Power driven cylindrical press
    - (b) Electrically operated press
    - (c) Offset press
    - (d) Press made up of metal
    - (1) (d), (a), (c), (b)
    - (2) (d), (a), (b), (c)
    - (3) (d), (c), (b), (a)
    - (4) (a), (c), (d), (b)

## Board Paper : Class-X

5. Identify the crop with the help of following information
- It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India
  - Our country is the second largest producer of this crop in the world after China
  - It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
  - In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops are grown in a year. These are known as Aus, Aman and Boro.
- (1) Wheat (2) Maize  
(3) Rice (4) Sugarcane
6. Which of the following is NOT major threats to shrinking tiger population?
- (1) poaching for trade  
(2) shrinking habitat  
(3) Conservation  
(4) depletion of prey base species
7. Match the following :

Features	Name of the Soil
(i) This is the most widely spread and important soil	A. Black Soil
(ii) This soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season	B. Arid Soil
(iii) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap	C. Alluvial Soil
(iv) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar	D. Laterite Soil

- (1) (i)-C, (ii)-B, (III)-D, (iv)-A  
(2) (i)-C, (ii)-D, (III)-A, (iv)-B  
(3) (i)-C, (ii)-A, (III)-D, (iv)-B  
(4) (i)-C, (ii)-B, (III)-A, (iv)-D

8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:
- A. It ensures the stability of political order.  
B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.  
C. It gives a fair share to minority.  
D. It is the very spirit of democracy.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (1) A, B (2) A, C and D  
(3) All are correct (4) A, B & C
9. How many of the world's 193 countries have federal political systems?
- (1) 25 (2) 100  
(3) 145 (4) 70
10. The Equal Remuneration Act, of \_\_\_\_\_ provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.
- (1) 1986 (2) 1976  
(3) 1966 (4) 1972
11. Which one among the following pair is correctly matched?

	List-I	List-II
(1)	More than 850 registered parties	State Election Commission
(2)	Recognised National parties in India	Seven
(3)	Biju Janata Dal	National Party
(4)	Alliance with UPA	Akali Dal

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
- Assertion (A):** Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.  
**Reason (R):** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(3) A is true but R is false.  
(4) A is false but R is true.

13. In the island nation of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.  
 (1) South and West (2) South and East  
 (3) North and Central (4) North and East
14. Read the given data and find out state which has highest infant mortality rate?

States	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

**Sources:** Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- (1) Haryana  
 (2) Bihar  
 (3) Haryana and Kerala both  
 (4) Kerala
15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

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 females are not literate?  
 (1) 54% (2) 46% (3) 36% (4) 26%

16. Employment figures of a country are based on data collected from 5-yearly survey on employment and unemployment. Which organisation conducts this survey?  
 (1) NSSO-National Sample Survey Organisation  
 (2) NREGA 2005-National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005  
 (3) ILO - International Labour Organisation  
 (4) Census of India

17. Fill in the blanks:  
 Protection and support to the unorganised sector is needed for both ..... and ..... development.  
 (1) Economic, Political  
 (2) Political, social  
 (3) Economic, Social  
 (4) Political, Cultural
18. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to  
 (1) Debt  
 (2) Deposit  
 (3) Credit  
 (4) Collateral
19. Which one of the following refers to investment?  
 (1) The money spent on religious ceremonies  
 (2) The money spent on social customs  
 (3) The money spent to buy assets such as land  
 (4) The money spent on household goods
20. "MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production". Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below  
 (1) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour  
 (2) Proximity to markets  
 (3) Presence of a large number of local competitors  
 (4) Favourable government policies

**SECTION-B MARKS : 08**

This section contains 04 questions.

21. Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th Century? Give two reasons.
22. What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?
23. What are the various uses of petroleum?

**OR**

- How can minerals be conserved?
24. What are the two sectors of economic activities on the basis of the ownership of resources? Explain.

**SECTION-C**

**MARKS : 15**

This section contains 05 questions.

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? **OR**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

26. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India. Support the statement with arguments.
27. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers." Justify the statement with examples.
28. Describe any three provisions of the act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.
29. How can employment opportunities be generated in the tourism and information and technology centres?

**SECTION-D**

**MARKS : 20**

This section contains 04 questions.

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

**OR**

Explain any five changes brought about in Europe by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

31. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments.

**OR**

Why has the 'Chotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons.

32. Which challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.

**OR**

Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.

33. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

**OR**

How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.

**SECTION-E**

**MARKS : 12**

This section contains 03 questions.

34. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows [4]**

Merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. Within this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside. A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners; the yarn (thread) that was spun was taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers, fullers, and then to dyers. The finishing was done in

London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market. London in fact came to be known as a finishing centre.

1. Why did Cottagers and poor peasants eagerly agreed to the demands of merchants. [1]
2. Why London came to be known as a finishing centre? [1]
3. Analyse the statement. "But merchants could not expand production within towns". [2]

**35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows [4]**

Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water, and unequal access to it. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture. Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over - exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities.

1. Agriculture leads to water scarcity. Justify. [1]
2. Name to factors which have exerted pressure on fresh water resources after independence? [1]

3. The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources." Justify. [2]

**36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows [4]**

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

1. Which tier of government is being talked about in the above passage? [1]
2. Whose hopes and dreams are being mentioned here? [1]
3. How will Panchayati raj strengthen the democracy? [2]

**SECTION-F**

**MARKS : 05**

**This section contains 01 questions.**

- 37. 37a.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. [2]

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

- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920 DECEMBER
- B. The place of Indigo Movement

- 37b.** On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

- a. Salal Dam
- b. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
- c. Noida software Technology Park
- d. Kochi Port