

QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL STUDIES
SECTION-A

Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each

1. Identify the correct option that describe the act given below –
 - (i) This act was passed in 1859
 - (ii) This act is applicable to plantation works
 - (iii) According to this act, plantation works cannot leave plantation sites without permission

(a) Rowlatt Act (b) Vernacular Press Act
(c) Government of India Act (d) Inland Emigration Act
 2. Guls and Kuls are associated with which region in India?

(a) Western Himalayas (b) Western Ghats
(c) Coastal strips (d) Desert
 3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs.5000. If the income of these families is Rs.4000, Rs.7000 and Rs.3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

(a) Rs.7500 (b) Rs.3000 (c) Rs.2000 (d) Rs.6000
 4. Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?

(a) Agricultural expansion
(b) Large scale development project
(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection
(d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization
 5. In which year Sinhala language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka?

(a) 1956 (b) 1960 (c) 1972 (d) 1996
 6. In a Holding together federation

(a) A large country divides its power between constituent states and national government.
(b) The central government tends to be more powerful than state.
(c) All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
(d) Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statement sets are correct?
(a) A, B, C, D (b) A & D (c) B & C (d) A, B & D
 7. **Assertion (A)** : India is a secular country
Reason (R) : Constitution gives freedom to citizens to practice, profess and propagate any religion of their choice.

(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.
 8. Identify the correct answer with the given statements:

(A) Eliminates double coincidence of wants
(B) Act as a common measure of value.
(C) Act as a standard of deferred payments

(a) Gold (b) Money (c) Livestock (d) All of these
 9. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable Government?

(a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
(b) Open in promoting economic development
(c) Open in reducing economic inequalities
(d) Open to rulers elected by the people
-

10. Identify the painting from the options given below



Name the artist of the above image.

- (a) Frederic Sorrieu (b) Mazzini (c) Garibaldi (d) None of these
11. Globalization has led to improvement in living conditions –
(a) of all people (b) People in the developed countries
(c) of worker in the developing countries (d) None of these
12. Which of the following statements are true about democratic government?
(a) Democratic government is a legitimate government
(b) Democratic government may be slow and less efficient
(c) Democratic government is the people's own government
(d) All of these
13. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:
(i) Coming of Simon Commission to India
(ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore session
(iii) Government of India Act
(iv) Champaran Satyagraha
(a) (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i) (b) (i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii) (c) (ii)-(iii)-(i)-(iv) (d) (iv)-(iii)-(i)-(ii)
14. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him in his work on the farm every day. Of which type of employment is this an example?
(a) Disguised employment (b) Seasonal employment
(c) Over Employment (d) Cyclical employment
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer
Statement (I) – Western printing techniques and mechanical press were improved in the late 19th century as western powers established their outposts in china.
Statement (II) – Beijing become the hub of the new print culture, catering to western style schools.
(a) Statement (1) is correct and (2) incorrect
(b) Statement (1) is incorrect and (2) is correct
(c) Both statements (1) & (2) are incorrect
(d) Both statements (1) & (2) are correct
16. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below –
- 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
- (a) Forest soil (b) Red & Yellow & soil
(c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil

Board Paper : Class-X

17. Political parties are a necessary condition for a –
(a) Democracy (b) Authoritarian (c) Dictatorship (d) None of these
18. Improvement in transport has helped in promotion of –
(a) Globalization (b) liberalization (c) Privatization (d) None of these
19. Consider the following statements on political 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, & c (b) a, & b (c) b, & c (d) a, & c
20. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to -
(a) Debt (b) Deposit (c) Credit (d) Collateral

SECTION-B (consists of 4 questions of 2 marks each)

21. (i) Which religions are followed by Srilankans?
(ii) How did Sinhalese become the official language of Sri Lanka?
22. How did dependency on potatoes kill the poorest peasants of Ireland?

OR

What goods were exported and imported from silk routes?

23. Mr. Suresh from Gujarat, wishes to cultivate either cotton or tea. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons
24. (i) What is Panchayati Raj?
(ii) What is a Zila Parishad?

SECTION-C (consists of 5 questions of 3 marks each)

25. 'Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside. Support the statement by suitable examples.
26. Activities in the private sector are guided by the main motive to earn profit. Evaluate this statement.

OR

There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganized sector. Evaluate the statement.

27. Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian government in the field of agriculture.
28. Describe the importance of third tier of government in a vast country like India.
29. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15, 00, 000 workers in the city, 11, 00, 000 worked in the unorganized sector. The total income of the city in the year (1997 - 1998) was Rs. 60, 000 million out of there Rs.32, 000 million was generated in the organized sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city.

SECTION-D (consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each)

30. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy?

OR

'Natural gas is an important source of clean energy'. Support the statement with suitable examples.

31. 'Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world'. Analyze the statement.

OR

‘Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy’. Analyze the statement with examples.

32. ‘The Decade of 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe’. Explain.

OR

‘Culture had played an important. role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth countries. Support the statement with examples.

33. ‘The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged’. Support the statement with arguments.

OR

‘Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country. Describe.

SECTION-E (consists of 3 questions of 4 marks each)

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

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active.....

Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagrah, there is no ill-will whatsoever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love.

Non violence is the supreme dharma. It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of nonviolence their own.....

1. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?
2. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
3. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

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

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.

- (i) Hirakud dam is built on which river?
- (ii) Give two reasons for the adverse effect of dams?
- (iii) Name one multipurpose project found in the Sutluj-Beas river basin?

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

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is- money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use For

example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

- (i) Why is income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services?
- (ii) What are the things money cannot buy?
- (iii) Why is Haryana having more income than Kerala?

SECTION-F (a. History 2 marks and b. from Geography 3 marks)

37. (I) 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.

- (a) A place where the Jallianwala bagh incident took place.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji organised "Satyagraha" in favour of cotton mill workers.

(II) Locate and label the following on the given political map of India:

- 1. Salal dam
- 2. Narora nuclear power plant
- 3. Kandla Seaport

