

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 2

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. Arrange the following historical developments in a chronological sequence.
(I) Unification of Germany

(II) Unification of Italy

(III) French Revolution

(IV) Treaty of Vienna

(a) I, II, III, IV

(b) III, IV, II, I

(c) II, IV, III, I

(d) IV, I, III, II

2. Which two muslim brothers started the Khilafat movement along with Gandhiji?

(a) Arbaaz Ali and Shujaat Ali

(b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

(c) Arbaaz Ali and Shaukat Ali

(d) Shujaat Ali and Muhammad Ali

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

Statement I: Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the 1430s.

Statement II: The first book printed by Johann Gutenberg was Diamond Sutra.

(a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

(b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

(c) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect.

(d) Both statement I and statement II are correct.

4. Which among the following is known as "the fabled city of Gold"?

(a) Mexico

(b) Peru

(c) El Dorado

(d) Sicily

5. Who had said, "There is enough for everybody's need not for any body's greed" about the resources?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Mahatma Gandhi



(c) Indira Gandhi

(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

6. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Kerala

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Tamil Nadu

7. In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had a water harvesting system for channelling the flood water of which of the following river?

(a) Sutluj

(b) Yamuna

(c) Ganga

(d) Narmada

8. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Information Technology	(i)	Concurrent List
(B)	Police	(ii)	Union List
(C)	Education	(iii)	State List
(D)	Defence	(iv)	Residuary Subjects

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

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

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

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

9. Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state?

I. More powers with Centre

II. Residuary subjects with Centre

III. Equal subjects with Centre and States

IV. On the subjects of National importance the Union Government alone can make laws.

- (a) I, III and IV only (b) I, II and IV only
(c) II, III and IV only (d) I, II, III and IV

10. What is meant by the term 'Feminist'?

- (a) Having the qualities considered typical of women.
(b) A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
(c) The belief that men and women are equal.
(d) Men who look like women.

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

Assertion (A): Only those parties that are recognised as national parties can contest the election for parliament.

Reason (R): Recognition of a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission of India.

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

12. Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in its constitution ?

- (a) Nepal (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

13. What is meant by economic inequality?

- (a) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of gender.
(b) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of education.

(c) It is the situation of equal distribution of wealth.

(d) It is the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunity between different groups of society.

14. Which of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group?

(a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

(c) Head Count Ratio

(b) Literacy Rate

(d) Dependency Ratio

15. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)?

(a) Improvement in science, information and technology

(b) Improvement in health, education and income

(c) Improvement in information and communication

(d) Improvement in investment, finance and technology

16. Under which of the following is power shared in the 'Community Government' of Belgium?

(a) Different social groups

(b) Different organs of government

(c) Central and State government

(d) State government and Community government

17. Which one of the following is an example of Primary Sector activity?

(a) Baking

(b) Outsourcing

(c) Farming

(d) Banking

18. Which one of the following options describes 'collateral'?

- (a) Double coincidence of wants
- (b) Certain products for barter
- (c) Trade in barter
- (d) Asset as guarantee for loan

19. Which of the following organisations provides data regarding employment in India?

- (a) National Statistical Office
- (b) Niti Aayog
- (c) National Informatics Centre
- (d) Public Service Commission

20. Read the given statements in the context of globalisation' and choose the correct option.

- (a) It is the only way for economic development of the country.
- (b) It interlinks only production-based activities in dispersed location in the world.
- (c) It has always given only positive results in all the countries.
- (d) Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)

21. Name the states which has black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

22. Study the picture and state the significance of any four attributes.





OR

What is an Allegory? State any one example to clarify the same.

23. What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.

24. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process." Support the statement with examples.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919? Explain any three reasons.

26. (A) Disguised unemployment does not help in productivity of a country, why? Explain with the help of an example.

OR

(B) What constitutes the unorganised sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this sector need protection?

27. Suggest any three measures to enhance the participation of woman in politics.

28. When is democracy considered successful? Explain.

29. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)

30. (A) Compare the image of Bharat Mata with the image of Germania.

OR

(B) List all the different social groups which joined the Non-cooperation movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement?

31. (A) Describe the production areas and uses of bauxite and copper in India.

OR

(B) How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.

32. (A) Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.

OR

(B) How has democracy sustained in India? Explain with any five factors.

33. (A) Explain with example that there are other important developmental goals besides income.

OR

(B) Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving the example of groundwater.

SECTION E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3 = 12)

34. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: Source - Swaraj in the Plantations Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation

Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

- (i) Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam.
- (ii) Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers.

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

- (i) How India can become a prosperous country?
- (ii) What values do you learn from the above extract?
- (iii) What was the motto of establishing public sector and joint sector ventures in India?

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Democracy is based on political equality and all individuals have equal right to choose their representative. But along with this (political equality) we can see growing economic inequality among the individuals. A small number of ultra-rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income. Due to these reasons, their share in total income of the country is increasing. On the other hand, the income of poor is declining. Sometimes they (poor) find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitutes a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not keen to take up the question of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries. Like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty, even people of poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.



- (i) Democracy is based on which factor?
- (ii) Does democracy hold its purposes?
- (iii) What is the present scenario of the society?

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

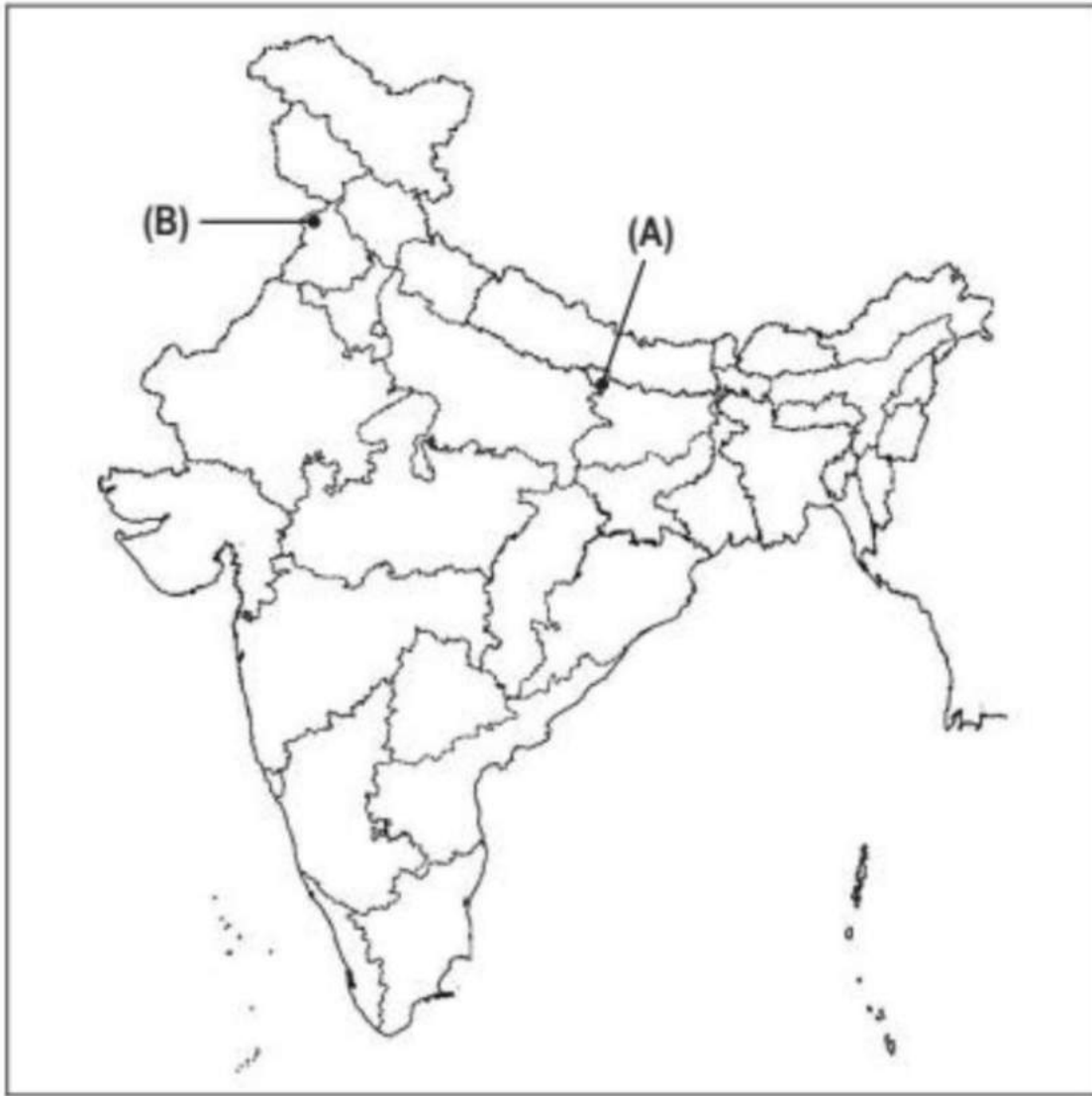
37. (a) On the given Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A and B with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

- (I) The place where Peasants struggled against the Indigo plantation system.
- (II) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

(b) On the same given map of India, locate the following:

- (i) Raniganj Coal Mines
- (ii) Bassien Oil Fields
- (iii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia - Sea Port





SOLUTIONS

1. (b): French Revolution- 1789,
Treaty of Vienna- 1815,
Unification of Italy 1859-1870,
Unification of Germany- 1866-71.
2. (b): Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
3. (a): The first book printed by Johann Gutenberg was Bible.
4. (c): El Dorado
5. (b): Mahatma Gandhi had said this line. He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
6. (c): Permanent forests constitute reserved and protected forests. Madhya Pradesh has 75 percent of its forest area as permanent, which is largest in India.
7. (c): Ganga
8. (a): (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (i), (D) - (ii)
9. (b): I, II and IV only
10. (b): A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
11. (d): State parties and independent candidates can also contest the election for parliament.
12. (c) : Sri Lanka
13. (d): Economic inequality is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society. It is a concern in almost all countries around the world and often people are trapped in poverty with little chance to climb up in the social ladder.
14. (b): Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.
15. (b): The indicators of Human Development Index (HDI) are: life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling and GNI.



16. (a): Different social groups

17. (c): When the economic activity depends mainly on exploitation of natural resource, then that activity comes under the primary sector. Agriculture and its related activities are the primary sectors of the economy, so farming is an example of primary sector activity.

18. (d): Asset as guarantee for loan

19. (a): National Statistical Office

20. (d): Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.

21. Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh are states which have black soil. Cotton is mainly grown in black soil.

22. (A)

Attributes	Significance
Broken Chain	Being freed
Crown of Oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Rays of rising sun	Beginning of new era

OR

(B) Allegory: When an abstract idea for instance; greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing. It is symbolic.

Examples: Statue of Liberty, Marianne, Germania, etc.

23. Feminist Movement was a radical movement which demanded equality for women in personal and family life and also in politics, society and education field.

The political demands of the Feminist Movements in India were:

(i) More women representatives in local government.

(ii) More political representatives for women by having elected women representatives.

(iii) Reserving at least one-third of the seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for women.

(iv) They demanded equal pay as men for same work done.

(v) They demanded same inheritance rights for daughters as given to sons.

24. Technology has stimulated globalisation in the following ways:

(i) Telecommunication is used to contact and communicate and to make information easily accessible.

(ii) Internet facilitates money and capital movement across countries.

(iii) Speedy transfer of information and capital integrate different countries of the world.

25. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919 because of the following reasons:

(i) The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council, inspite of the united opposition of the Indian members.

(ii) It was an unjustful law because it gave the government enormous power to repress political activities.

(iii) The Act allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

26. (A) Disguised unemployment means that more number of people are employed in an economic activity than required. If these extra people are removed, there will be no effect on the production. They seem to be employed but actually they are not. The workforce is not being used to its potential. They divide the work but do not increase production. For example, in the rural areas, the entire family is engaged in the production of crops on the same piece of land. If there are ten people in the family, three people can manage the production. If the extra seven people are removed the productivity will be the same. Their employment does not contribute to the output and it works in redundant manner and so it is a form of unemployment. Hence, it can be said that disguised or hidden unemployment does not help in productivity of a country.

OR

(B) In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises workers in small scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transportation, etc. It also includes street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers, etc.



Workers in this sector need protection from over exploitation, due to long working hours, no job security and no social security and health benefits.

27. (i) Women should be given proper education, so that they are aware of their rights and duties and participate actively in politics.

(ii) Every woman should be self-reliant, so that she enjoys a respectable position in the society and is confident about her meaningful contribution in politics as well.

(iii) It should be legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. That is why 1/3rd of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and in municipalities are now reserved for women.

28. Democracy is considered to be successful if:

(i) The government elected by the people must take all major decisions and not be influenced by the rich and powerful people.

(ii) The election must offer a free choice and opportunity to the people to select their leaders.

(iii) The choice should be available to all the people based on political equality and without any coercion.

29. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

(i) Bailadila range of hills, in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, provides very high grade hematite.

(ii) The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore which has the best physical properties needed for steel making.

(iii) Iron ore from these belts are exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

30. (A) Artists in the 18th and 19th centuries represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it was meant to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. In Germany, Germania became the symbol of the German nation. In visual representation, she is shown wearing a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism. Similarly, in the 20th century, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is shown as an ascetic figure. She is shown as calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms and was painted by different artists. In



another painting, she is shown with a trishul, standing beside a lion and an elephant- both symbols of power and authority.

OR

(B) The different social groups which joined the Non- cooperation Movement of 1921, were the middle class people in towns, peasants in rural areas, tribal people and plantation workers. Of these hopes of peasants in rural area, tribal areas and plantation workers in joining the movement and their struggle are given below:

(i) Peasants in rural areas: The peasants in rural areas were being oppressed by talukdars and landlords who demanded from them high rents and a variety of other taxes. Peasants had to beg and work at the landlords farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure and no right over the leased land. So they joined the Non-Cooperation Movement so that they could demand reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(ii) Tribal People: In the tribal regions, the British Government closed large forest areas. It prevented the people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect firewood and fruits. This enraged the people. Their livelihoods was affected and they felt that their traditional rights were being denied. The government had even started forcing them to contribute begar for road building. Therefore, the tribal people joined the Non-Cooperation Movement to save their livelihoods and traditional rights and not to do begar.

(iii) Plantation workers In Assam, plantation workers took freedom as the freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. It meant for them retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. In fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

31. (A) (a) Bauxite India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni and Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district of Odisha. Uses of bauxite : Bauxite is an ore of aluminium. It is a clay like substance that alumina and later aluminium is obtained.

(b) Copper: Copper is obtained from veins and lodes present in igneous and metamorphic rocks.



- (i) Jharkhand: Singhbhum district
- (ii) M.P.: Balaghat mines
- (iii) Rajasthan: Jhunjhunu (Khetri mines) Uses of copper: In electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.

OR

- (B) (i) India is a tropical country, therefore it receives sunlight in abundance throughout in rural and remote areas.
- (ii) Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas.
- (iii) It will minimise the dependence of rural household on firewood and dung cakes which in turn contribute to environmental conservation and provide adequate quantity of manure.

32. (A) Democratic government can be said to be an accountable and legitimate government. **Accountable Government:**

- (i) When people choose their representatives, they are expected to be accountable. They can be replaced otherwise.
- (ii) The citizens have the right and also the means to examine the process of decision making.
- (iii) The government is expected to practice regular, free and fair elections and open discussions on important issues.
- (iv) Democratic government can apparently be less efficient than a non-democratic government. This happens because a non-democratic government does not need to arrive at consensus among a diverse set of people. Democracy functions on the basis of deliberation and negotiation and hence decisions are often delayed. But this does not mean that a democratic government is less efficient. **Legitimate Government:**
 - (i) A democratic government is people's government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world and the element of legitimacy attached to it.
 - (ii) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate support for itself is seen everywhere.
 - (iii) Though there are many reports of democracy ignoring the demands of people and there are routine tales of corruption but yet chances and hopes of improvement exists in a democratic setup.

OR



(B) Democracy is a universally accepted government in the world and has been adopted at every level of Indian political system. There are certain factors which sustained democracy in India these are given below:

(i) Important features of democracy are liberty, equality and fraternity and these principles have been adopted by our constitution. Our constitution has also adopted socialism, secularism, national unity etc., and that's how democracy has sustained in India.

(ii) India has multi-party system where every section of the Society gets equal chance to be represented in the government. Government is elected by the people and regular elections are held. In this way democracy has sustained in India.

(iii) Our country has given the right to vote to every citizen which means universal adult franchise. Secret ballot system is there to hold free and fair elections. This has sustained democracy in the country.

(iv) All the sections and pressure groups in India are free to operate in our political system. They generally influence government's decisions and policies.

(v) Our democracy has representation from all the sections of society. People from various sections are elected to raise their voice. In this way we can say that these factors have sustained democracy in our country.

33. (A) Apart from money, people may seek growth and development through independence, security, respect, equitable treatment, unpolluted environment, etc.

(i) Independence is essential for success because it enhances confidence, eliminates over-dependence on others, promotes enjoyment, provides a sense of accomplishment, and helps people make better decisions. For people to function efficiently in the world, they must be self-sufficient.

(ii) Security is a financial instrument, usually any tradable financial asset. The definition of what constitutes security varies depending on the jurisdiction in which the assets are exchanged.

(iii) Respect is a strong emotion of appreciation for someone or something based on their abilities, attributes, or accomplishments.

(iv) Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their skills and talents.

OR

(B) (i) Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generation.

(ii) Groundwater is overused for agriculture.



- (iii) Water is drawn from wells and this leaves the underground water-table depleted.
- (iv) Water is a renewable resource and is replenished by nature itself. However, it can be overused as in the case of groundwater.
- (v) Although it is replenished by rain but if used more than what is replenished, then it is overusing of the resource.

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 strength 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)

