

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 4

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. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Liberal Nationalism in 19th century in Europe?

- (I) Right of Liberty and Equality.
 - (II) Formation of people's government
 - (III) Ownership of private property
 - (IV) Complete control of government on all public and private property
- (a) I, II and III only
(b) I, III and IV only
(c) II, III and IV only
(d) I, II and IV only

2. What was the reason of difference of opinion between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

- (a) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would create harmony in the society.
- (b) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would slow down the process of integration of dalits into society.
- (c) Gandhiji believed that with separate electorates, dalits would gain respect in society.
- (d) Gandhiji believed that the condition of dalits would become better.

3. Some statements are given below. Choose the correct statements, from the codes given below, which defines the given image correctly.



- (i) The given figure depicts Napoleon as a postman.
- (ii) Each letter dropping out bears the names of the territories lost by Napoleon.
- (iii) The figure depicts Tsar Alexander 1 as an army.
- (iv) The coalition armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden decisively defeated the French army of Napoleon.

- (a) (i) and (ii) only
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
- (d) (i) and (iii) only

4. Who wrote 'Ninety-five Theses'?

- (a) Martin Luther
- (c) Charles Dickens
- (b) Johann Gutenberg
- (d) Louise Sebastian Mercier

5. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

6. Which is the first project for Wildlife Conservation in India?

- (a) Project Elephant
- (b) Project Tiger
- (c) Project Crocodile
- (d) None of these

7. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Dams have never triggered flood.

Reason (R): Flood control is also a reason for the construction of dams.

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

8. Which of the following are major caste groups of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Christians and Tamils
- (b) Buddhists and Hindus
- (c) Sinhalese and Tamils
- (d) Sinhalese and Christians



9. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

- (a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (b) The central government can pass orders to the provincial government.
- (c) A state government is answerable to the central government.
- (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

10. Which one of the following famous laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?

- (a) The Right to Property Act
- (b) The Right to Education Act
- (c) The Consumer Protection Act
- (d) The Right to Information Act

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

Assertion (A): Sex selective abortion led to decline of child sex ratio in India.

Reason (R) : Desire of a boy child makes Indian families abort a girl child.

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

12. Which one of the following countries has one party system?

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) Germany

13. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?

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

14. Consider the following statements on 'Power Sharing' and choose the correct option.

- (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
- (II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.



(III) It reduces the possibilities of conflicts among social groups.

(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

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

15. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is 10,000. If the income of three families are ₹ 6,000, ₹ 8,000 and 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?

(a) 5,000

(b) 10,000

(c) 12,000

(d) 15,000

16. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income:

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018 (in ₹)					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Citizen VI
Country A	10,500	11,200	10,800	11,000	10,700	10,840
Country B	600	5,000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10,500	400	7,500	2,000	4,190
Country D	8,000	4,800	700	5,000	7,500	2,410

(a) Country A

(b) Country B

(c) Country C

(d) Country D

17. Which of the following profession belongs to the tertiary sector of economy?

(a) Fisherman

(b) Farmer

(c) Factory worker

(d) Teacher

18. Which one of the following refers to investment?

(a) Money spent on religious ceremonies

- (b) Money spent on social customs
- (c) Money spent to buy assets such as land
- (d) Money spent on household goods

19. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?

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

20. Choose the correct statements about factors regarding globalisation in India :

- (I) Improvement in transportation technology.
- (II) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment.
- (III) Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.

Choose the correct options from the codes given below:

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

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 × 4 = 8)

21. Mention any two factors that make forests a very useful resource for humans.

22. (A) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931?

OR

(B) Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

23. Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment after independence?

24. In which list of the Indian constitution does education come? Why?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)



25. Describe the historical event that Hübner is referring to, in the given image.



26. (A) How are the three sectors of the economy different from each other? Where are most of the people employed?

OR

(B) Explain the interdependence of all the three economic sectors giving examples from transportation system.

27. "Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration". Support the statement with suitable arguments.

28. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties, but it is one of the foundations of our country?" Examine the statement.

29. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)

30. (A) Briefly trace the geographical and ethnic variations of Balkan region. Why did this region become politically very explosive.

OR

(B) With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures.



31. (A) What are millets? Give brief description of the climatic conditions and producing states of the millets in India.

(B) "Wheat and Rice" are fairly different. How?

OR

32. (A) "There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

(B) Highlight the functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.

33. (A) "Consequences of environment degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with example.

OR

(B) What is meant by development? What is the most common indicator used to compare the levels of development of different countries? Explain three demerits of using this indicator solely as a measure of development.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women.

During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households.

Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.

And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.



- (i) The women from rural areas mainly belonged to which group?
- (ii) Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (iii) How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

35. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

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.

They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

In the present-day world of globalisation, our industry needs to be more efficient and competitive. Self-sufficiency alone is not enough.

Our manufactured goods must be at par in quality with those in the international market. Only then, will we be able to compete in the international market.

- (i) How are agriculture and industry connected?
- (ii) Name the products made by the industry for agriculture.
- (iii) How should industry respond to globalisation?

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

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

- (i) What is the main cause that enhances environmental degradation?
- (ii) Define sustainable development.
- (iii) What kind of development should be achieved by making a sincere attempt to preserve the environment and resources?

SECTION F
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

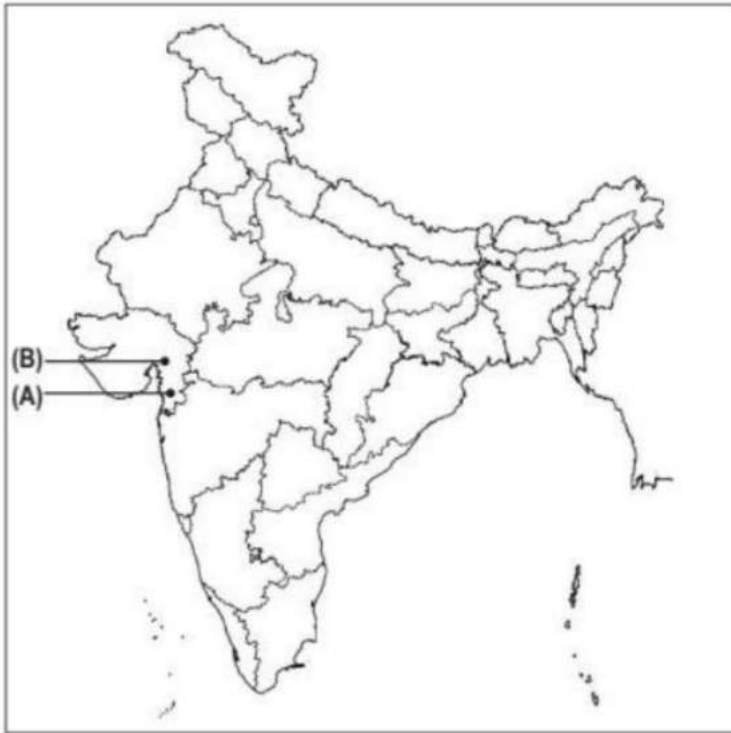
(I) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law and launched Civil Disobedience Movement.

(II) The place associated with the peasants who suffered from crop failure and plague epidemic.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Naharkatia Oil Field
- (ii) Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
- (iii) Kochchi - Sea Port
- (iv) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Any of the leading sugarcane producing state





SOLUTIONS

1. (a): I, II and III only
2. (b): Mahatma Gandhi opposed separate electorate and began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorate for dalits will delay their integration into society.
3. (c): (i), (ii) and (iv) only In the figure, Napoleon is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. This battle was fought between the coalition of Allied forces including Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Austria against the French Army of Napoleon. Each letter in his bag in the figure bears the names of the territories he lost.
4. (a): Martin Luther
5. (a): Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states like, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
6. (b): Project Tiger
7. (d): Dams have triggered floods due to the sedimentation in the reservoir.
8. (b): Buddhists and Hindus.
9. (d): In the unitary system, there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. The power of state governments are not guaranteed by any constitutional body. The state government is answerable to central government.
10. (d): The Right to Information
11. (a): Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
12. (a): China
13. (d): Open to people who elected the rulers.
14. (b): II, III and IV
15. (c): 12,000
16. (a): Country A
17. (d): Teacher
18. (c): Money spent to buy assets such as land.



19. (b): Cooperative societies

20. (a): I and II only

21. The following factors make forests a very useful resource for humans:

(i) Forests control soil erosion, bring rainfall and contribute in economic wealth of a nation.

(ii) Forests provide raw materials such as timber, gum, medicines, etc. to forest based industries and agro based industries.

22. (A) (i) Colonial government responded with brutal repression. Many satyagrahis were attacked when a children were beaten in huge numbers and about 100,000 people were arrested.

(ii) Gandhiji once again decided to call off the movement and entered into a part with Irwin on 5 March 1931 (Gandhi-Irwin Pact) to participate in a Round Table Conference.

OR

(B) The Civil Disobedience Movement was one of the most significant movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of India's freedom struggle in 1930. The two main causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement are:

(i) The Simon commission was constituted with no Indians and the death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the commission enraged the entire nation.

(ii) In the Lahore session the demand of Purna swaraj was declared thus, the civil disobedience movement was launched as the first step to fulfil this goal.

23. To protect the Indian industries from competition of superior foreign goods.

24. Education comes under the concurrent list; so both the states and the centre can legislate on any aspect of education.

25. The given image depicts "The fallen Germania' painted by Julius Hübner in 1850 (two years after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848). Germania was the allegory of the German nation. In the given figure, she is depicted as a fallen woman with the crown and standard thrown aside. Hübner here refers to the event when the hopes of German people to be united under one monarch (King Friedrich Wilhelm IV) into one nation were shattered because he rejected people's demand in 1848.

26. (A) (i) Primary Sector: Activities undertaken by using natural resources, e.g., forestry, agriculture, fishing, etc. :

(ii) Secondary Sector Activities include various manufacturing processes and adds utility



to primary sector, e.g. cotton to cloth, Iron ore to Steel, etc.

(iii) Tertiary Sector: This includes all the activities which support primary and secondary sector by providing services, such as transportation etc. Most of the people are employed in the primary sector.

OR

(B) All the three sectors are highly interdependent with each other in the following ways:

- Natural products are obtained from the primary sector are used as raw materials in the secondary sector which requires transportation.
- Secondary sector produces finished goods which are transported to the markets for trade and commerce.
- Essential services provided through tertiary sector needs transportation.
- Transportation is an example of tertiary activity.

- 27. Integration often has challenges, like:
 - Division of power
 - Sharing of resources
 - Alienation of minority people or region
 - Dominance of majority people or region
 - Distrust and discrimination between communities

- If forced integration is done, it can lead to widespread conflict or may turn into a 'Civil War' as it happened in Sri Lanka between the Sinhalese and Tamils.

- Sri Lanka had an excellent record of economic development, education and health, but the civil war caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life.

- Hence, we can say that 'Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration. So, it should be on harmonious, cordial and amical terms.

28. India is a secular country, unlike Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Our fundamental rights support secularism by providing 'Right to freedom of religion', 'Cultural and Educational Rights' and 'Abolition of untouchability. The Preamble states the nature of the country to be secular. On the other hand communalism was and today also continues to be one of the major challenges to our democracy. It should not be seen as a threat to some people in India but it needs to be combated. The Constitution of India being secular provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion and also allows the state to intervene in



the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. Hence, we can say that 'Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties, but it is one of the foundations of our country.

29. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development of India.

(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture and create jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.

(ii) Industrial development helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty. When a country manufactures its own products, it becomes more self-reliant.

(iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(iv) A country with high level of manufacturing activities becomes prosperous.

30. (A) (i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising many states and territories whose inhabitants were commonly known as Slavs.

(ii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire while some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria causing a complex problem.

(iii) The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.

(iv) The Balkan people based their claim for independence or political rights on nationality and desired to win back their long-lost freedom.

(v) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power-Russia, Germany, England, and Austria-Hungary-was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

OR

(B) The British nationalism had grown at the cost of other cultures but Scotland and Ireland had major role in its growth.



Reference to Scotland: The 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' was the result of the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland. This act gave England power to impose its influence on Scotland, so the British Parliament was dominated by its English members. This suppressed the distinctive culture and political institutions in Scotland.

Reference to Ireland: Ireland too had the similar story. It was divided into Protestants and Catholics. The former were helped by the English to establish their dominance over the latter. So, it resulted in British dominance as the catholic revolts were suppressed. Later Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

31. (A) Millets are coarse grains with a high nutritional value. They are rich in vitamins, minerals, protein and fibres. These require little water and ground fertility.

There are different types of millets which are grown in India :

(i) Jowar - It is a rain fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas.

Producing states - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Bajra - It grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.

Producing states - Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and U.P.

(iii) Ragi - It grows well in dry regions on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.

Producing states - Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Climatic conditions required for millets:

(i) Rainfall: 500-900 mm

(ii) Temperature: 26°-29°C (During the growth)
8°-10°C (During germination)

OR



(B) Differences between Rice and Wheat farming:

S.No.	Basis of difference	Wheat	Rice
(i)	Rainfall	50-75 cm	Above 100 cm
(ii)	Temperature	10°C - 15°C	Above 25°C
(iii)	Area wise distribution	North and north-west Parts of India	Plains of north and northeastern parts of India
(iv)	Types of crop	Rabi	Kharif
(v)	Major Producer	Punjab	West Bengal

32. (A) Some reforms are taken to strengthen the parties in India so that they can perform their function well, which include:

- (i) Anti-defection law: Defection refers to changing party alliance from the party on which one go elected to another party.
- (ii) In order to reduce the influence of the rich and the criminals in parties, an affidavit must be filed by every candidate who wants to contest election disclosing his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- (iii) Income tax returns should be filed by the political parties.
- (iv) In order to promote gender diversity, political parties are asked to give a minimum of one-third tickets to woman candidates.

OR

(B) The functions of a political party that strengthen the democracy are as follows:



(i) Contesting elections: Political parties contest elections and nominate their candidates for the electoral contest in various constituencies. This provides a variety of choices of personalities for the people to vote for.

(ii) Policies: Political parties put forward different policies and programmes so that the voters can choose amongst them. The policies and programmes of the ruling party generally become the government policies.

(iii) Making laws: Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country that benefits the whole population.

(iv) Role of opposition: A party which does not get majority or comes under the majority coalition, plays the role of opposition. This forms the basis of checks and balances in a democracy.

(v) Shaping public opinion: Political parties shape public opinion. They do so by raising and highlighting issues in the legislature and in the media.

(vi) Providing access to government machinery : Through political parties, people get access to government machinery and welfare schemes. Parties need to be responsive to people's needs and demands to bring good governance.

33. (A) Consequences of environment degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment. These days, it is a matter of discussion among different countries of world. Global warming, acid rain etc. are not bound to a country and cannot be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter to think and find the solutions. Example: developed countries are mainly responsible for global warming by industrialisation, which affects developing and other countries.

OR

(B) (i) Development refers to progress or improvement in lifestyle. It is a set of goals that include income, equality, security, education, health etc.



(ii) Per Capita Income is the most common indicator used to compare the levels of development in different countries.

(iii) Following are the three demerits of using this indicator solely as a measure of development:

- (a) Per Capita Income does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people.
- (b) It hides disparities. Some may be very rich but the masses may be poor.
- (c) Per Capita Income cannot be regarded as the sole indicator of development but other areas are also important like life expectancy, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, pollution free environment, less corruption, gender equality, etc.

34. (i) Rich peasant households

(ii) When Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially, violated the salt law, this incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(iii) During Civil Disobedience Movement thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji. They picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

35. (i) 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.

(ii) Industry makes products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. for use in agricultural practices.

(iii) In the world of globalisation, our industry needs to be more efficient and competitive. Our manufactured goods must be at par in quality with those in the international market. Only then, we will be able to compete in the international market.

36. (i) The main cause that enhances environmental degradation is allowing an increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses trucks etc.

(ii) The development in the present generation to fulfill its needs while considering the needs of the future generations is called Sustainable Development.

37. (a) (A) Dandi, Gujarat
(B) Kheda, Gujarat
(b) (i) Naharkatia - Oil Field, Assam
(ii) Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park, Gujarat
(iii) Kochchi - Sea Port, Kerala
(iv) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant - Maharashtra
(v) Uttar Pradesh is a major sugarcane producing state.

