

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 9

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. In 1871, who was the Chief Minister of Germany?

(a) William I

(b) Otto von Bismarck

(c) Ka (d) None of these

2. When was the Non-Cooperation program adopted by the Congress?

(a) 1920 (b) 1919

(c) 1928 (d) 1925

3. The first Indian to publish a newspaper was _____.

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (d) N.G. Ranade.

4. In Pre-modern World, El Dorado was the fabled city of _____.

(a) Iron (b) Gold

(c) Copper (d) Silver

5. Which of the following is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India?

(a) Petroleum (b) Coal

(c) Natural gas (d) None of these

6. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is _____.

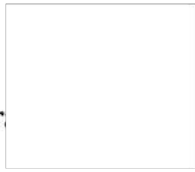
(a) Bajra (b) Rajma

(c) Jowar (d) Ragi

7. Which of the following are known as coarse grains?

(a) Wheat and rice (b) Jowar, bajra and ragi

(c) Ur



gram

(d) Groundnut and Mustard

8. Belgium successfully solved its problem by _____.

- (a) Adopting policy of majoritarianism
- (b) Rejecting policy of accommodation
- (c) Respecting the interest of different communities
- (d) All the above.

9. Which of the following options best explains this cartoon?



- (a) Democracy in action
- (b) Political parties in the coalition government
- (c) Coalition tensions
- (d) Richness of democracy

10. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.



Assertion (A): The political system shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government.

Reason (R): Indian federation has three levels of governments.

- (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.

11. What is the literal meaning of patriarchy?

- (a) Rule of father
- (b) Rule of men
- (c) Rule of husband
- (d) None of these

12. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'?

- (a) Samajwadi Party
- (b) Rashtriya Janata Dal
- (c) Rashtriya Lok Dal
- (d) Bahujan Samaj Party

13. Which regime is best suited to accommodate social diversity?

- (a) A democratic regime
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Dictatorial regime
- (d) None of these

14. When income level rises, certain sections especially urban people start demanding many more services like

- (i) Eating out
 - (ii) Private hospitals
 - (iii) Defence
 - (iv) Tourism
- (a) (i) and (iv) only
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

- (c) (iii) ly (d) none of these.

15. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.

Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): Developmental goals of different people are always conflicting.

- (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.

16. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong?

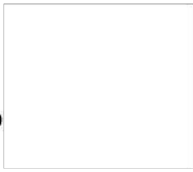
- (a) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
(b) It gives official status to one religion.
(c) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
(d) It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

17. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. Monthly income of five families in country I and country II.

	A	B	C	D	E
I	500	600	10000	10400	10500
II	3000	2000	5000	4000	3600

- (a) Country I (b) Country II

(c) Co



(d) None of these

18. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, hence it is called a _____.

(a) Store of value

(b) Standard of measurement

(c) Medium of exchange

(d) Face value

19. Arrange the following activities for complying double coincidence of wants.

(i) Arrange a meeting where products could be exchanged.

(ii) Ready to exchange the products

(iii) Find a person who wants your product and has something that you wish to have

(a) (iii), (ii), (i)

(b) (ii), (iii), (i)

(c) (ii), (i), (iii)

(d) (ii), (iii), (i)

20. Information and communication technology has been a major factor for the process of _____.

(a) Privatisation

(b) Generation

(c) Growth

(d) Globalisation


SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)

21. "Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel." Explain the statement in two points.

22. What were the reasons behind the formation of Khilafat Committee?

OR

Briefly  causes of Quit India Movement.

23. Mention any two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.

24. What efforts should be made by any country to improve its HDI?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)

25. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

26. (A) How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each "sector"?

OR

(B) "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India". Support the statement with any five reasons.

27. "Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united." Do you agree with this statement and why?

28. Which are the three types/categories of forest and wildlife resources classified by forest department? Explain.

29. (i) Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests?

(ii) Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks. In that case, does the state government need to take permission from the Union Government before these textbooks can be launched?

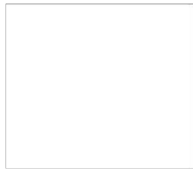
(iii) Suppose the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have different policies on how their state police should respond to the Naxalites. Can the Prime Minister of India intervene and pass an order that all the Chief Ministers will have to obey?

A common policy should be formulated to tackle with this problem. Discuss:

(a) Can you identify names of three states in 1947 that have been changed later?

(b) Identify any three states which have been carved out of bigger States.





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

30. (A) Describe the various strategies adopted by printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products.

OR

(B) "The Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none." Justify the claim of James Augustus Hickey.

31. (A) Give an account of oilseeds in India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown.

OR

(B) Explain any five initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

32. (A) What is a Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

OR

(B) What is the meaning of decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

33. (A) Is per capita income the true measure of development? Elaborate.

OR

(B) What is Human Development Index? Which organisation measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

SECTION-E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

'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 ...



'Satyagrahi' does not use physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is 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 non-violence their own..."

- (i) Why did Gandhiji consider non-violence as supreme dharma?
- (ii) How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
- (iii) Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered a novel way to resist injustice?

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

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Thumming' in the North-eastern region.

- (i) How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related with Jhumming?
- (ii) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' and 'Roca' in which countries?
- (iii) What is the major problem of Jhumming cultivation?

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

Groundwater in India "Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years.

Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

(i) Wh ter is overused?

(ii) Ca velopment possible without overusing of ground water?

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

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

(I) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

(II) The place where Civil Disobedience Movement was started.

(b) On the same given map of India, locate any 3 of the following:

(i) First state in India which has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory

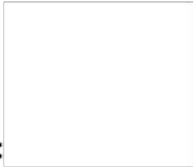
(ii) Tea producing states

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

(iv) Mormugao Port

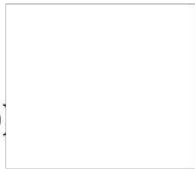


SOLUTIONS

1. (b):  marck was the Chief Minister of Germany who led the unification of German.
2. (a): 1920
3. (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
4. (b): Gold
5. (b): Coal
6. (d): Ragi
7. (b): Jowar, bajra and ragi are millets and they are known as coarse grains.
8. (c) Respecting the interest of different communities
9. (c) Coalition tensions
10. (d): A is incorrect but R is correct. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.
11. (a): Rule of father
12. (d): Bahujan Samaj Party
13. (a): A democratic regime
14. (b): As income level rises certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, etc.
15. (c): A is correct but R is incorrect. Developmental goals of different people can be different as well as conflicting.
16. (b): Gives official status to one religion.



17. (b)



18. (c): Medium of exchange

19. (a): (iii), (ii), (i)

20. (d): Globalisation

21. Natural gas is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material.

(i) It can be transported easily through pipelines.

(ii) Pipelines have helped in setting up fertilizer plants and power plants on its way.

(iii) Natural gas is a clean source of energy. This is because it causes very less pollution.

22. (A) Khilafat committee was formed to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers because a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Khalifa. Khalifa was the spiritual head of the Islamic world.

OR

(B) The widespread discontentment was created in India after the failure of the Cripps Mission and the ongoing World War II. This created the need for a nationwide mass movement. So, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942 for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.

23. (i) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.

(ii) Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs and educational institutions.

24. The efforts which could be made by any country to improve its HDI are:

(i) Providing 100% literacy to the people.



(ii) Im _____ th facilities.

(iii) Cl _____ ion free environment.

25. The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities because:

(i) Khadi clothes were more expensive than mill clothes. Poor people could not afford to buy it.

(ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem as there was no alternate arrangement.

(iii) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.

(iv) Lawyers joined work in government courts.

26. (A) The value of goods and services' are counted rather than adding up the actual numbers. The value of goods and services in the three sectors are calculated and then added up. Not every good (or service), that is produced and sold, needs to be counted. It only includes final goods and services. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. Thus, the value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods and services. So, the value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year, provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in three sectors gives us the 'Gross Domestic Product'.

OR

(B) (i) Indian farmers are facing challenges from international competition.

(ii) Government is reducing investment in agricultural sector, especially in irrigation sector.

(iii) Subsidy in fertilizers has decreased, leading to a rise in the cost of production.

(iv) Reduction in import duties on agricultural products leads to increase in foreign production.

(v) Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.

27. Power-sharing keeps up with the 'Spirit of Democracy' as:

(i) Power-sharing ensures that all citizens have stake in government through participation.

(ii) Power-sharing ensures maximum participation and upholds the concept of people's rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy with ensuring political stability in a democracy.



(iii) P [redacted] accommodates diverse groups and helps to reduce the possibility of conflict [redacted] stic difficulties between the various social groups.

28. (i) Reserved forests: These are the forest which enjoy judicial fortification based on legitimate systems and are the most restricted forests.

(ii) Protected forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest with some amount of legal and constitutional protection given by forest department. Here, the habitat and resident species are given legal protection against any further depletion.

(iii) Unclassed forests: Unclassed forests are the forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

29. (a) Madhya Pradesh was called Central Provinces, Punjab was a part of North West Province and Rajputana was the old name of Rajasthan.

(b) Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh, Telangana from Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh.

30. (A) In the 19th century, printers and publishers developed new strategies to sell their products. These were:

(i) 19th century magazines serialised famous novels, which gave birth to a special way of writing novels.

(ii) Popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series, in the 1920s in England.

(iii) The dust cover or book jacket was introduced which were more attractive among the readers.

(iv) Books were printed in the offset press which could print books in six colours at a time.

(v) Cheap paperback editions were brought out.

OR

(B) The Bengal Gazette, was a weekly magazine that described itself a 'commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none' because of the following reasons:

- Although being a private English enterprise, it was independent from colonial influence.
- It was a commercial paper because many advertisements were published which included import and sale of slaves.

- As it was independent from colonial influence so it had published a lot of gossip about the company's senior officials in India.

- The magazine damaged the image of the colonial government so, James A Hickey was persecuted by Governor General Warren Hastings.



- So, W [] gs encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers in order [] e weekly magazine and its flow of information

31. (A) (i) Oil seeds production in India covers approximately 12 per cent of total cultivated area.

(ii) Some of them are edible and used as cooking mediums.

(iii) Some of them are also used as raw material in production of soaps, cosmetics and ointments.

(iv) Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soybean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower are main oil-seeds produced in India. Groundnut :

(i) It is a Kharif crop.

(ii) It accounts for half of the total oilseeds production in India.

(iii) In 2019-20, Gujarat was the largest producer followed by Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

OR

(B) The main initiatives include:

(i) Land reforms: Collectivisation, consolidation of land holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.

(ii) Agricultural reforms: Green revolution and white revolution.

(iii) Land development programmes : Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.

(iv) Issuing of Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.

(v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.

(vi) Government announces Minimum support Price (MSP) and remunerative and procurement prices to check exploitation.

(vii) The government provides HYV seeds and fertilisers.

(viii) Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.

(ix) Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation for farmers.

32. (A) Gram Sabha : A body comprising of all the adult members of a village or a group of villages. Functions of Gram Sabha :

(i) It elects the members and the sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat.

(ii) It supervises the work of the village panchayat.

(iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.

(iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.

OR

(B) Decentralisation: When power is taken from Central and State governments and is given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make a third-tier of government and it made democracy more powerful and effective.

(i) It is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

(ii) At least 1/3rd of all positions and seats are reserved for women.

(iii) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

(iv) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

33. (A) Per capita income is the average income per head. It is not a true measure of development. This is because there are various aspects of development. For example, the per capita income does not tell income distribution. There might be huge gap in income despite the per capita income being high as is the case in Saudi Arabia. Income is an inadequate measure of the level of development, so health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. This is evident if we compare Haryana and Kerala on certain parameters. Though, Haryana has a high per capita income it ranks quite low on Human Development Index (HDI) as compared to Kerala. This is because Kerala scores high in education and public health.

OR

(B) Human Development Index was created to emphasise that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country not economic growth alone and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles. The organisation that measures the HDI is the United Nations Development Programme. Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows:

(i) Health: Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide decent standard of living to its people.

(ii) Access to Education: It is measured by expected years of schooling of children at



schooling and mean years of schooling of the adult population. Over the past few decades, schooling has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has a high literacy rate but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.

(iii) Income: A decent standard of living is measured by per capita income. More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

34. (i) Gandhiji considered non-violence as supreme dharma because it could unite all religions without a battle or a physical force.

(ii) People who believed in Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha were known as 'Satyagrahis. Although it was a novel method, despite that people accepted, followed and participated in large scale.

This can be shown by the success of many Satyagraha movements at various places:

- Champaran Satyagraha, Bihar
- Kheda Satyagraha, Gujarat
- Ahmedabad mill strike, Gujarat
- Rowlatt Satyagraha
- Non-cooperation movement.

(iii) It was the battle through non-violence, which could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

35. (i) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture is a slash and burn agriculture, also known as Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and is based on shifting cultivation.

(ii) Venezuela and Brazil

(iii) Productivity in Jhumming cultivation is low because farmers do not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

36. (i) Some of the reasons for the overuse of groundwater are as follows:

(a) Industrialisation and Urbanisation lead to pumping of large amounts of underground water.



(b) Introduction of food crops that use underground water (cultivation of rice in Punjab and Haryana) is aggravated by poor irrigation facilities in many areas.

(c) In some areas, wrong species of plants have been selected for afforestation projects which use large amounts of underground water.

(ii) Yes, the development is possible without the overuse of ground water. This can be possible through sustainable development. In this kind of development, resources are used judiciously and wastage is minimized to ensure that the future generation does not suffer.

(iii) It was the battle through non-violence, which could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

35. (i) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture is a slash and burn agriculture, also known as Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and is based on shifting cultivation.

(ii) Venezuela and Brazil

(iii) Productivity in Jhumming cultivation is low because farmers do not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

36. (i) Some of the reasons for the overuse of groundwater are as follows:

(a) Industrialisation and Urbanisation lead to pumping of large amounts of underground water.

Introduction of food crops that use underground water (cultivation of rice in Punjab and Haryana). This is aggravated by poor irrigation facilities in many areas.

(c) In some areas, wrong species of plants have been selected for afforestation projects which use large amounts of underground water.

(ii) Yes, the development is possible without the overuse of ground water. This can be possible through sustainable development. In this kind of development, resources are used judiciously and wastage is minimized to ensure that the future generation does not suffer.

37. (a)

