

**Class X Session 2023-24**  
**Subject - Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper - 5**

**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 information is correct regarding the figure given below?



- (i) Figure of Germania representing the republic of Italy  
(ii) Postage stamp of year 1850 with figure of Marianne  
(iii) One of the popular Christian names which underlined the idea of a people's nation
- (a) (i) only  
(b) (i) and (ii) only  
(c) (ii) and (iii) only  
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
2. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919?
- (a) The act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.  
(b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.  
(c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoners without trial for two years.  
(d) The act controlled the movement of plantation workers.
3. Two statements are given below. Choose the correct option from the codes given below:  
Statement I: Napoleon established the Civil Code of 1805 which is also known as Napoleonic Code.  
Statement II: Napoleon abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (a) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.  
(b) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.  
(c) Both statements I and II are incorrect.  
(d) Both statements I and II are correct.
4. Which explorer and navigator discovered America?
- (a) Christopher Columbus

- (c) Alfred Crosby
- (b) Vasco-da-Gama
- (d) Ferdinand Magellan

5. On which river the Bhakra Nangal Dam is located?

- (a) Satluj
- (b) Narmada
- (d) Ganga
- (c) Kaveri

6. According to 2017-18 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was

Primary Sector-44%

Secondary Sector - 25%

Tertiary Sector-31%

In which sector underemployment prevails highest?

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of these

7. Which of the following steps should be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

- (I) Afforestation
  - (II) Terrace farming and contour ploughing
  - (III) Plugging of gullies
  - (IV) Restricted grazing of animals
- (a) (I) and (II) only
  - (c) (I) and (IV) only
  - (b) (I), (II) and (III) only
  - (d) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

8. Which one of the following systems of power-sharing leads to checks and balances?

- (a) Horizontal distribution of powers
- (b) Federal division of powers
- (c) Separation of powers
- (d) Power shared among different levels of government

9. 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): Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.

Reason (R): Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.

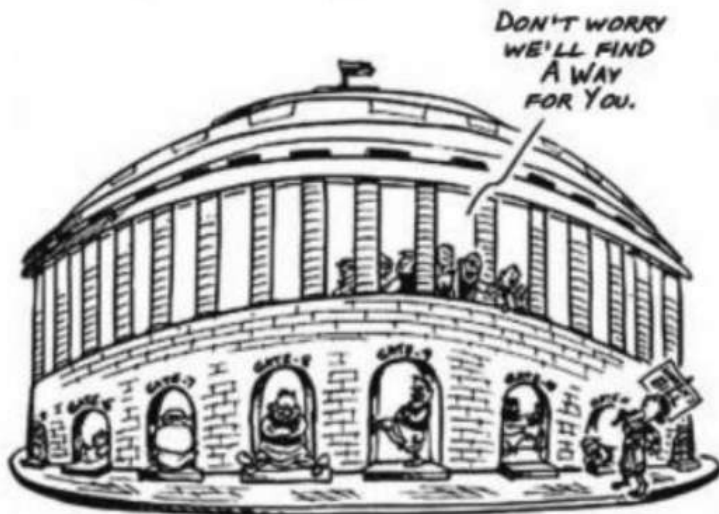
- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

10. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the given codes.

| Column I |                       | Column II |                |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| (A)      | Union Government      | (i)       | Prime Minister |
| (B)      | State Government      | (ii)      | Sarpanch       |
| (C)      | Municipal Corporation | (iii)     | Governor       |
| (D)      | Gram Panchayat        | (iv)      | Mayor          |

- |     | A     | B     | C    | D     |
|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (b) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (c) | (i)   | (iii) | (iv) | (ii)  |
| (d) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  |

11. Which of the options best explains the spirit of the given cartoon?



- (a) Women dominance in parliament
- (b) Women representation in parliament
- (c) Male domination in the parliament
- (d) Gate blockers

12. From the ideas and teachings of which leaders, BSP drew inspiration?

- (a) Sahu Maharaj
- (b) Jyotirao Phule and Ramaswami Naicker
- (c) Babasaheb Ambedkar
- (d) All of these

13. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct - democracies have successfully eliminated:

- (a) conflicts among people
- (b) economic inequalities among people
- (c) differences of opinion about how marginalise sections are to be treated
- (d) the idea of political inequality

14. UNDP can be expanded as

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Diversity Playground
- (c) Untied Nations Democratic Programme
- (d) United Nations Diversity Programme

15. Which of the following National Parks is dedicated to preservation of one-horned rhinoceros?

- (a) Bandhavgarh National Park
- (c) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Buxa Wildlife Reserve
- (d) All of these

16. Read the statements given below and choose the incorrect options:

- (i) There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, etc. in the organised sector.
- (ii) Workers in organised sector enjoy security of employment.
- (iii) Organised sector covers those places of work where the terms of employment are regular.
- (iv) Workers in the organised sector are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.

- (a) Only (i) is incorrect
- (b) Only (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (c) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are incorrect
- (d) Only (iv) is incorrect

17. The advantage/s of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is/are:

- (i) It helps borrower to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
  - (ii) People can get timely loan for a variety of purpose and at a reasonable interest rate.
  - (iii) SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor especially women.
  - (iv) It helps men to become financially self reliant.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only
  - (b) (i) and (iii) only
  - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

18. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

- (a) Credit
- (b) Deposit
- (c) Payment
- (d) Cheque

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

Assertion (A): Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R) : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

- (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.

20. Globalisation has been facilitated by several factors. Which of the following is not correct with regards to the same?

- (a) Rapid improvement in technology
- (b) Liberalisation of trade and investment
- (c) Farmers' protest for agricultural reforms
- (d) Pressures from international organisations like WTO

### **SECTION-B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)**

21. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities?

22. (A) Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

**OR**

(B) How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?

23. How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain.

24. Service sector in India employs two types of people. Explain by giving suitable examples.

### **SECTION C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)**

25. How did printing helped in empowering womenfolk?

26. (A) What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government after independence? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

**OR**



(B) How is information technology connected with globalisation?

27. What were Gandhiji's view about religion and politics?

28. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector". Justify the statement with any three relevant points.

29. Describe any three steps taken by the government towards decentralisation in the year 1992.

### SECTION-D

#### LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)

30. (A) Describe any two Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji just after his return to India from South Africa.

OR

(B) Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down nationalists during Rowlatt satyagraha.

31. (A) What are the benefits of water conservation?

OR

(B) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

32. (A) How has the idea of power-sharing emerged? Explain any two forms of power-sharing.

OR

(B) With the help of examples show how power can be shared between social and linguistic groups?

33. (A) There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.



OR

(B) Distinguish between public and private sectors.

### SECTION E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now, the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Attempts to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protest. This in turn led to a renewed cycle of persecution and protests. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India.

(i) What was Vernacular Press Act 1878?

(ii) Why the attitude for freedom of the press after the revolt of 1857 changed?

(iii) Why did the colonial government pass the Vernacular Press Act?

35. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking, peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

(i) What is the reason for uneven distribution of minerals in India?

(ii) Where are Petroleum deposits found in India?

(iii) Which regions have the highest amounts and which contain lowest deposition of economic minerals?

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

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

(i) List the various sources of credit in Sonpur.

(ii) Underline the various difficulties faced by the small and marginal farmers of Sonpur.

### **SECTION-F**

#### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)**

37. (a) 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.

(I) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(II) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

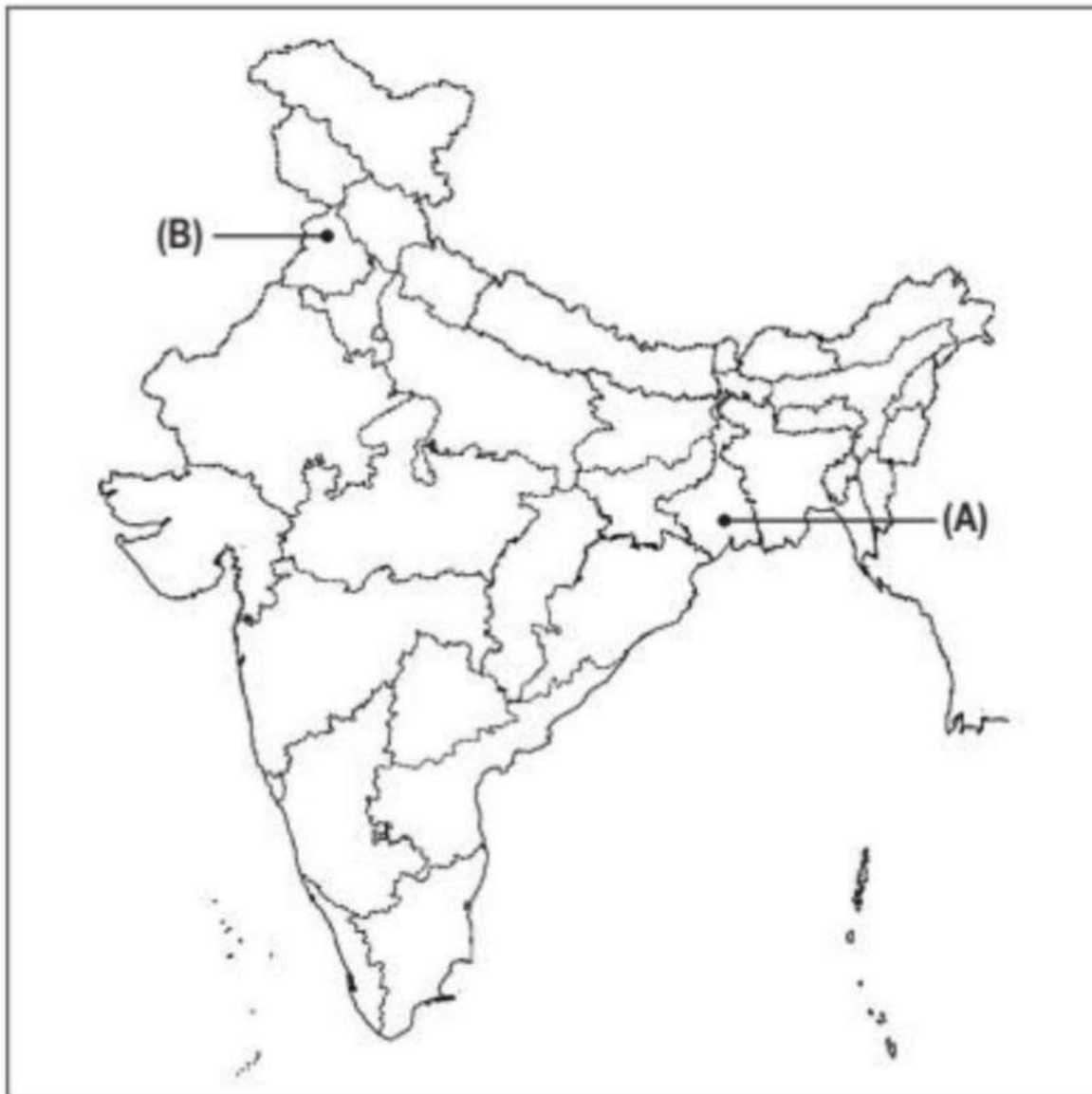
(i) Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Noida - Software Technology Park

(iv) Paradwip - Sea Port

(v) Sardar Sarovar - Dam



## SOLUTIONS

1. (c): Postage stamp of 1850 with the figure of Marianne, representing the Republic of France, a popular Christian name which underlined the idea of a people's nation.
2. (d): The act controlled the movement of plantation workers.
3. (b): Napoleon established the Civil Code in 1804 which was also known as "Napoleonic Code."
4. (a): Christopher Columbus
5. (a): Satluj
6. (a) Primary sector
7. (d)
8. (a): When the power is shared among different organs of government (legislature, executive and judiciary) it is called horizontal distribution of power. Each organ checks the others and this results in a balance of power. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balance.
9. (c): A is correct but R is incorrect.
10. (c): (A) - (i); (B) - (iii); (C) - (iv); (D) - (ii)
11. (c): The cartoon is a sarcasm on the women's Reservation Bill, because this bill is pending before the parliament for more than a decade and there is no consensus over this among all the political parties.
12. (d): All of these
13. (d): Democracies have successfully eliminated the idea of political inequality.
14. (a): United Nations Development Programme
15. (c) Kaziranga National Park
16. (a): Only (i) is incorrect.
17. (c): SHGs help women to become financially self reliant. The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such a health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

18. (a): Credit

19. (a): There is low infant mortality rate in Kerala. Its reason is that, Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

20. (c) Farmers' protest for agricultural reforms.

21. Yarn is an unprocessed product and thus it has a lower value. It is used as a raw material in textile industries to produce fabric (cloth), after which it can be sold for a much higher value. If we export yarn in large quantities, the profit is low and the whole process would employ less people, but if the weaving sector is developed, the yarn can be used in indigenous industries, which would employ more people and generate higher revenue.

22. (A) Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages:

1st stage Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

2nd stage - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.

3rd stage - In case the government uses repression, a full Civil Disobedience Campaign would be launched.

OR

(B) (i) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.

(ii) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges.

(iii) Many teachers resigned.

(iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practices.

(v) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

(vi) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

23. Beneficial:

(i) Ethical influence of religion can provide moral values in politics.

(ii) Religious communities can politically express their needs and interests.

(iii) Political authorities can monitor and control religious discrimination and oppression.

Problematic:

(i) Religion can become the base for the development of anti-nationalist sentiments which can lead to conflicts between religious groups.

(ii) Political parties can try to make political gains by pitting one religious group against the other.

(iii) State power may be used to establish the domination of one religion over another.

24. (i) Service sector in India employs two different types of people. At one end, there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled or educated workers, such as managers, lawyers, accountants, etc.

(ii) At the other end, there are a large number of workers engaged in services, such as small shopkeepers, delivery partners, transportation partners etc. These, people earn less.

25. Printing helped in empowering womenfolk greatly. Lives and feelings of women were written with intensity in the books. This increased the number of women who took to reading. Liberal husbands and fathers started educating their womenfolk at home and some sent them to schools. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. Social reforms and novels created a great interest in women's lives and emotions. Women's opinions and views began to be considered and respected. Stories were written about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served. Stories about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows also appeared in print. These stories paved the way for the liberation of the suppressed Indian woman.

26. (A) The Indian government had put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investments after Independence. It was done to protect the interests of the Indian producers and industries from foreign competition. There was a fear that the Indian producers will not be able to survive the competition from the resourceful foreign companies as industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1991, the government felt that the time had come to allow the foreign companies to invest in the Indian markets, would make Indian producers to improve the quality of their goods and services. Hence, the government removed the barriers or restrictions or restrictions on foreign trade which is known as liberalisation.



OR

(B) Information technology has fastened the pace of globalisation. It has revolutionised the way interaction is done. Owing to its development, people can get connected to anyone, in every corner of the world, instantly. Except physical movement of products, every other transaction is possible through internet. Without it, Globalisation would have taken many more years to spread out, as the required information for taking any decision, would have taken more time to be communicated and thus, would have delayed the pace of integration among countries.

27. Gandhiji had very firm views about religions and politics. He often said that religion should never be separated from politics. But here his meaning of religion was not by any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but the meaning of his religion was moral values which exists in all the religions. He was of the view that the ethics of all the religion should of wide the politics and political system.

28. Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector in the following ways:

(i) Raw Material Supply: Agriculture is a significant source of raw materials for various industries, such as food processing, textiles, and paper. For instance, the cotton industry relies heavily on the production of cotton from agricultural fields. Similarly, food processing industries rely on agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, and cereals. Thus, a healthy agricultural sector can ensure a steady supply of raw materials for industries, which, in turn, can boost their productivity and growth.

(ii) Market Expansion: Agriculture provides a vast market for industrial products. For example, the use of agricultural machinery such as tractors, tillers, and harvesters creates a demand for industrial goods, including steel, plastics, and rubber. Moreover, the growth of the agricultural sector increases the purchasing power of farmers, who become a significant consumer group for industrial products such as consumer goods, automobiles, and appliances.

(iii) Employment Generation: Agriculture is a labor-intensive sector that generates employment opportunities for a significant population in India. A healthy agricultural sector can increase the income levels of farmers and agricultural workers, which, in turn, can create a demand for industrial products and services. Additionally, agriculture-related industries such as food processing and agrochemicals also create job opportunities, especially in rural areas. Thus, a robust agricultural sector can help to reduce unemployment and poverty, which are major challenges in India.



29. Following are the important steps taken by the government in 1992 for decentralisation.

- (i) The constitution mandate to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (ii) Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
- (iii) Reservation of at least one third of all positions for women.
- (iv) Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

30. (A) Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India on 9th January 1915. He successfully organised satyagraha movements from 1917 at various places.

- In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

- In 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

- In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

OR

(B) (1) Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

(ii) Open firing upon a peaceful procession in Amritsar, which led to widespread attacks on banks, railway stations etc. Imposition of Martial Law.

(iii) Forcing the Satyagrahis to rub their noses on the ground and do salute to all sahibs.

31. (A) Reasons for conserving water are:

(i) The over-exploitation of underground water leads to lowering of the groundwater table which leads to reduction of fresh water.

(ii) Increase in population with progress of time leads to water scarcity, as the quantity of available water remains the same.

(iii) Urban lifestyles require large amount of power, which is generated by water to a significant extent. Conservation of water will enable us to continue using this valuable resource in future also.

OR

(B) Houses in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big rooms and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftops travel down the pipe and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is reliable source of water after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction.

32. (A) The idea of power-sharing has emerged contrary to the notions of undivided political power. Earlier it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide was dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy.

Forms of power-sharing:

(i) Horizontal distribution power-sharing: Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This ensures that none of the organs of the government has unlimited power. Each organ acts as a check for the others. This leads to a balance of power among various institutions.

(ii) Vertical distribution power-sharing: Power sharing among governments at different levels. A government for the entire country is called 'Central or Union or Federal government'. The government in a particular state is called 'State government' in India. Here, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.

OR

(B) Power can be shared between social and linguistic groups in the following ways:

(i) There are countries where socially and economically weak sections and women are given legal and constitutional protection in terms of representation in the local bodies. This is done to enable them to be a part of decision making.

(ii) In India, there is a provision in the Constitution to have reserved constituencies for the members of the socially and economically backward classes. At the same time one third of the seats are reserved for the women in the local government to ensure fair share in power.

(iii) In Belgium, the provision of community government for the linguistic groups was introduced to avoid civic strife in the country.

34. (i) The Vernacular Press Act 1878, provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

(ii) The attitude for freedom of the press after the revolt of 1857 changed because of growing vernacular newspapers and nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.

(iii) The colonial government pass the vernacular press act to restrict and censor reports and editorials which throttle nationalist criticism.

35. (i) The reasons for uneven distribution of minerals are:

(a) Differences in geological structure

(b) Process of formation

(c) Time involved in the formation

(ii) Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula as well as Gujarat and Assam have most of the Petroleum deposits.

(iii) Regions which have the highest amount of minerals deposit is peninsular plateau and lowest amount of mineral deposits are found in Northern Plains.

36. (i) Various sources of credit in village Sonpur are

- (a) Village money lender
- (b) Traders
- (c) Landowner as money lender
- (d) Commercial banks and cooperative societies

(ii) Terms of credit for small farmer:

- (a) high rate of interest
- (b) promise to sell crops to traders at low prices as repayment of loan

37. (a) and (b)

