

**Mid-Term Examination**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MT-2024-10(B)**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**M. Marks : 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. *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.*
2. *Section A – Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
3. *Section B – Question 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
4. *Section C - Question 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words*
5. *Section D – Question 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
6. *Section-E - Question 34 to 36 are case based questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
7. *Section F – Question 37 is a map based question, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 (I) from History (2 marks) and 37(II) from Geography (3 marks).*
8. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*

**SECTION-A**

**MCQs (1 × 20=20)**

**Choose the correct option:**

1. **The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs, is still very small. Identify the appropriate reason:** (1)
  - a. Low sex ratio
  - b. Less job opportunities
  - c. Low literacy rates and high skills among women
  - d. Low literacy rates and low skills among women
2. **Formal sources of credit does not include/s:** (1)
 

1. Gold merchant	2. Cooperatives
3. Government Bank	4. Money lender
a. 1, 2 and 3	b. 1, 3 and 4
c. 1 and 4	d. 2 and 3

3. Which of the following is the best example of a public service? (1)
- Medicines and injections
  - Books and stationary
  - Houses and furniture
  - Law and order

4. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is 12,500. If the income of three families is 12,000, 11,000 and 10,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family? (1)

- 5,000
- 12,000
- 10,000
- 17000

5. Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) choose the correct answer from the given options (1)

Assertion (A) : JFM programme has helped to conserve degraded forest areas by involving local communities.

Reason (R) : Members of the local communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non timber forest products.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

6. Match the following columns and choose the correct option: (1)

**COLUMN I**

**COLUMN II**

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| I. Chipko movement            | 1. Tehri     |
| II. Beej bachao andolan       | 2. Odisha    |
| III. Joint forest management  | 3. Alwar     |
| IV. Bhairodev Dakav sanctuary | 4. Himalayas |

OPTIONS:

- |    | I | II | III | IV |
|----|---|----|-----|----|
| a. | 1 | 2  | 3   | 4  |
| b. | 4 | 1  | 2   | 3  |
| c. | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1  |
| d. | 3 | 4  | 1   | 2  |

7. Where is the famous village of Gendathur located? (1)

- Mysuru, Karnataka
- Shillong, Meghalaya
- Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
- Tehri, Uttarakhand



8. Which one of the following pair is incorrectly matched? (1)
- Primary sector- Mining
  - Secondary sector- Cement factories
  - Tertiary sector - Growing of wheat
  - Manufacturing sector – Production of Laptop
9. Choose the correct statement about factors that have helped globalisation in India: (1)
- Improvement in transportation technology
  - High export duties
  - Improvement in telecommunication and information
  - Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment
- A and B
  - A, C and D
  - B and C
  - A,B and C
10. Globalisation, by connecting countries, shall result in : (1)
- Lesser competition among producers.
  - Greater competition among producers.
  - No change in competition among producers.
  - No development of local MNC's
11. Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc. are known as (1)
- Family laws
  - Constitutional laws
  - Criminal laws
  - Civil laws
12. Why is power sharing amongst different organs of the government called horizontal distribution of power? Identify the correct reason. (1)
- It gives judiciary more power than legislature and executive
  - It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.
  - It gives representation to different ideologies at political level
  - It influences and coordinates in the decision-making process
13. Consider the statements given below : (1)
- Statement I . States such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh enjoy special powers.
- Statement II. The Constitution of India under Article 371 ensures the special powers and status to these states.
- (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
  - (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
  - Both (I) & (II) are incorrect
  - Both (I) & (II) are correct
14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : (1)



Assertion (A): Power-sharing is an essential feature of a democratic country.

Reason (R): It increases the possibility of majority dominance.

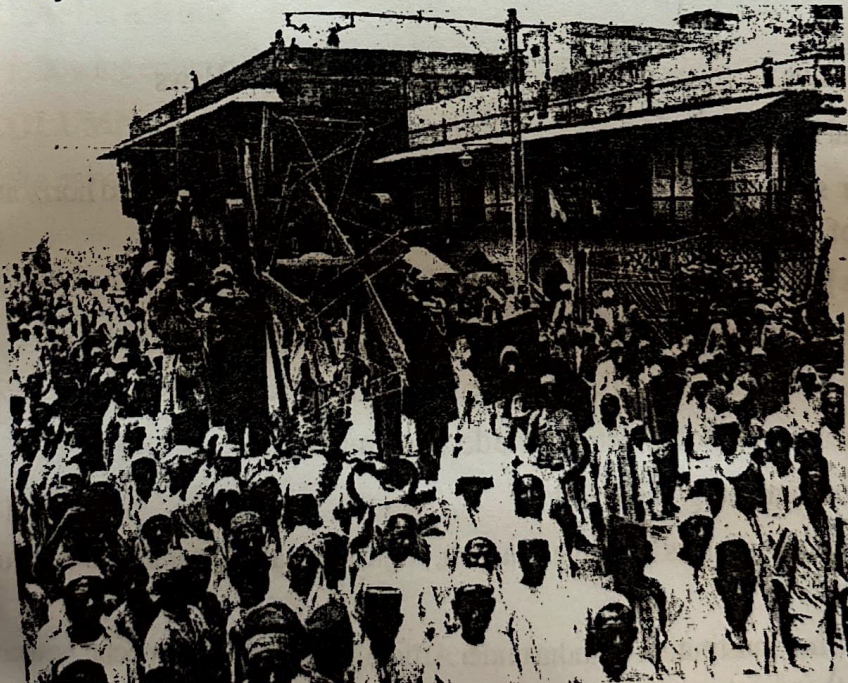
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
  - (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (A) is false but (R) is true
15. Which one of the following subjects is included under the Concurrent list? (1)
- Foreign affairs
  - Adoption and succession
  - Commerce
  - Trade

16. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: (1)

- Coming of Simon Commission to India
- Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Champaran Satyagraha

Option:

- III-II-IV-I
  - IV-II-I-III
  - I-II-IV-III
  - IV-III-I-II
17. The image below refers to boycott of foreign cloth, July 1922. Identify the reason for the boycott: (1)



- Khadi was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination
- Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination
- Khadi was seen as the symbol of support to Western economic and cultural domination
- Foreign cloth was seen as the economic benefit for the masses







29. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Elaborate the given statement with suitable explanation. (3)

OR

Explain the Greek War of Independence

### SECTION - D

#### LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)

30. Self-Help Groups are the building blocks of organising the rural poor. Explain by elaborating its formation and functions. (5)

OR

Prayan is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need of a loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

31. How has formation of linguistic state strengthened federalism in India? (5)

OR

Enumerate the features of federalism.

32. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rain water harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water in India. (5)

OR

Define the term dams. How do they help in conserving and managing the water resources? Why have dams been proclaimed as 'temples of modern India'?

33. What marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement. Examine the limits of Civil Disobedience Movement with suitable explanations. (5)

OR

Evaluate the contribution of history folklore, songs and popular prints in shaping nationalism in India.

### SECTION - E


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

34. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions given below.

Agriculture has been practised in India for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. But this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated.



 1. What is the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy? (Give any two points) (1)

34.2 List any two provisions of the comprehensive land development programme. (1)

34.3 Mention any two institutional reforms introduced in the post-independence period to improve the output of the agricultural sector. (2)

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

Caste is an important source of economic inequality because it regulates access to resources of various kinds. The relationship between caste and economic status has certainly changed a lot. Today, it is possible to find very rich and very poor people in every caste, whether 'low' or 'high'. This was not true even twenty or thirty years ago – it was very rare indeed to find rich people among the 'lowest' castes. However, as this evidence from the National Sample Survey shows, caste continues to be very strongly linked to economic status in many important ways:

\* The average economic status (measured by criteria like monthly consumption expenditure) of caste groups still follows the old hierarchy – the 'upper' castes are best off, the *Dalits* and *Adivasis* are worst off, and the backward classes are in between.

\* Although every caste has some poor members, the proportion living in extreme poverty (below the official 'poverty line') is much higher for the lowest castes and much lower for the upper castes, with the backward classes once again in between.

35.1. What do we understand by the term 'vote bank'? (1)

35.2. Mention any one way in which caste is politicised. (1)

35.3. Analyse any two reasons for weakening of caste system in modern times. (2)

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

How were liberty and equality for women to be defined?

The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: 'Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions ... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family ... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?' Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association.

36.1. What was the aim of Frankfurt parliament? (1)

36.2. What was the status of women in the Frankfurt parliament? (1)

36.3. Mention two significant outcomes of liberal movements in 1848 (2)

## SECTION-F

## MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37 (I) 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.
- a. Place associated with peasant satyagraha in Gujarat. (1)
  - b. Indian National congress session took place here in 1920. (1)
- (II) i) On the given political map of India two features 'A' and 'B' have been marked. Identify them with the help of given information.
- A- Soil type.
  - B-Plantation crop
- ii) On the same political map mark, locate and label **any one** of the following
- a) Salal dam
  - b) Rana Pratap Sagar dam (2+1=3)