



ST MARY'S SCHOOL, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE
CLASS X: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
FIRST TERM SESSION : 2024-25

Max marks: 80

Time : 3 Hour

General Instructions:

- i. 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 question 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. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iii. **SECTION C** contains Q.25 to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- iv. **SECTION D** - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- v. **SECTION E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vi. **SECTION F** - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a from History (2 marks) and 37 b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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 been to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A (MCQ's)										
1	<p>Match List I with List II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">List I</p> <p>1. Giuseppe Mazzini 2. Otto von Bismarck 3. Napoleon Bonaparte 4. Cavour</p> <p style="text-align: center;">List II</p> <p>I. Battle of Waterloo II. Unification of Italy III. Young Italy IV. Unification of German</p> <p>Choose the correct option from given below:</p> <p>a. 1-III, 2-IV, 3-1, 4-II b. 1-III, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-II c. 1-II, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-III d. 1-II, 2-IV, 3-I, 4-II</p>	1								
2	<p>Read and choose the correct term that relates to the given information: This refers to using natural resources in a manner so that they can be used by the present and future generations. This issue is important for development because if the natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations.</p> <p>a. Economic Development b. Sustainable Development c. Technological Development d. Environmental Development</p>	1								
3	<p>Study the following table:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">SECTORS</th> <th style="text-align: left;">SHARE OF SECTORS IN EMPLOYMENT (2017-18)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRIMARY SECTOR</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SECONDARY SECTOR</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TERTIARY SECTOR</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SECTORS	SHARE OF SECTORS IN EMPLOYMENT (2017-18)	PRIMARY SECTOR	44%	SECONDARY SECTOR	25%	TERTIARY SECTOR	31%	1
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	<p>Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in the Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following:</p> <p>a. Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed. b. Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector c. Efforts of labour are not equivalent to all the sectors. d. Outsourcing off job opportunities in Secondary Sector</p>											
4	<p>Identify the terms used to differentiate between old alluvial and new alluvial deposits.</p> <p>a. Tarai and Bangar b. Tarai and Bhabar c. Bangar and Khadar d. Khadar and Tarai</p>	1										
5	<p>Assertion (A): Federalism promotes unity and stability in a country by balancing the powers between different levels of government. Reason (R): Federalism ensures that all political decisions are made by a single, central authority to maintain consistency across the country.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. b. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion. c. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect. d. Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect</p>	1										
6	<p>Identify from the statements given below as an example of positive discrimination aimed at helping marginalized groups?</p> <p>a. Decreasing tax rates for all citizens. b. Implementing reservation policies in educational institutions and government jobs. c. Providing free healthcare to all individuals. d. Limiting the number of political parties.</p>	1										
7	<p>The term 'secularism' in the Indian context means:</p> <p>a. The state should promote a particular religion. b. The state should remain neutral and not discriminate based on religion. c. The state should provide financial support to religious institutions. d. The state should actively interfere in religious practices.</p>	1										
8	<p>Match the following and choose the correct option.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">COLUMN 1</th> <th style="width: 50%;">COLUMN 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Per Capita Income</td> <td>1 Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Infant Mortality Rate</td> <td>2. Compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Literacy Rate</td> <td>3. The total income of the people divided by its population</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Human Development Index</td> <td>4. Indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 b. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 c. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 d. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4</p>	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	A. Per Capita Income	1 Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group	B. Infant Mortality Rate	2. Compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income	C. Literacy Rate	3. The total income of the people divided by its population	D. Human Development Index	4. Indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.	1
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9	<p>Identify the Indian leader who is known for his efforts towards improving the status of women and addressing caste-based discrimination?</p> <p>a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. B.R. Ambedkar c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</p>	1
10	<p>Read the facts regarding the revolution of the liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:</p> <p>(1) Abdication of the monarch (2) Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed (3) Political rights to women were given (4) Freedom of the press had been asked for</p> <p>Option:</p> <p>a. Only (1) and (2) are correct b. Only (1), (2) and (3) are correct c. Only (1) and (4) are correct d. Only (1), (2) and (4) are correct</p>	1
11	<p>Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are known for their role in poverty alleviation. Which of the following is a unique characteristic of MFIs compared to traditional banks?</p> <p>a. Providing large loans with strict repayment schedules b. Focusing on small loans without the need for collateral c. High eligibility criteria for loan approval d. Limited services to urban areas only</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion (A): In a federal system, conflicts between the central and regional governments are resolved by a supreme court. Reason (R): The supreme court in a federal system acts as an arbiter to ensure that the distribution of powers is respected.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. b. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion. c. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect. d. Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect.</p>	1
13	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement 1: Mahatma Gandhi had to call off Rowlatt Satyagraha due to widespread Violence. Statement 2: The Poona Pact of September 1932 gave seats to the Depressed Classes in the Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.</p> <p>a. Statement (1) is correct and (2) is incorrect. b. Statement (1) is incorrect and (2) is correct c. Both (1) and (2) are wrong. d. Both (1) and (2) are correct.</p>	1
14	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)</p> <p>Assertion: Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. Reasoning: Banks in India these days hold about 15% of the deposit as cash.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>a. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true, and the Reasoning correctly explains the Assertion. b. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true, but the Reasoning does not explain the Assertion.</p>	1

	c. The Assertion is true, but the Reasoning is false. d. The Assertion is false, but the Reasoning is true.	
15	The Act did not allow the plantation workers to leave the tea garden without permission. a. Inland Emigration Act c. Vernacular Press Act b. Rowlatt Act d. Government of India Act	1
16	Determine the state with the largest area dedicated to permanent forests from the following options: a. Madhya Pradesh c. Manipur b. West Bengal d. Assam	1
17	The power sharing arrangement in Belgium was primarily aimed at addressing which issue? a. Economic inequality b. Ethnic conflict between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities c. Colonial exploitation d. Religious differences	1
18	Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): High average income is not an indicator of the overall development of a country. Reason (R): Average income does not indicate the level of education, health, and other public facilities. Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation A b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false but R is true.	1
19	Identify the feature associated with 'horizontal distribution of power'. A. Distribution of power among different levels of government B. Distribution of power among various branches of government at the same level C. Distribution of power between the central and regional governments D. Distribution of power among different political parties	1
20	Which of the following best describes 'decentralization' in the context of power sharing? A. Transfer of power from regional governments to the central government B. Transfer of power from the central government to local government institutions C. Concentration of power in a single authority D. Transfer of power between different political parties	1
SECTION B (Very Short Answer Type Question)		
21	Highlight any two instances of gender-based discrimination within the Indian society	2
22	The First World War created a new economic situation in India. Explain with the help of examples. OR Mention the features of Rowlatt Act.	2

23	Explain the concept of sacred groves and discuss their role in the conservation of flora and fauna.	2
24	Critically analyze the role of coalition government in maintaining the federal structures of governance in India	2

SECTION C (Short Answer Type Question)																				
25	"The French Revolution left an indelible mark on world history." Evaluate this statement.	3																		
26	Why is cheap and affordable credit crucial for the development of the country? OR What strategies and policies can be implemented to effectively protect workers in the unorganised sector, ensuring their rights and improving their working conditions?	3																		
27	Define soil erosion? Analyse the impact of both human activities and natural forces in causing soil erosion. Provide examples to support your explanation	3																		
28	Describe the salient features of a secular state.	3																		
29	The graph below shows the sources of credit to rural households in the total loans given to the rural sector. Use the graph to answer the questions that follow: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph 1 : Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Data from Graph 1: Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Money Lender</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial Banks</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooperative Society/Banks</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Institutional Agencies</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landlords</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatives and Friends</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other non Institutional Agencies</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Source	Percentage	Money Lender	33%	Commercial Banks	25%	Cooperative Society/Banks	25%	Other Institutional Agencies	5%	Government	1%	Landlords	1%	Relatives and Friends	8%	Other non Institutional Agencies	2%	3
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	<p>a. What is the share of formal sector loans in the total loans given to the rural sector?</p> <p>b. What is the share of informal sector loans in the total loans given to the rural sector?</p> <p>c. Give two points of difference between the formal sector loans and informal sector loans.</p>																			

SECTION D (Long Answer Question)		
30	<p>Analyze the three major cropping seasons in India. Write their sowing and harvesting time and major crops of each season.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Distinguish between commercial farming and intensive subsistence farming. Additionally, name two other types of agriculture practiced in India.</p>	5
31	<p>In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of a long drawn out process. Discuss</p>	5
32	<p>Explain the concept of federalism with reference to its key features. How does federalism help in maintaining unity in a diverse country like India? Provide examples to illustrate how federalism functions in India.</p>	5
33	<p>Does the Indian experience replicate the historical changes in the relative importance of different sectors as seen in case of the presently developed countries? Explain with reference to the share of sectors in GDP and employment</p>	5
SECTION E (Case Studies)		
34	<p>Read the extracts and answer the following questions.</p> <p>In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticizes the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavors, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'</p> <p>(a) Who was Ernst Renan? (b) Explain the key features of a Nation according to Ernst Renan. (c) Define Nation state.</p>	1+ 1+ 2
35	<p><u>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</u></p> <p>RAINWATER HARVESTING:</p> <p>Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood</p>	1+ 1+ 2 =4

	<p>plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.</p> <p>(a) Explain the effectiveness of the water harvesting system as a sustainable solution for water conservation.</p> <p>(b) Describe the process of rooftop rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>(c) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation.</p>	
36	<p>Read the case study and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>In a small village in rural India, the lives of many women have been transformed through the establishment of self-help groups (SHGs). These groups, typically consisting of 10 to 20 women, meet regularly to discuss common issues, share experiences, and support each other. They pool their savings to create a common fund, which is then used to provide loans to members for various purposes such as starting small businesses, paying for children's education, or covering emergency medical expenses.</p> <p>One of the key benefits of SHGs is the economic empowerment they provide to women. For instance, Seema, a member of an SHG in her village, used a loan from the group to start a small tailoring business. Over time, her business grew, and she was able to repay the loan and contribute more to the group's savings. This financial independence has not only improved Seema's family's living standards but also increased her confidence and status within the community.</p> <p>Moreover, SHGs have played a significant role in promoting social change. Many groups engage in awareness campaigns on health, sanitation, and education. They have also become a platform for addressing issues like domestic violence and gender inequality. For example, in one village, an SHG successfully campaigned to stop child marriages, significantly reducing the number of underage girls being married off. The collective strength of SHGs also enables women to interact more effectively with local government bodies. They can advocate for better infrastructure, such as roads and schools, and access to government schemes and services. This has led to improved living conditions and greater civic engagement among women in these communities. Overall, SHGs have proven to be a powerful tool for empowering women, fostering economic development, and promoting social change in rural India.</p> <p>a. What the primary functions of self-help groups (SHGs) are as described in the passage?</p> <p>b. In what ways do self-help groups facilitate transformative empowerment for women, both economically and socially? Analyse the broader implications of their impact on community development.</p>	2x2 =4

SECTION F (Map based Question)		
37. a.	<p>Locate and label the places using the following information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. The place in India where Gandhiji organised his first satyagraha movement. 	2
37. b.	<p>Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols. (ANYTHREE)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tehri dam Bhakra Nangal Dam Coffee plantation region Laterite Soil region 	1+ 1+ 1