SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

CLASS X – SESSION 2022-23

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

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. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*

iv. ***Section C*** *contains Q.25to Q.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*

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.*

SECTION A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1 What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options. **1**

A. Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade
B. Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion
C. Technology, investments and improvement in transport
D. Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers

2 Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? **1**

A. Hindu
B. Kesari
C. Sudharak
D. Pratap

3 **Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options.** **1**

A. Abindra Nath Tagore
B. Rabindra Nath Tagore
C. Raja Ravi Verma
D. Samant Das Gupta

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Who among the following was the author of the book 'Gita Govind'?

A. Tulsidas
B. Surdas
C. Jayadev
D. Raidas

4 **Arrange the following in chronological order**: **1**

I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press

OPTIONS:

A. III, II, I & IV
B. I, II, III & IV
C. IV, III, II & I
D. IV, II, III & I

5 **Identify the crop with the help of the following information** **1**

- *It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.*
- *It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.*
- *It grows well in old alluvial soil.*
- *Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.*

Options:

A. Wheat
B. Maize
C. Rice
D. Sugarcane

6 Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct? **1**

A. Reserved Forest -Reservation of more than half of forests
B. Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
C. Unclassed Forest-Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
D. Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber

7 Match the following : **1**

RESOURCES	EXAMPLES
a. Renewable Resources:	I. Forests and wildlife
b. Non -Renewable Resources:	II. The oceanic resources
c. National Resources:	III. Roads, canals and railway
d. International Resources:	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels

OPTIONS

A. **a**-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
C. a-IV, b-I , c-IV, d-II
D. a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III

8 Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the <u>incorrect</u> one from the following: **1**

A. Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government
B. Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
C. The state government to be subordinate to the central government
D. Community government elected by people belonging to one language community

9 Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India? **1**

A. Education
B. Forests
C. Banking
D. Trade

10 Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements? **1**

A. A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.
C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
D. It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.

11 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? **1**

LIST I	LIST II
A. Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
B. Congress Party	Left front
C. Communist Party of India	Regional Party
D. Mizo National Front	United Progressive Alliance

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: **1**

Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government

Reason (R): Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of 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.

13 Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution? **1**

A. Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Buddhism
D. Islam

14 Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education? **1**

States	Per Capita Income For 2018–19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017–18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

A. Haryana
B. Bihar
C. Haryana and Kerala both
D. Kerala

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. **1**

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	**Male**	**Female**
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

A. 81%
B. 61%
C. 69%
D. 18%

16. Find the odd one out from the following options: **1**

A. Tourist Guide, Barber, Tailor, and Potter
B. Teacher, Doctor, Vegetable Vendor and Lawyer
C. Postman, Cobbler, Soldier and Police Constable
D. Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

17. Fill in the blank: **1**

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	**Nature of economic activity**
Organized & Unorganized	**?**

OPTIONS:

A. Nature of Employment activities
B. Nature of Social activities
C. Nature of Production activities
D. Nature of Political activities

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option **1**

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs.5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as?

A. Interest Rate
B. Collateral
C. Principal Amount
D. Instalments

19. **Which of the following international agencies allow free trade and work on mutual trade between countries**? **1**

A. WTO
B. IMF
C. UPU
D. FAO

20. **Identify the correct statements about globalization.** **1**

I. Removal of barriers by the government
II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories
III. Has enabled all companies to increase their investments
IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade

OPTIONS:

A. I &II

B. II & III

C. I & III

D. II & IV

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21 Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929. **2**

22 Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. **2**

23 Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. **2**

OR

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.

24. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector? **2**

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain. **3**

OR

How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

26. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. **3**

27. In what ways Multi National Corporation (MNC) different from other companies? Explain with an example. **3**

28. Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government. **3**

29. ‘Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.’ Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **3**

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **5**

OR

Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany. **5**

31. 'Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.' Examine the statement in the context of India. **5**

OR

Examine the multi-pronged aspects of Information Technology and Electronics Industry. **5**

32. Describe the role of political parties in India. **5**

OR

Describe the necessity or utility of political parties in democratic countries. **5**

33. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society. **5**

OR

Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy. **5**

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34 **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:** **4**

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work:

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire … was stimulated by letters from an old workmate … who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works … I finally decided to go … in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend … we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day … For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed … On arrival in London we tried to find … my friend … but … were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.'

Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, The Victorian City: Images and Realities, 1973.

34.1 Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers. **1**

34.2 Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas works. **1**

34.3 Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. **2**

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions **4**

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain… accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

Source: S. Sharma, quoted in In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley. A. Baviskar. 1995.

35.1 With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? **1**

35.2 Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. **1**

35.3 Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. **2**

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions. **4**

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

36.1 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.' Give one example to prove the statement. **1**

36.2 How is alliance building an example of power sharing? **1**

36.3 How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? **2**

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37 37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. **2**

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. **3**

a. Hirakud Dam
b. Tarapur Atomic Power Station
c. Noida Software Technology Park
d. Kochi Port

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37. Attempt any FIVE questions. **5**

37.1 Name the Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1

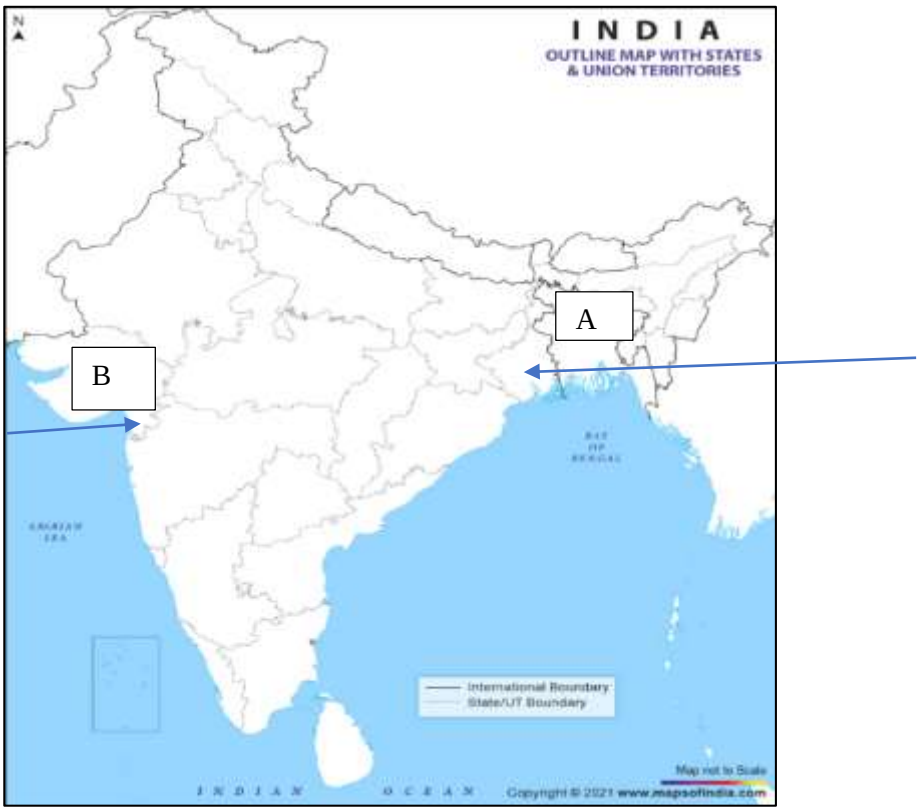
37.2 Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. 1

37.3 Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located. 1

37.4 Name the State where Tarapur nuclear plant is located. 1

37.5 Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located. 1

37.6 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. 1



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
CLASS X – SESSION 2022-23
MARKING SCHEME

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

SECTION A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1 What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options. **1**

A. Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade
B. Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion
C. Technology, investments and improvement in transport
D. Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers

ANS- C- Technology, investments and improvement in transport Page 83

2 Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? **1**

A. Hindu
B. Kesari
C. Sudharak
D. Pratap

ANS- B Kesari Page 175

3 Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options. **1**

A. Abindra Nath Tagore
B. Rabindra Nath Tagore
C. Raja Ravi Verma
D. Samant Das Gupta

ANS. C. Raja Ravi Verma Page 171

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Who among the following was the author of the book 'Gita Govind'?

A. Tulsidas
B. Surdas
C. Jayadev
D. Raidas

ANS- Jayadev Page-167

4 Arrange the following in chronological order: **1**

I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press

OPTIONS:

A. III, II, I & IV
B. I, II, III & IV
C. IV, III, II & I
D. IV, II, III & I

ANS.: D - IV, II, III & I Page 107-113

5 Identify the crop with the help of the following information **1**

- *It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.*
- *It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.*
- *It grows well in old alluvial soil.*
- *Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.*

Options:

A. Wheat
B. Maize
C. Rice
D. Sugarcane

ANS. B. Maize Page 38

6 Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct? **1**

A. Reserved Forest -Reservation of more than half of forests
B. Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
C. Unclassed Forest—Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
D. Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber

ANS- D -Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber Page 20

7 Match the following : **1**

RESOURCES	EXAMPLES
a. Renewable Resources:	I. Forests and wildlife
b. Non -Renewable Resources:	II. The oceanic resources
c. National Resources:	III. Roads, canals and railway
d. International Resources:	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels

OPTIONS

A. **a**-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
C. a-IV, b-I , c-IV, d-II
D. a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III

ANS. A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II Page 2

8 Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the <u>incorrect</u> one from the following: **1**

A. Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government
B. Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
C. The State government to be subordinate to the Central government
D. Community government elected by people belonging to one language community

ANS. C. The State government to be subordinate to the Central government Page 4

9 Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India? **1**

A. Education
B. Forests
C. Banking
D. Trade

ANS. A. Education - Page 16, 17

10 Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements? **1**

A. A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.
C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
D. It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.

ANS. C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. Page 41

11 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? **1**

LIST I	LIST II
A. Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
B. Congress Party	Left front

C. Communist Party of India	Regional Party
D. Mizo National Front	United Progressive Alliance

ANS. A. Bharatiya Janta Party – National Democratic Alliance Page 81

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: **1**

Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government

Reason (R): Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of 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.

ANS. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Page 90

13 Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution? **1**

A. Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Buddhism
D. Islam

ANS. C. Buddhism Page 2

14 Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education? **1**

States	Per Capita Income For 2018–19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017–18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

A. Haryana
B. Bihar
C. Haryana and Kerala both
D. Kerala

ANS. D. Kerala Page 7

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. **1**

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	**Male**	**Female**
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

A. 81%
B. 61%
C. 69%
D. 18%

ANS. D. 18% - Page 12

16. Find the odd one out from the following options: **1**

A. Tourist guide, barber, tailor, and potter
B. Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor and lawyer
C. Postman, cobbler, soldier and police constable
D. Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

ANS. D Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro Page 14-29

17. Fill in the blank: **1**

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	**Nature of economic activity**
Organized & Unorganized	**?**

OPTIONS:

A. Nature of employment activities
B. Nature of Social activities
C. Nature of Production activities
D. Nature of Political activities

ANS. A. Nature of employment activities Page 32

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option **1**

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs.5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as?

A. Interest Rate
B. Collateral
C. Principal Amount
D. Instalments

ANS. B. Collateral Page 44

19. Which of the following international agencies allow free trade and work on mutual trade between countries? **1**

A. WTO
B. IMF
C. UPU
D. FAO

ANS. A. WTO Page 65

20. Identify the correct statements about globalization. **1**

I. Removal of barriers by the government
II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories
III. Has enabled all companies to increase their investments
IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade

OPTIONS:

A. I &II

B. II & III

C. I & III

D. II & IV

ANS. A. I & II Page 64

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21 Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929. **2**

ANS.

i. Agricultural overproduction remained a problem and it was made worse by falling agricultural prices.
ii. As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market but it pushed down prices.
iii. In the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US, it was extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good.
iv. But in the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US loan faced an acute crisis.
v. The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in different ways In Europe it led to the failure of small major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling.
vi. Any other relevant point
(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 94

22 Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. **2**

ANS.

i. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

ii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
iii. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
iv. Secularism is an idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country.
v. At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 49

23 Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. **2**

ANS.

i. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources
ii. Have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.
iii. Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles
iv. Switch off electricity when not in use
v. Using power-saving devices
vi. Use non-conventional sources of energy.
vii. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 63

OR

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.

ANS.

i. Reducing the cost of solar panels
ii. Use of efficient solar panel models.
iii. Rising awareness about the importance of renewable energy
iv. Easy installation process
v. Buy panels with High Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) Cells.
vi. Avoid installing solar panels in shaded areas.
vii. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 62

24. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector? **2**

ANS.

i. by introducing mega projects-new dam is constructed and canals
ii. by introducing tertiary facilities in an area
iii. to identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas
iv. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato,
v. by promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 27

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain. **3**

ANS.

i. The war created a new economic and political situation.
ii. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.
iii. Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 –leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
iv. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
v. Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.
vi. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
vii. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 54

OR

How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

ANS.

i. Indian merchants and industrialists were keen on expanding their business, and reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
iii. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
iv. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement
v. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
vi. Most businessmen wanted to flourish trade without constraints.
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 66

26. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. **3**

ANS.

Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network in the following ways:
i. Northern Plain: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured development of railways in these plains. However, a large number of river requiring construction of bridges across their wide river beds posed some obstacles.
ii. Peninsular region and the Himalayan region: it is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. So, it is very difficult to lay the railway lines. The Himalayan

mountainous regions too are not favourable for the construction of railway line due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

iii. Desert of Rajasthan: on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, it is very difficult to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways.

iv. Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.

v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the Konkan railway along the west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides

vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 82

27. In what ways Multi National Corporation (MNC) different from other companies? Explain with an example. **3**

ANS.

i. Domestic companies tend to restrict their operations to the country of origin, while multinational corporations operate in more than two countries. Ex- Infosys
ii. Companies (Infosys) expand globally for many reasons, mostly to obtain new markets, cheaper resources and reduction in operational costs, all of which significantly affect financial management. These benefits also increase the risks faced by multinational corporations.
iii. Multinational (Infosys) financial management differs from domestic financial management in six essential ways
iv. Unlike their domestic financial management counterparts, multinationals are subject to exchange rates that differ based on the prevailing inflation rate in the foreign countries where they operate.
v. Any other point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 57

28. Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government. **3**

ANS.

i. Democratic govts. are transparent, legitimate and accountable whereas nondemocratic govt are selected and formed at their own discretion
ii. Democratic govt. provides dignity and freedom to all without any discrimination
iii. Conflicts are resolved through debate, discussions and negotiation rather than discretion
iv. Minority and majority cooperation are the common phenomenon in the democratic govt.
v. Enhances dignity of all without any discrimination
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 90-96

29. 'Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **3**

ANS.

i. Tertiary sector is basic service sector whereas primary and secondary are the sectors that produce goods
ii. Tertiary sector support and help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors
iii. Tertiary activities are an assistance for the production process.

iv. Tertiary s sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, etc
v. It generates more employment then other sectors.
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY THREE POINTS) Page 20

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **5**

ANS.

i. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
ii. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
iii. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
iv. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated
v. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
vi. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
viii. Any other relevant point
(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 5

OR

Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.

ANS.

i. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. **5**
ii. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
iii. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
iv. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
v. On January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.
vi. Any other relevant point
(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 16

31. 'Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.' Examine the statement in the context of India. **5**

ANS.

i. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.
ii. It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
iii. It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
iv. It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
vi. It helps in bringing foreign exchange.
vii. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 64

OR

Examine the multi-pronged aspects of Information Technology and Electronics Industry.

ANS.

i. The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pagers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the telecommunication industry. **5**

ii. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.

iii. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

iv. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.

v. It is encouraging to know that 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women.

vi. This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

vii. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

ix. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 76

32. Describe the role of political parties in India. **5**

ANS.

i. Parties contest elections.

ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

iv. Parties form and run governments.

v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.

vi. Parties shape public opinion.

vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments**.**

viii Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 74

OR

Describe the necessity or utility of political parties in democratic countries.

ANS.

i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. large scale societies need representative democracy. **5**

ii. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

iii. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.

iv. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.

v. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy

vii Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 75

33. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society. **5**

ANS.

i. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
ii. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
iii. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
iv. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
v. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
vi. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
vii. Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs
viii. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
ix. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
x. Any case of non-repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.
xi. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 51

OR

Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy. **5**

ANS.

i. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
ii. The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
iii. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
iv. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
v. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.
vi. Any other relevant point

(ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 75

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34 Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: **4**

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work:

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire … was stimulated by letters from an old workmate … who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works … I finally decided to go … in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend … we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day … For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed … On arrival in London we tried to find … my friend … but … were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.'

Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, The Victorian City: Images and Realities, 1973.

34.1 Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers. **1**

ANS-Due to the industrial revolution and availability of job opportunities in factories of London

34.2 Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas works. **1**

ANS-Gas work was the seasonal industry and they were in need to low wage workers

34.3 Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. **2**

ANS.

i. Machines needed huge capital investments
ii. Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair.
iii. Labour was available at low wages.
iv. In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.
v. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) **Page 109**

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions **4**

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain… accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

Source: S. Sharma, quoted in In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley. A. Baviskar. 1995.

35.1 With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? **1**

ANS.

i. To secure power
ii. Irrigation
iii. Drinking water for the drought-prone region**.**
iv. Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT)

35.2 Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. **1**

ANS.

i. Huge displacement of people
ii. Demand for rehabilitation
iii. Harm of harvest
iv. Loss of livelihood
v. Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT)

35.3 Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. **2**

ANS.

i. Against huge displacement of people
ii. Environmental issue
iii. Demand for rehabilitation of tribal
iv. To provide tribal the source of livelihood
v. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 27

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions. **4**

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

36.1 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.' Give one example to prove the statement. **1**

ANS.

i. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
ii. power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
iii. Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT)

36.2 How is alliance building an example of power sharing? **1**

ANS.

i. When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections or to form a government is called as sharing of power.
ii. Alliance could be between regional and national parties which is again an example of power sharing
iii. Political ideas are shared
iv. Any other relevant point

(ANY ONE POINT)

36.3 How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? **2**

ANS.

i. Freedom of choice entails competition among the different parties.
ii. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand, but is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.
iii. Any other relevant point

(ANY TWO POINTS) Page 9

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37 37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. **2**

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920-CALCUTTA

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.-DANDI

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. **3**

a. Hirakud Dam-ODISHA

b. Tarapur Atomic Power Station - MAHARASHTRA

c. Noida Software Technology Park - UTTAR PRADESH

d. Kochi Port - KERALA

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37. Attempt any FIVE questions. **5**

37.1 Name the Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1

CALCUTTA

37.2 Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. 1

DANDI

37.3 Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located. 1

ODISHA

37.4 Name the State where Tarapur nuclear plant is located. 1

MAHARASHTRA

37.5 Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located. 1

UTTAR PRADESH

37.6 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. 1

KERALA