

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Design of Question Paper**

**Subject : Social Science**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**Class : X**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**1. Weightages to form of Questions:**

Form of Question	Marks each type	Number of Questions	Serial number of Questions	Total marks
Very Short Answer (VSA)	1	10	1 - 10	10
Short Answer (SA)	3	8	11 - 18	24
Long Answer (LA)	4	10	19 - 28	40
Map Question (MQ)	6	1	29	6
Total	-	29	1 to 29	80

**2. Weightages to content:**

(Chapter numbers of N.C.E.R.T. Textbooks related to each unit are given within brackets against each of themes)

**UNIT I : India and the Contemporary World II (History)**

**20 marks**

**1.1 Events and Processes**

Theme	1. Nationalism in Europe (Ch.1)	}	Any one	4 marks
Theme	2. Nationalist Movement in Indo - China (Ch.2)			
Theme	3. Nationalism in India (Ch.3) <b>(compulsory)</b>			6 marks

**1.2 Economies and Livelihoods**

Theme	4. Industrialization 1850 s - 1950s (Ch.5)	}	Any one	4marks
Theme	5. Urbanization and Urban lives (Ch.6)			
Theme	6. Trade and Globalization (Ch.4)			

**1.3 Culture, Identity and Society**

Theme	7. Print culture and nationalism (Ch.7)	}	( Any one)	4marks
Theme	8. History of the Novel (Ch.8)			

**1.4. Map Work (Based on Sub Unit 1.1 : Theme 3)**

**2marks**

**UNIT II India - Resources and their Development (Geography) 20 marks**

2.1	Resources (ch.1)	}	6 marks
2.2	Natural Resources (ch.1)		
2.3	Forest and Wildlife Resources (ch. 2)		
2.4	Agriculture (ch.4)		
2.5	Water Resources (ch.3)	}	6 marks
2.6	Mineral Resources (ch.5)		
2.7	Power Resources (ch.5)		
2.8	Manufacturing Industries (ch.6)		
2.9	Transport, Communication and Trade (ch.7)		4 marks
2.10	Map work (Based on sub units 2.1 to 2.9, except sub unit 2.3)		4 marks

**UNIT III : Democratic Politics II (Political Science) 20 marks**

3.1	Power Sharing Mechanism in Democracy (ch.1&2)		6 marks
3.2	Working of Democracy (ch.3 &4)		6 marks
3.3	Competition and Contestations in Democracy (ch .5 & 6)		4 marks
3.4	Outcomes of Democracy (ch.7)	}	4 marks
3.5	Challenges to Democracy (ch.8)		

**UNIT IV : Understanding Economic Development II (Economics) 20 marks**

4.1	The Story of Development (ch.1)		4 marks
4.2	The Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy (ch.2)		4 marks
4.3	Money and Financial System (ch.3)		4 marks
4.4	Globalisation (ch.4)		4 marks
4.5	Consumer Awareness (ch.5)		4 marks

### 3. Unit-wise Division of Questions

Unit no. and Title/subject	Marks	1 Mark Question		3 Marks Question		4 Marks Question		Map Question		Total
		No. of Q.	Sl. no.	No. of Q.	Sl. no.	No. of Q.	Sl. no.	No. of Q.	Sl. no.	
1. India and the Contemporary World II (History)	20	2	1-2	4	11-14	1	19	<b>1</b>	29 (2+4marks)	18(7) 2(1)*
2. India - Resources and their Development (Geog.)	20	4	3-6	-	-	3	20-22			16 (7) 4 (-)*
3. Democratic Politics II (Pol. Sc.)	20	2	7-8	2	15-16	3	23-25	-	-	20 (7)
4. Understanding Economic Development (Economics)	20	2	9-10	2	17-18	3	26-28	-	-	20(7) II
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1-10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11-18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19-28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>80(29).</b>

**Note :**

1. Figures within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the bracket their total marks.
2. \*Marks indicate that marks have been combined to form one question.

4. **Weightage to difficulty level**

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage	Total	Unit-wise Marks			
			I	II	III	IV
Difficult (A)	20%	16	4	4	4	4
Average (B)	50%	40	10	10	10	10
Easy (C)	30%	24	6	6	6	6
Total	100%	80	20	20	20	20

5. **Scheme of Options:** Internal choice is provided in the map question only.

6. **Word and time limit for answers:**

**Total time**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (i) 1 mark question : one word / one sentence each and time 2 mts. | 10x2 =20mts  |
| (ii) 3 marks questions : 60-80 words each and time 6 mts.          | 8x6 = 48mts  |
| (iii) 4 marks questions : 80-100 words each and time 8 mts.        | 10x8 = 80mts |
| (iv) Map question (6 marks) : Time 12 mts.                         | 1 = 12mts    |

Revision = 20mts

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180 Mts / 3 Hrs.

**7. List of Map Items for Class X Examination.**

**A. History**

**Outline Political Map of India**

**Nationalism in India - (1918 - 1930).**

- (i) **For locating and labelling / Identification.**
1. Indian National Congress Sessions :- Calcutta (Sep. 1920), Nagpur (Dec. 1920) Madras,(1927) and Lahore (1929)
  2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement  
(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

- (i) Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
- (ii) Kheda (Gujrat) Peasant Satyagrah
- (iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- (iv) Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- (v) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) calling off the NCM.
- (vi) Bardoli (Gujarat) no tax campaign
- (vii) Dandi (Gujarat ) Civil Disobedience Movement.

## **B. GEOGRAPHY**

### **Outline Political Map of India**

#### **Chapter 1 : Resources and Development**

Identification only : Major soil Types.

#### **Chapter 3 : Water Resources**

Locating and Labelling - Dams: (1) Salal; (2) Bhakra Nangal; (3) Tehri; (4) Rana Pratap Sagar; (5) Sardar Sarovar; (6) Hirakud; (7) Nagarjuna Sagar; (8) Tungabhadra.

#### **Chapter 4 : Agriculture**

Identification only

- (a) Major areas of rice and wheat.
- (b) Major producer states of sugarcane; tea; coffee; rubber; cotton and jute.

#### **Chapter : 5 Mineral and Energy Resources.**

Minerals : (Identification only)

- (I) Iron ore mines : Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary and Kudremukh
- (II) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya and Hazaribagh.
- (III) Coal mines : Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni and Neyvali.
- (IV) Oil Fields : Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol and Ankaleshwar.

Power Plants:- (Locating and Labelling only)

- (a) Thermal : Namrup, Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Uran, Ramagundam, Vijaywada and Tuticorin.
- (b) Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga and Kalpakkam.

**Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries**

Locating and Labelling Only

- (1) Cotton Textile Industries : Mumbai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Madurai.
- (2) Woollen Industry : Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mirzapur and Jamnagar.
- (3) Silk Industry : Anantnag, Srinagar, Murshidabad, and Mysore.
- (4) Iron and Steel Plants : Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam and Salem.
- (5) Software Technology Parks: Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram.

**Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy.**

Identification Only : Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor.

National Highways : NH-1, NH-2 and NH-7.

Locating and Labelling : Major Ports - Kandla, Mumbai, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia and Kolkata.

International Airports : Amritsar (Raja Sansi);

Delhi (Indira Gandhi International); Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji);

Thiruvananthapuram (Nedimbacherry); Chennai (Meenam Bakkam);

Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) and Hyderabad

Note : Items of locating and labelling may also be given for identification.

## Highlights of the Question Paper

1. There are 5 following prescribed textbooks in Social Science for class X.  
Unit (1) : India and the Contemporary World - II (History) Published by N.C.E.R.T. (T.B.1)  
Unit (2) : Contemporary India II (Geography) Published by N.C.E.R.T. (T.B. 2)  
Unit (3) : Democratic Politics II (Pol.Sc) - Published by N.C.E.R.T. (T.B. 3)  
Unit (4) : Understanding Economic Development II - Published by N.C.E.R.T. (T.B. 4)  
Unit (5) : Together Towards A Safer India - Part III, a text book on Disaster Management for Class - X - Published by CBSE (T.B. 5) (For Project Work and Assignment only. No question is to be set in the question paper on Disaster Management Unit).
2. There will be 29 questions including 1 map question from Unit 1 and Unit 2.
3. (a) Question No. 29 will be the map question from Unit 1 for 2 marks and from Unit 2 for 4 marks.  
(b) For map question, list of map items is already given after the design at Sl. No. 7.  
(c) Question No. 29 on map will have a choice between identification and location and labelling. Each option will have 6 items (2 from History and 4 from Geography).
4. Question papers are to be set according to the design of the question paper.
5. The following topics will remain deleted in Contemporary India (Geography) Part II:  
(i) Chapter 4 - Following Sub-topics : - Food security (page 44) and Impact of Globalization on Agriculture. (page 46)  
(ii) In Political Science textbook, questions will not be asked from "Do it yourself exercises" given on pages 103 to 107.
6. Content of question papers and their marking schemes (Including outline of answers) should adhere to the textbooks stated above.
7. A new type of question has been introduced in Social Science for Class X. This includes :  
(i) One question from source based boxes (i.e. boxes labelled as source A, B, ...) given in the History textbook.  
The alternate within such a question (if given) will also be from source based box.  
(ii) One question on interpretation of any data, diagram and maps given in the other text books.
8. No question on pictures and cartoons given in textbooks of units 1 to 4 stated above will be asked.
9. Question paper will contain 20% questions (16 marks) of higher order thinking / ability (H.O.T. questions).

## BLUE PRINT : SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

Subject : Social Science

Class : X

Max Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Text Book No.	Chapter. No.	Marks	FORM OF QUESTIONS				Total of Units
			Long Answer (4)	Short Answer (3)	Very Short Answer (1)	Map Question 2+4	
1 History	1 or 2	4	4(1)				18(7) 2(1) (Map Work)
	3	6		6(2)			
	4, 5 & 6 (Any one)	4		3(1)	1(1)		
	7 or 8	4		3(1)	1(1)		
	Map Work	2				2(1)*	
2 Geog.	1, 2 & 4	6	4(1)		2(2)		16(7) 4(-) (Map Work)
	3, 5 & 6	6	4(1)		2(2)		
	7	4	4(1)				
	Map Work	4				4(-)*	
3 Po. Sc.	1 & 2	6		6(2)			20(7)
	3 & 4	6	4(1)		2(2)		
	5 & 6	4	4(1)				
	7 & 8	4	4(1)				
4 Eco.	1	4		3(1)	1(1)		20(7)
	2	4	4(1)				
	3	4	4(1)				
	4	4	4(1)				
	5	4		3(1)	1(1)		
Total		80	40(10)	24(8)	10(10)	6(1)	80(29)
Sl. No. of questions			19-28	11-18	1-10	29	1-29

**NOTE :** (1), Figures within brackets indicate number of Questions and outside the brackets their total marks . (2), Type of Questions are; (i) V.S.A 1 mark Q)-Sr.No. 1-10, (ii) S.A. (3marks Q.) Sr.No. 11-18, (iii) L.A (4marks Q.)- Sr. No. 19-28, (iv) Map Q. (2&4 marks) - Sr. No, 29 and (3) Text book No: 1- History; 2- Geography; 3- Pol.Sc;4- Economics

\* Marks for map work have been combined to form one question.



## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

**Class :X**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**Max Marks : 80**

**Instructions :**

1. *There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks for each question are indicated against the question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1mark questions.  
Answers of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.*
4. *Questions from serial number 11 to18 are 3 marks questions.  
Answers of these questions may be given in 60-80 words each.*
5. *Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions.  
Answer of these questions may be given in 80-100 words each.*
6. *Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.*

- Q1. What is the popular name of the International Bank set up for Reconstruction and Development? 1
- OR
- Give one negative impact of the development of Cotton textile industry in England on Indian weavers. 1
- OR
- What are Chawls? 1
- Q.2 Why did the British Government curtail the freedom of Press after 1857 in India? 1
- OR
- Write the main contribution of Vaikkom Muhammad Basheer as a novelist in Malayalam literature. 1
- Q.3 Give the meaning of the term 'resource'. 1
- Q.4 State the main effect of Chipko movement in India. 1
- Q.5 Why did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the river dams as the temples of modern India? Give the main reason. 1
- Q.6 Write one point of similarity and one point of difference between magnetite and hematite. 1
- $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

- Q.7 Mention any two ways in which caste has influenced politics in India.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.8 Name any two Asian countries in which there was conflict between two linguistic and ethnic groups.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.9 Among Punjab, Kerala and Bihar, which one has the lowest Infant Mortality rate? 1
- Q.10 What is RTI? How does it help the citizens? 1
- Q.11 Analyse the circumstances which led Gandhiji to choose abolition of the salt tax as the most important demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Q.12 Critically examine the different ways suggested by different leaders for uplifting the status of dalits in Indian society.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Q.13 Analyse the three measures adopted by the producers in India to expand the market for their goods in the 19th century.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Explain three types of movements or 'flows' within the international economic exchange in the 19th century in the context of world economy.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Describe the position of women in Britain in the 19th century in three points.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- Q.14 Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follow:
- In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossien, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:
- The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly....Fie! they call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenets of Islam which gives women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?
- (a) Explain how Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein asserts women's right to education?
- (b) What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century?  $1 + 2 = 3$

OR

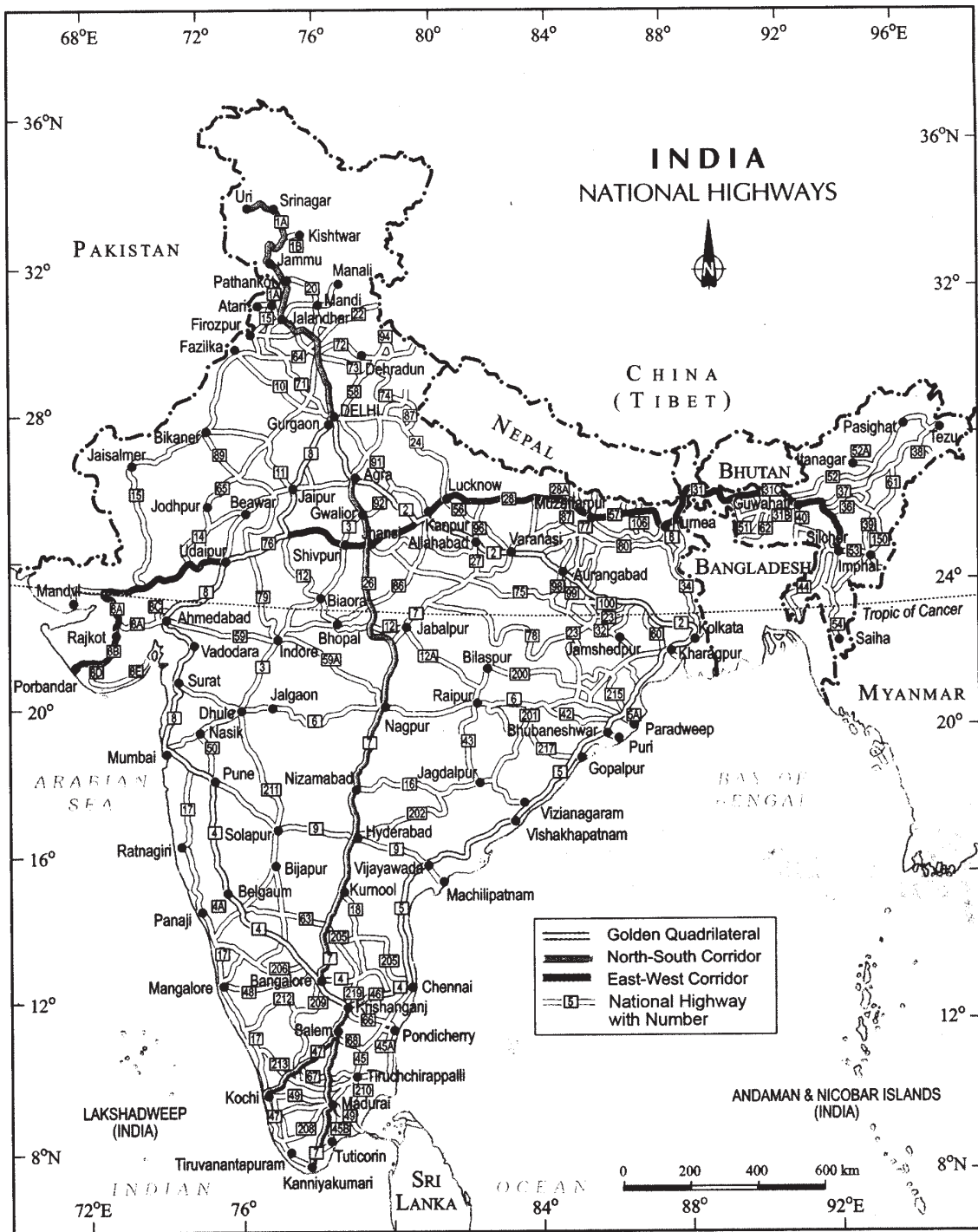
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it :  $2 + 1 = 3$

'Dear children, don't read these novels, don't even touch them. Your life will be ruined. You will suffer disease and ailments. Why did the good Lord make you - to wither away at a tender age? To suffer in disease? To be despised by your brothers, relatives and those around you? No. No. You must become mothers; you must lead happy lives; this is the divine purpose. You, who were born to fulfill this sublime goal, should you ruin your life by going crazy after despicable novels?'

- (a) Analyse the message given by the writer to children.
- (b) Name the woman novelist of early nineteenth century who wrote against traditional role of women as wives and mothers.
- Q.15 How do political parties, pressure groups & movements help in power sharing in democracy? Explain in any three points. 3x1=3
- Q.16 Explain any two measures taken to decentralize power in India 1½ + 1½ = 3
- Q.17 Give the meaning of economic development. What are the two indicators to measure the development of a country? 1+2=3
- Q.18 Analyse with a suitable example the meaning of right to choose provided under Consumer Protection Act. 3
- Q.19 Give any four features of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the Vietnamese war against the U.S. 4x1=4

OR

- Describe four stages of unification of Germany. 4x1=4
- Q.20 Describe four important characteristics of rice cultivation in India. 4x1=4
- Q.21 Which factor plays the most dominant role in the ideal location of an industry? Explain any three reasons in support of this factor. 1+3=4



Q.22 Study the above map and answer the following questions:

(22.1) Name the three Super Highways shown in the map.

(22.2) Name the four metropolitan cities linked by one of these Superhighways.

(22.3) Name the southern most terminal city of North-South corridor 1½ +2+½=4

For Blind students only in lieu of question number 22

Name any two states, each of which has two major sea ports and also name the ports of these states. 2+2= 4

- Q.23 With the help of two examples explain how social divisions have affected politics. 2+2=4
- Q.24 "Political parties play a major role in democracy." Give four points to justify this statement. 4x1=4
- Q.25 Examine with the help of four examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy. 4
- Q.26 Give the meaning of tertiary sector. State any three factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector. 1+3=4
- Q.27 The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2003

Sources	Share
1. Money lenders	30%
2. Cooperative societies	27%
3. Commercial banks	25%
4. Others (traders, relatives, etc)	18%

On the basis of the above table answer the following questions:

- (27.1) What is the share of formal sector in the total credit?
- (27.2) Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.
- (27.3) Why is moneylender still the largest single source of credit? 1+2+1=4
- Q.28 Why did the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? 4
- Q.29 Six features with serial nos. 1 to 6 are marked on the given outline political map of India (page 351) Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :
1. Place where Gandhiji Violated the Salt Law.
  2. Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927
  3. A type of soil;
  4. Major producer of coffee;
  5. A coal mine,
  6. Eastern terminal city of East-West Corridor. 6x1=6

OR

Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India (page 352).

1. A place where session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920;
2. A place in Gujarat where Gandhi ji organised satyagraha movement of cotton-mill workers;

3. An iron and steel plant located in the Chhattisgarh;
4. Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu;
5. Software Technology Park in Kerala, and
6. A sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

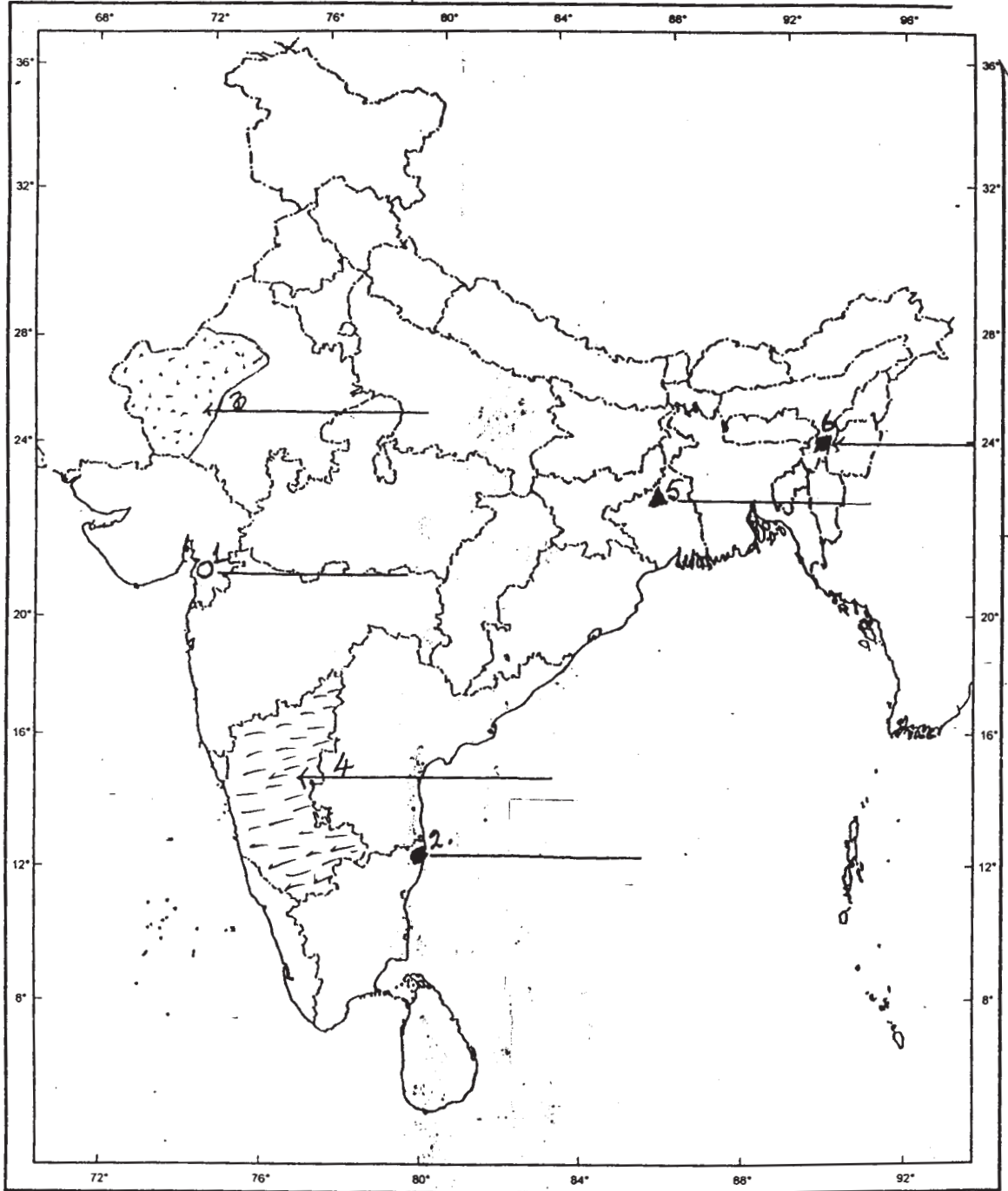
6x1=6

The following question is only for blind candidates in lieu of Q No 29 map work

- i) Name the place where Gandhi ji organised satyagraha against indigo planters.
- ii) Name the place where a massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.
- iii) Name an iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
- iv) Name a nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu.
- v) Name a software technology park in Kerala.
- vi) Name a sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

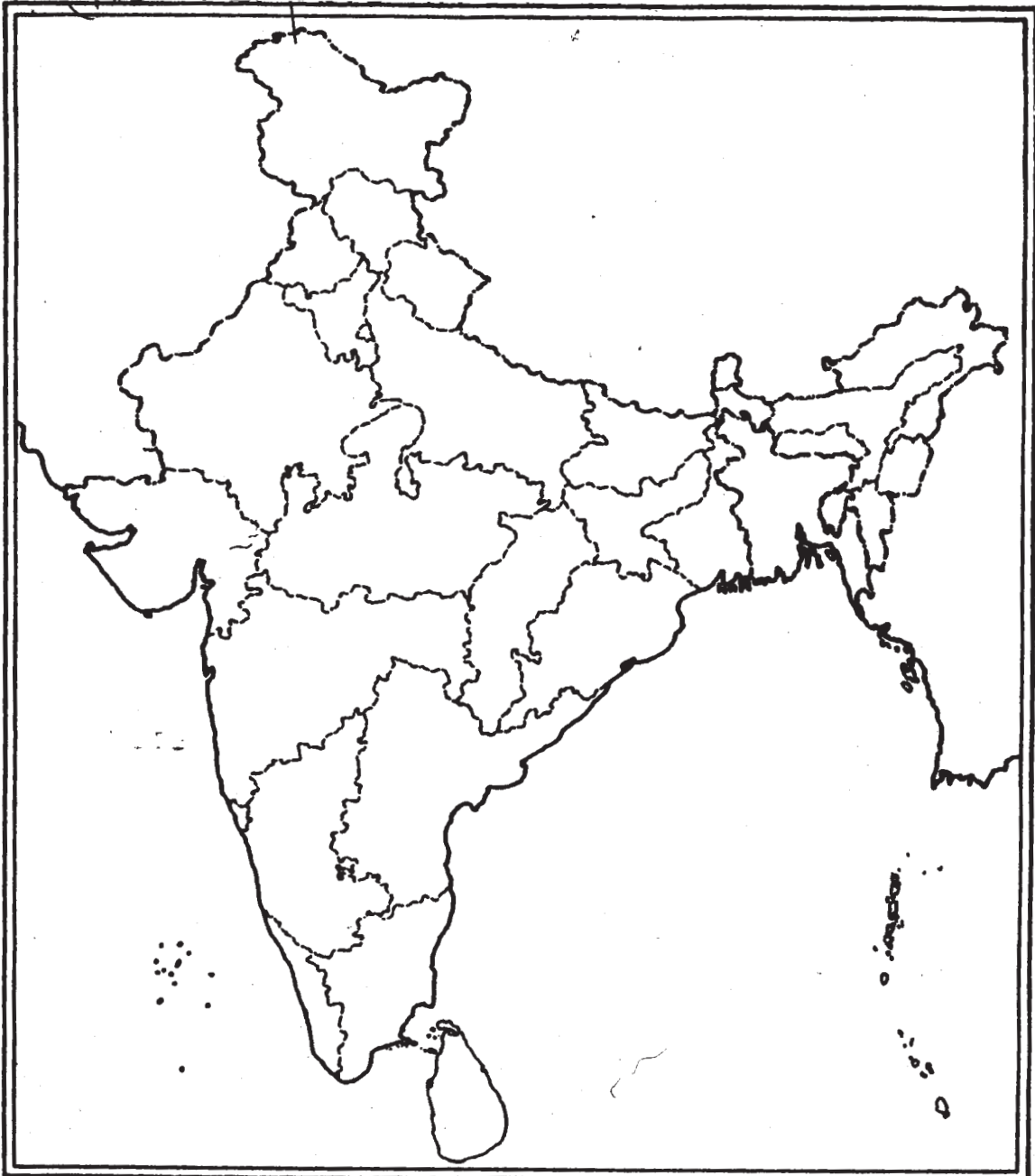
6x1=6

Outline Political Map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (identification)



OR

Outline Map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (locating and labelling)





**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

Time :3. Hrs

M.M. 80

Question. No

Outline of Answers

1. The World Bank (TBI page 99) 1
- OR
- a. Loss of export market 1
- b. Loss of local market
- (any one) TBI page 116
- OR
- Multi-storey structures in Mumbai where working class people live 1  
(TBI page 143)
2. Large number of Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the native press. Nationalist newspapers reported on the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. (TB 1 Page 175) 1
- OR
- V.M. Basheer had little formal education. His works were based on his own rich experience. His short novels and stories were written in the ordinary language of conversation. He wrote on the unusual themes like poverty, insanity and life in prison. (TB 1 Page 196) 1
3. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible & culturally acceptable is termed as resource. (TB-2 page 1) 1
4. This movement has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas of the Himalayas (TB-2 page 21) 1
5. The river dams would integrate the development of agriculture and village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of urban economy. (TB 2, Page 26) 1
6. (a) Similarity: Both magnetite and hematite are the ores of iron (½ mark)
- (b) Difference : (1) Magnetite contains 70% while hematite contains 50 - 60% iron
- (2) Magnetite has excellent magnetic qualities, hence mainly used in electrical industry while hematite is mainly used in extracting iron.
- (Any one point ½ mark) ½+½=1

(T.B.2 Page 52)

- 7 Influence of caste on politics:
- (i) Choosing of candidates for elections on basis of caste  
(ii) Appealing to caste sentiments by political parties 1/2+1/2=1
- (T.B 3 Page 51&52)
8. Srilanka, Israel, India, Iraq and Pakistan  
(Any two of the above or any other relevant countries) 1/2+1/2=1
- 9 The state of Kerala has the lowest Infant Mortality rate. (T.B. 4, Page 12) 1
10. In October 2005, the government of India enacted a law popularly known as RTI (Right to Information) Act, which ensures its citizens all information about the functions of government departments. (T.B. 4, Page 80) 1
11. i) All classes could identify with salt as it was a cheap food item and also an essential item.  
ii) The tax on salt and the monopoly over its manufacture was a sign of the oppression of British rule.  
iii) It would affect the British economically. 3x1=3  
(TB 1 Page no. 63)
12. i) Mahatma Gandhi called dalits 'harijans' or the children of God. He organized satyagrah to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools to uplift them in society.  
ii) He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangis (sweepers) and persuaded the upper castes to give up the practice of untouchability.  
iii) However, many dalit leaders themselves wanted a political rather than social solution to their problem. They demanded separate electorates that would choose dalit members to the Legislative Councils.  
iv) Dalit leaders also demanded reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- (Any three points) 3x1=3)
- (TB 1 Page 67 and 68)
- 13 3 measures adopted by Indian producers to expand market for their goods in the 19th century:
- (i) When the British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market, Indian producers and industrialists resisted colonial controls, demanded tariff protection and created their own space to extend the market.

- (ii) For new products - advertisements shaped the minds of the people, a practice since the early days of industrialization.
- (iii) Through labels they not only carry words of texts but also beautifully illustrate to attract consumers.
- (iv) Images of Indian gods and goddesses as if it gave divine approval to goods being sold.
- (v) Calendars - hung in tea shops and poor people's homes.
- (vi) Images of important persons.
- (vii) Emperors and nawabs were also used. (Any 3 Points) 3x1=3  
(T.B.1 Page 124-125)

**OR**

Three types of movements or 'flows' within international economic exchange, Economic, Political, Social, Cultural and technological factors interacted to transform societies and reshape external relations: The three flows within the international economic exchange were:

- (1) The flow of trading in the 19th century, mainly of trade in cloth and wheat, (2) The flow of labour - migration of people in search of employment and (3) movement of capital for short term or long term investments over long distances. These three flows were interconnected and had impact on the lives. (T.B.1, Page 81) 3x1=3

**OR**

Position of women in Britain at the end of 18th century and early 19th century.

Life in the industrial city began to change and transform (i) Ties between members of household weakened. Women of the upper and middle class faced the problem of isolation although their lives were made easy by domestic servants who worked for them. (ii) Women from the lower social classes had some control over their lives. They worked for wages. In some cases women were pushed backhome in order to prevent the break up of families. (iii) Public space was mainly a male preserve, It was a shocking in equality. After the charist movement women came to participate in political movement for suffrage and the right to vote. (T.B 1, Page 136) 3x1=3

- 14 (a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein asserted women's right to education by referring to the basic tenets of Islam which gives women an equal right to education. (1mark)
- (b) (1) Printed books increased women's reading enormously in middle class homes.  
(2) As many of the writings dealt with lives and feelings of women it created more interest in women to read.

- (3) In some cases it made them bold to defy the restrictions imposed on them by conservative families.
- (4) Women took to reading stealthily as there were opponents to women's education.
- (5) It made them challenge the male preserve to education by asserting the right of equality.
- (6) Many women writers emerged and they highlighted the unjust treatment of women.

( Any two points 2 marks)

OR (T.B 1 Page 172) 1+2=3

a) The message given by the writer to children

- 1) Don't read novels
- 2) Don't even touch them
- 3) Your life will be ruined
- 4) You will suffer disease and ailments.

(To be assessed as a whole)

2

b) Jane Austen

1

(TB Page 194) (2+1=3)

15. Political parties, pressure groups & movements help in power sharing in the following ways -

- (i) Political competition between political parties ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies & social groups
- (ii) A coalition Govt Constituted of many political parties leads to power sharing
- (iii) Various special groups & movements also participate through Governmental committees or influence the decision making process of the Govt.

(TB 3 page 9)

16 Various measures have been taken towards decentralization of power in India.

- (1) There is a three tier structure of government at the local level, state level and national level.
- (2) The Panchayati Raj is for the rural areas and municipal corporations and municipalities work at the urban level
- (3) States are run by state governments where people elect their MLAs

- (4) For the Lok Sabha MPs are directly elected by the people.
- (5) The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- (6) It is mandatory to hold elections of local governments.
- (7) An independent State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections
- (8) State governments have to share powers and revenue with local bodies.

(Any two Points) (T.B 3, Pages 24,25)  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$

17. a) Economic development is a process through which per capita income & economic welfare of the people increases in a long term process. 1 mark

b) The two indicators are :

i National Income

ii Per Capita income

(2marks)

(TB.4 page 8)

$1+2=3$

18. Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender & nature of service has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service.

(Explain this with a relevant example)

(TB 4 Page 81)

3

19. The Ho Chi Minh Trail was an effective defence system built by the Vietnamese to fight against the U.S. It symbolises the best use of the limited resources, that were available to the Vietnamese, to their own advantage. The features of the trail were:

- (1) The trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads used to transport men and material from the north to the south.
- (2) The trail had support bases and hospitals along the way.
- (3) The supplies were carried by porters who were primarily women. The porters carried about twenty-five kilograms on their backs and upto seventy kilograms on their bicycles. In some parts, the supplies were transported on trucks.
- (4) Most of the trail was outside Vietnam in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia with branches extending into South Vietnam.
- (5) The U.S. regularly bombed this trail to disrupt supplies, but often failed in their attempts as the Vietnamese rebuilt these trails very quickly. The trail was constantly improved starting in the late 1950s and by 1967, about twenty thousand North Vietnamese troops came south along this trail.

(Any 4 Points)

(T.B 1, Page 47)

$4 \times 1 = 4$

OR

Main stages in the unification of Germany;

- (1) In 1848 nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans to reunite different regions.
- (2) This initiative was suppressed.
- (3) Then Prussia under the leadership of Otto Von Bismark took the leadership of the movement.
- (4) Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France completed the unification process & in 1871, the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

(T.B I, Page 19)

4x1=4

20. Characteristics of Rice Cultivation in India :

- (1) Rice is the staple food crop of majority of people in India
- (2) India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.
- (3) Rice is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature above 25°C and rainfall above 100cm.
- (4) Rice is grown in the plains of north and north eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.
- (5) Rice is also grown in areas of less rainfall with the help of irrigation. Such areas are Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan (Any 4 Points) 4x1=4

(T.B. 2 Page 36)

21. (1) (a) Least cost plays the most dominant role for the ideal location of an industry. (1mark)

(b) Reasons (1). Cost of obtaining raw material at the factory site should be minimum.

- (2) Cost of manufacturing various products at the factory site should be very low.
- (3) The factory site should be such from where manufactured products may easily be distributed or transported to the market on least cost.
- (4) Factory site should be in the area where specialised or transported labour is available because it will involve least cost. (Any 3 reasons 3x1=3 marks)

1+3=4

(TB 2 page 66)

- 22.1
- i. Golden Quadrilateral
  - ii. North-South Corridor
  - iii. East-West Corridor

(22.2) Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai

(22.3) Kanniyakumari (TB II, Page no 82,83)  $1\frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 4$

**For Blind Students in lieu of Q.22**

(a) States :

(i) Maharashtra (ii) Tamil Nadu & (iii) West Bengal

(any two) (1+1=2 marks)

(b) Ports :

(i) Maharashtra :- Mumbai & Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) Tamil Nadu :- Chennai & Tuticorin

(iii) West Bengal :- Kolkata & Haldia

(Ports of the states answered in part (a) 1+1=2 marks)

(T.B 2, Page 89)

2+2=4

23. (i) Social divisions sometimes turn into political divisions and may lead to disintegration of state.

(ii) Social division affects voting choice of candidates

(iii) Politicians tend to exploit these as vote banks and politics of separation.

(T.B. 3, pages 34 & 36) (Any two of the above points with explanation)

2+2=4

24. Political parties play a major role in democracy.

(1) They contest election in order to form the government.

(2) They put forward policies and programmes giving choice to the people.

(3) They shape public opinion by making people aware of national and international issues.

(4) The opposition party plays a significant role by voicing a different opinion.

(5) Parties provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes

(T.B 3, Page 73 & 74)

(Any 4 points)

4x1=4

25. (1) Democracy is the best form of government as it promotes dignity and freedom of individual.

(2) Respect and equal treatment of women are the necessary ingredients of democratic society.

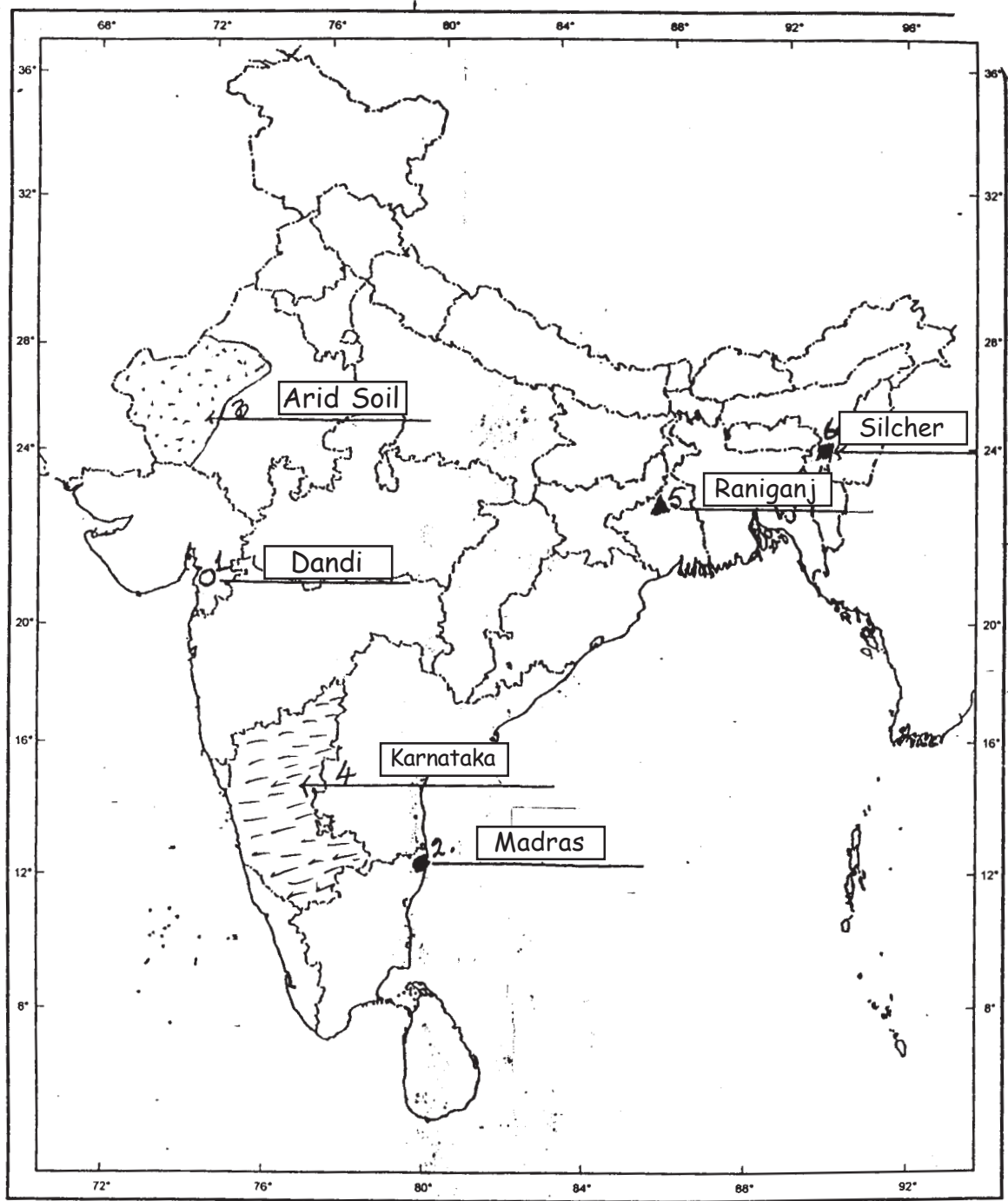
(3) People belonging to disadvantaged and discriminated castes are given equal status and opportunity in democracy.

(4) Democracy helps people to develop awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders

- (5) Any other relevant point. (Any 4 Points) 4x1=4  
(T.B 3, Page 97-98)
26. (a) Tertiary sector includes such activities that generate services. (1)  
(b) Factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector:-  
(i) The government is increasingly providing services such as hospitals, education, transport, etc.  
(ii) The development of agriculture and industry.  
(iii) With increase in income the demand for services increases.  
(iv) Emergence of newer and newer services, (Any 3pts, 3x1)  
(T.B 4, Page 24 & 25) 1+3=4
- (27.1) The share of formal sector (2&3) is 52%. (1)
- (27.2) (i) More bank branches must be set up to cover the whole of rural areas.  
(ii) Getting loans from banks must be made easier and simpler. (1+1=2)
- (27.3) In many areas formal source of credit is not available and taking loans from these sources is cumbersome. (1)  
1+2+1=4  
(TB 4 page 48)
28. After independence, the Indian governments had put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. Our industries were just coming up and were not in a position to face competition from well established foreign competitors. India allowed imports of only very essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. All developed countries of the world during the early stages of development also adopted the same means for protecting their producers. 4  
(T.B 4, Page 64)
- 29 See answer on the map attached (page 361) 6x1=6  
or  
See answer on the map attached (page 362) 6x1=6
- For Blind Candidates**
- i) Champaran  
ii) Jallianwalla Bagh (Amritsar)  
iii) Bhilai  
iv) Kalpakkam  
v) Thiruvananthapuram  
vi) Vishakhapatnam 6x1=6

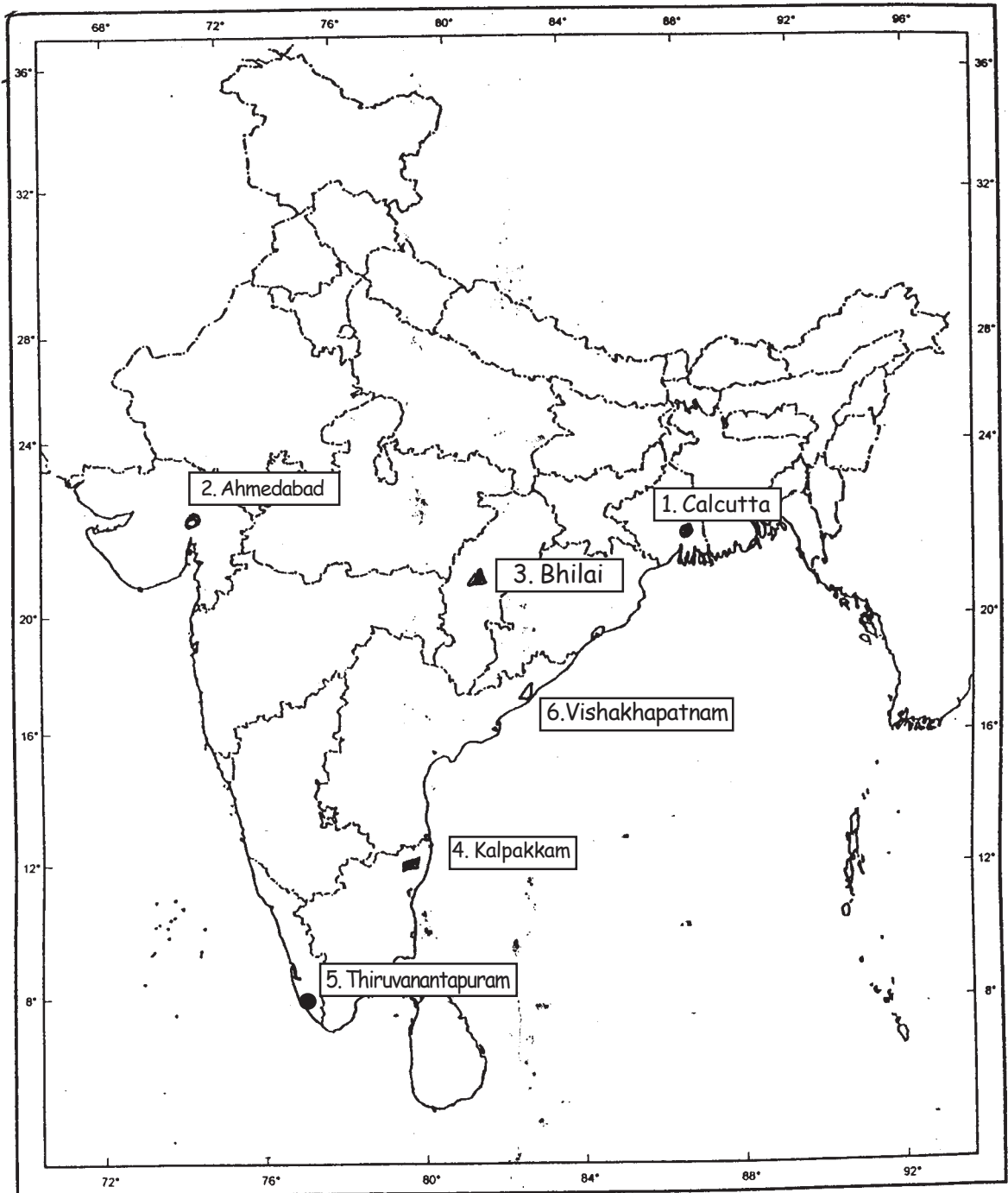


Ans. of Q. 29 on Map work (identification)



OR

Ans. of Q. 29 on map work (location and labelling)



## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

*Subject : Social Science*

*Class : X*

*Max Marks : 80*

*Time : 3 Hours*

### **QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS**

<i>S.No. of Question</i>	<i>Unit &amp; Ch. Number</i>	<i>Form of Ques.</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>	<i>Estimated Difficulty level</i>
1	I,4/5/6	VSA	1	2 Min	B
2	I,7/8	VSA	1	2 Min	B
3	II,1	VSA	1	2 Min	A
4	II,2	VSA	1	2 Min	A
5	II/3	"	1	"	A
6	II,5	"	1	"	B
7	III,4	"	1	"	B
8	III,3	"	1	"	C
9	IV,1	"	1	"	B
10	IV,5	"	1	"	A
11	I,3	SA	3	6 Min	B
12	I,3	SA	3	6 Min	A
13	I,4/5/6	"	3	"	B
14	I,7/8	"	3	"	A
15	III,1	SA	3	6 Min	C
16	III,2	"	3	"	B
17	IV,1	SA	3	6 Min	B
18	IV,5	SA	3	"	B
19	I,1/2	L,A	4	8 Min	B
20	II,4	"	4	"	C
21	II,6	SA	4	8 Min	C
22	II,7	"	4	"	B
23	III,3	LA	4	"	B

<i>S.No. of Question</i>	<i>Unit &amp; Ch. Number</i>	<i>Form of Ques.</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>	<i>Estimated Difficulty level</i>
24	III,6	LA	4	8 Min	C
25	III,7	VSA	4	8 Min	B
26	IV,2	LA	4	8 Min	C
27	IV,3	"	4	"	B
28	IV,4	LA	4	"	C
29	I&II	Map Q	2+4	12 Min	A
Reference for abbreviations to Difficulty Level					
	A	Difficult	20%	16 Marks	
	B	Average	50%	40 Marks	
	C	Easy	30%	24 Marks	

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS X**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. *There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks for each question are indicated against the question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1mark questions.  
Answer of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.*
4. *Questions from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks questions.  
Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
5. *Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4marks questions  
Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
6. *Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.*

- Q.1 Name the person who pioneered mass production of Cars in USA 1  
OR  
What was the role of gomastha under the East India Company? 1  
OR  
What was referred to as the 'iron monster' in London? 1
- Q.2 What were penny chapbooks? 1  
OR  
Mention the main theme of 'Oliver Twist' written by Charles Dickens. 1
- Q.3 Explain the difference between the Net Sown Area & Gross Cropped Area  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.4 What are endemic species? 1
- Q.5 Why is mineral conservation very essential for sustainable development? 1
- Q.6 What is the upper limit of the financial investment which separates a small scale industry from a large scale industry in India? 1
- Q.7 Name the two conflicting groups of people in Sri Lanka.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.8 Explain the term feminist movements. 1

- Q.9 “What may be development for one may not be development for the other.”  
Explain with a suitable example. 1
- Q.10 Mention any two ways through which people are exploited in the market.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.11 Read the following extract from the textbook and answer the questions that follow:
- The Independence Day Pledge, 26 Jan. 1930 :** We believe that it is inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.
- (a) In what two ways was the British rule in India oppressive?
- (b) Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore Session of the Congress on the Indian National Movements. 1+2=3
- Q.12 “Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and inspiring within them the feeling of nationalism.” Give two evidences in support of the statement.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
- Q.13 Explain three major features of global agricultural economy that had taken shape towards the close of the 19th century. 3x1=3
- OR
- Explain any three reasons as to why the technological changes were taking place at a slower pace in the factories in the 19th century. 3x1=3
- OR
- Describe in three points the Social changes in the city of London with respect to entertainment and leisure of the people due to industrialization. 3x1=3
- Q.14 Describe three shortcomings of manuscripts that were overcome by the printing press? 3
- OR
- Describe how the works of Munshi Prem Chand reflect the social conditions of the Indian society in the early 20th Century. 3
- Q.15 “A major test of Indian Federalism is the language policy of India” Support the statement with three suitable arguments. 3
- Q.16 Explain any three forms of power sharing. 3
- Q.17 Explain the following terms : 3
- (1) Infant Mortality Rate; (2) Literacy Rate and (3) Net Attendance Ratio. 3

- Q.18 Explain with suitable examples the meaning of “right to be informed” as provided under Consumer Protection Act. 3
- Q.19 What are the differences of opinion between the two groups in Vietnam regarding the introduction of French Education System? 4

OR

- How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain four points. 4x1=4
- Q.20 Which are the four fibre crops produced in India? Which one of them is not obtained directly from the crops? What is the name given to the process involved in its production? 2+1+1=4
- Q.21 Describe any four traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India. 4x1=4
- Q.22 In which region of India is air transport more popular than the other means of transport? Give three reasons. 1+3=4
- Q.23 “Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in the society” Justify this statement with four suitable examples. 4x1=4
- Q.24 Describe any two features each of sectional and promotional pressure groups in India. 2+2=4
- Q.25 Explain any two challenges of democracy. 2+2=4
- Q.26 Why has tertiary sector become the largest producer in India over the last 30 years? Explain four reasons. 4x1=4
- Q.27 Name two formal and two informal sources of rural credit in India. State any two advantages of formal source of credit. 1+1+2=4
- Q.28 Analyse one good and one bad effect of globalisation in India. 2+2=4
- Q.29 Six features with serial numbers 1 to 6 are marked in the given outline political map of India (page 369). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :
1. A place where congress session was held in December 1920
  2. A city associated with Jallianwala Bagh incident.
  3. A type of soil
  4. A major tea producing state
  - 5 An iron ore mine
  - 6 A thermal power plant. 6x1=6

OR

Q.29 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India (page 370) :

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dandi                         | 2. Champaran                           |
| 3. Kanpur                        | 4. Hirakud Dam                         |
| 5. Eastern terminal city of NH 2 | 6. Northern most International Airport |

6x1=6

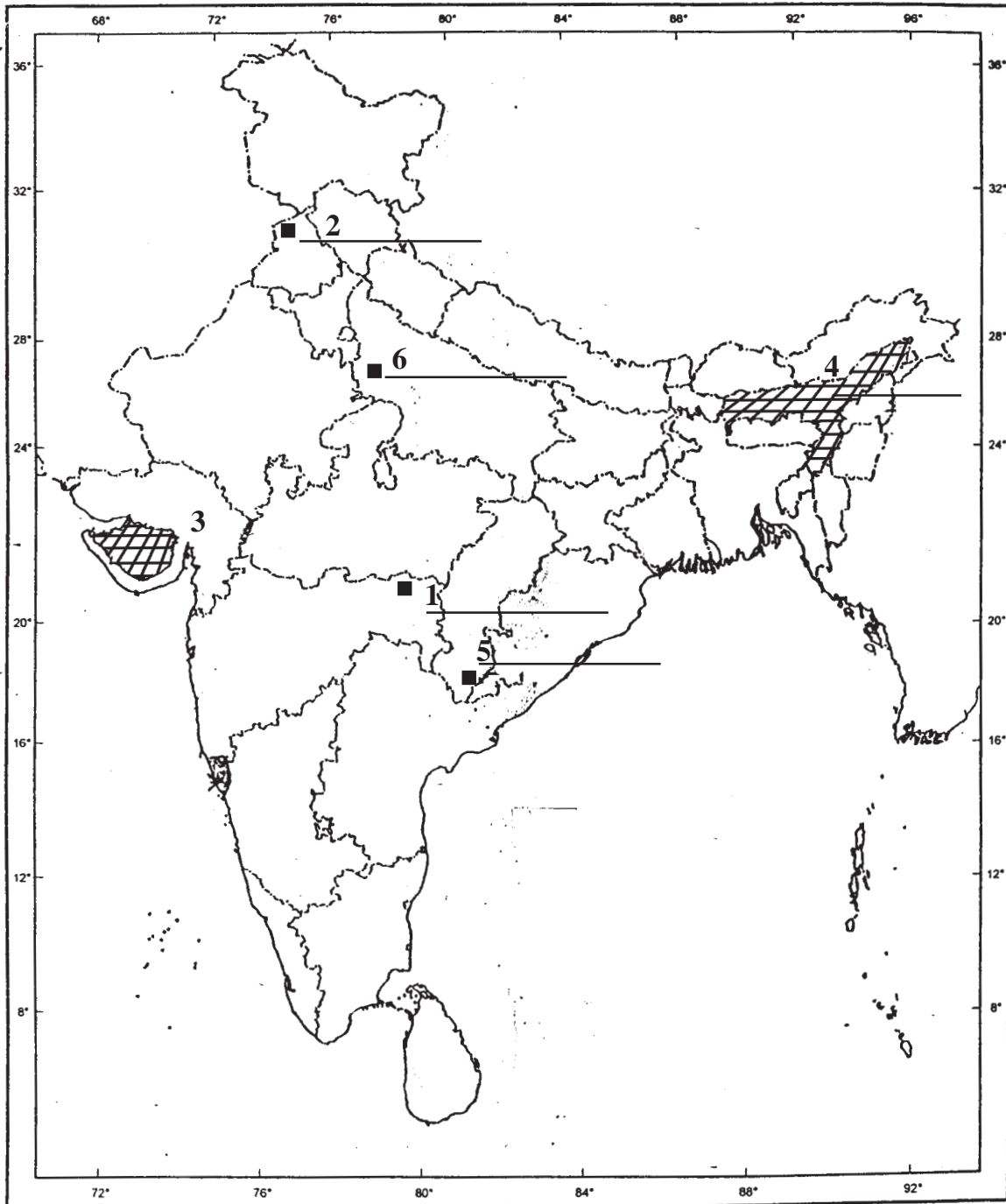
**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29 on map work**

1. Name the place where Gandhiji organised satyagrah against mill owners.
2. Name the place where violence occurred due to which Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (3) Name the dam built on Chenab river.
- (4) Name the software technological park located in Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) Name the southern most major seaport of India.
- (6) In which state is Narora nuclear power plant located?

6x1=6

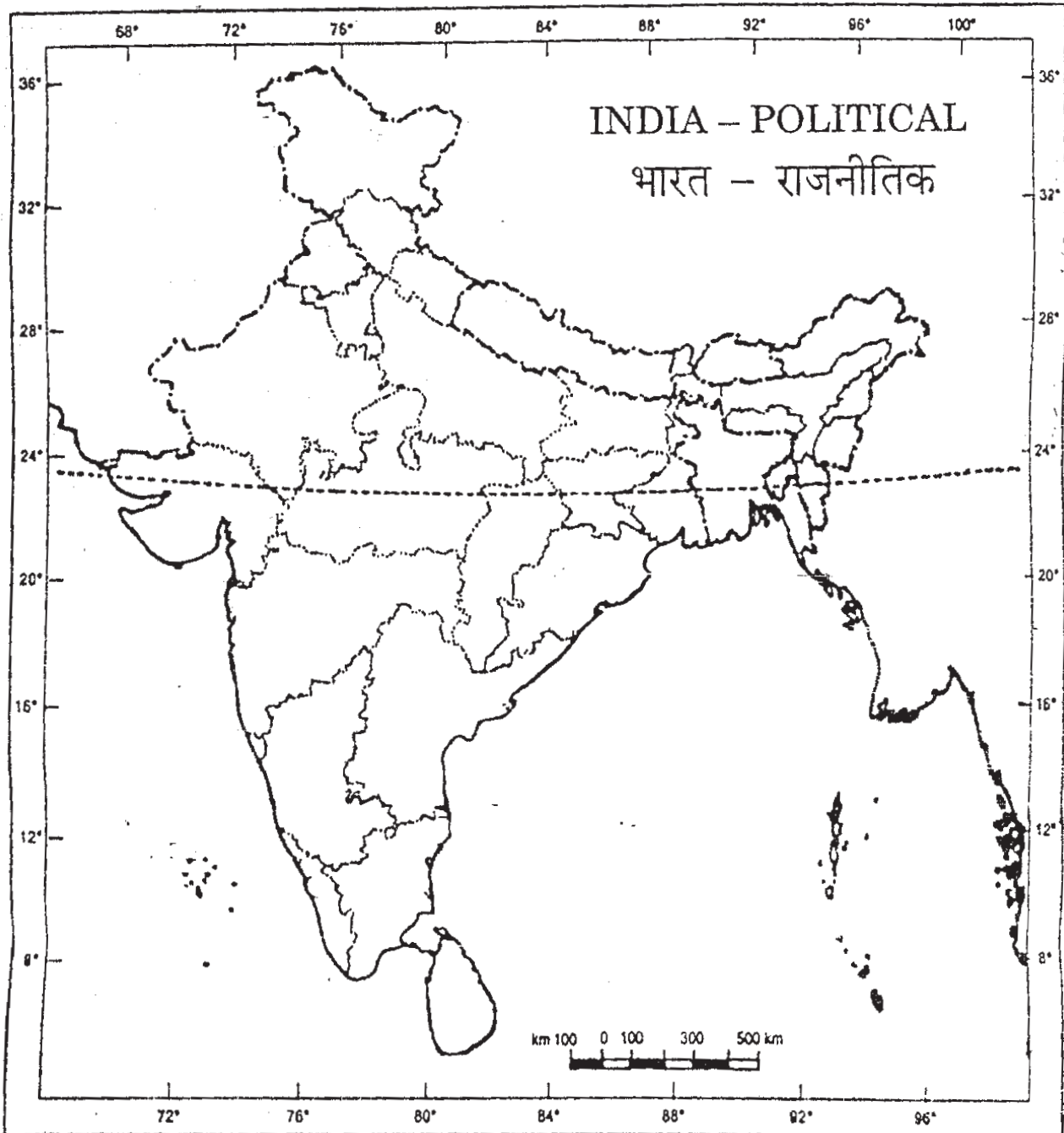


Outline political map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (identification)



or

Outline political map of India for Q.29 (Map Work)



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**  
**CLASS X**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Q. No.	Outline of Answers	Marks
Q.1.	Henry Ford (TBI page 94)	1
	OR	
	Supervised weavers, collected supplies & examined the quality of cloth. (TBI page 115)	1
	OR	
	The London Underground Railway (TBI page 134)	1
Q.2	i) Penny chapbooks were pocket sized books sold by petty pedlars called chapmen. ii) They were sold for a penny . (TB1, Page 162)	1
	OR	
	Oliver Twist is the tale of a poor orphan who lived in the world of petty criminals and beggars (TBI, Page 181)	1
Q.3	<b>Net Sown Area</b> is the actual land area used for cultivation, but the <b>Gross Cropped Area</b> includes both the net sown area and the area sown more than once in an agricultural year (TB2 page 5)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.4	<b>Endemic Species</b> : These animal species are found in isolated regions only. Andaman teal, wild pig, Nicobar pigeon, Mithun of Arunachal Pradesh etc. (any one example) (TB 2 page 15)	1
Q.5	<u>Mineral Conservation is essential because:</u> (1) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. (2) They have great importance in everyday life (3) Development of industries and agriculture is mainly dependent on minerals. (4) Formation of minerals is very slow. (Any one point) (TB2, Page 57)	1
Q.6	<u>Upper limit of financial investment in small scale industry :</u>  1 crore rupees is the upper limit which separates a small scale industry from a large scale industry. (TB2, Page 67)	1

- Q.7 Tamils and Sinhalese (T.B 3, page 37)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.8 Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life are called Feminist movements. (T.B 3, page 41) 1
- Q.9 The establishment of a dam leads to infrastructural development but many people have shifted out of the village, hence it may not be development for them. (T.B 4, Page 5) 1
- Q.10 Adulterated goods, underweight goods, spurious products, etc. are sold (Any two) (T.B. 4, Page 76)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.11 (a) **The two ways in which British rule in India was oppressive were:-**
- (1) Denial of fundamental freedom to the people of India to live and enjoy the benefits of their labour.
  - (2) Ruination of India's economy by destroying native industries and crafts.
  - (3) Make Indians feel socially and culturally inferior to the British.
  - (4) Exploitation of the masses [Any two points  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark]
- (b) **The immediate effects of the Lahore Session of the Congress on the Indian national movement :-**
- (1) Demand of Purna Swaraj
  - (2) 26 Jan, 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to pledge to struggle for Complete Independence.
  - (3) Launching of the Civil Disobedience movement with the Salt March on 12th March 1930. On 6th April Gandhiji reached Dandi and violated the Salt Law. (Any 2 points 2 marks) (T.B. 1, Page 63)  $1 + 2 = 3$
- Q. 12 i) The image of Bharat Mata came to be identified with India, the motherland. She was first painted by Abanindranath Tagore. She was portrayed as an ascetic figure-calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Later the the image was painted by many other artists and acquired different forms. This image was circulated in popular prints.
- ii) The flag also became a symbol of nationalism. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed with eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji also designed the Swaraj flag. It was also tricolour and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- (T.B. 1 Page 71 and 72)  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

**Q.13 Major features of the global agricultural economy towards the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century:-**

- (1) Global agricultural economy meant that a self sufficient rural society was being replaced by a rising industrial city with more population and an increased demand for food.
- (2) This required clearing of vast forest lands to undertake agriculture. Thus new forest lands were cleared to meet the British demand in East Europe, Russia, America and Australia.
- (3) A large scale migration of nearly 150 million people from all over the world. Lands were cultivated not by peasants owning this land but by hired workers brought from distant lands.
- (4) Entailed heavy capital investment and use of technology.
- (5) Railways, ships, new ports, etc were introduced or built for transportation.
- (6) The workers were paid very low and they were from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. (TB1, Page 83) (Any 3 Points)

3

OR

**Reasons for slower pace of technological changes in the 19th century:**

- (1) Cotton textile and metal industries were the leading industrial sectors till 1840's. Even these industries could not easily displace traditional industries. In textile especially a large portion of the output was not produced in the factories but outside within the domestic units.
- (2) The basis of changes however did not imply the full use of steam-powered industries. Small innovations formed the basis of growth - glass work, food processing, building, production of implements etc.
- (3) New technology was expensive and industrialists were cautious about using it.
- (4) Repair of machine was costly.
- (5) Industrialists were slow in adopting even the most powerful technology - Steam Engine. (TB1, Pages 107-108) (Any 3 Points)

3x1=3

OR

**Social changes in London with respect to entertainment and leisure:**

Industrialization brought two contrasting social classes in England - The Rich or the Wealthy and the poor - the working class.

- (1) Differences could be seen even in entertainment and leisure.  
To the Wealthy- Long annual 'London Season', Cultural events such as opera, theatre and classical music performances.
- (2) For the Working Class- it was meeting in Pubs and taverns to have a drink, exchange news and sometimes organise for political action.
- (3) Entertainment for the common people - Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc which were established by the government.
- (4) Music halls became popular for lower class people.
- (5) Cinemas in the early 20th century - become mass entertainment, Industrial workers spent their holidays by the sea. (Any 3 points)  
(TB1, Page 136) 3x1=3

- Q14. 1) Copying manuscripts was expensive, whereas printing reduced the cost of the books.
- 2) Copying manuscripts was time consuming and laborious whereas printing reduced time & multiple copies could be produced
- 3) Manuscripts were fragile, could not be carried around easily, therefore circulation was limited. Printing books were easy to circulate and there was a growing readership. 3x1=3

(TBI page 156& 159)

OR

Munshi Prem Chand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and Urdu literature. Prem Chand's characters created community based on democratic values. The Central Character of his novel 'Rangbhoomi' Surdas is a visually impaired beggar from an untouchable caste is of significance. The story of Surdas was inspired by Gandhiji's ideas.

Before Prem chand, Hindi literature was confined to tales, the stories of magical powers and escapist fantasies. His Novel 'Sevasadan' (1916) discussed the lives of ordinary people and social issues. It deals with the condition of women in society like issues of child marriage, or dowry along with ways the upper classes used the space created by partial self governance allowed under the colonial rule. (to be assessed as a whole)

(T.B. 1, Page 189)

3

- Q 15 1) Our constitution does not give the status of national language to any one language.
- 2) There are safeguards to protect other languages as 21 other languages besides Hindi are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution.
- 3) States can have their own official language in which much of the governmental work takes place.
- 4) English alongwith Hindi continues to be used for official purpose in the Central Govt.

(T.B. 3, Page 20) (Any three point)

3x1=3

Q.16 Power sharing in modern democracies:

- (i) Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (ii) Power can be shared among government at different levels i.e., national, state and local.
- (iii) Sharing of power among different social groups i.e., linguistic and ethnic groups.
- (iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements 3x1=3  
(TB3, page 8) (any 3 points)

- Q. 17. (1) **Infant Mortality Rate** 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.
- (2) **Literacy Rate** measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- (3) **Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.  
(TB4, Page 10) 3x1=3

- Q. 18. When we buy any commodity the manufacturer has to display certain information on the packing of the product. The consumer has right to be informed and the manufacturer has to provide such information as MRP, date of manufacture, the date of expiry etc.  
(TB 4, Page 80) 3

- Q.19. The French wanted to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of Education. There was difference of opinion between the two groups.
- (1) One group was in favour of the French language as a medium of instruction. This would promote French Culture and the Vietnamese would be introduced to the culture and civilization of French. The educated people in Vietnam would respect French sentiments and ideals and will work for the French.
  - (2) The other group of thinkers suggested that Vietnamese be taught in lower classes and French in the higher classes. The few who learnt French and acquired French cultures were to be rewarded with French citizenship. 2+2=4  
(TB 1 Page 34,35)

OR

Balkan region - a source of tension

- (1) It was a region of geographical, ethnic variation comprising Romania, Bulgaria, etc:and its inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.
- (2) Large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire and the disintegration of which created an explosive situation. One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.

- (3) Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they were independent but subsequently subjugated.
  - (4) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other & hoped to gain territory.
  - (5) Matters complicated because of intense rivalry among European powers over Trade & colonies as well as naval and military might. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the first world war. (Any 4 points)
- (TB 1 Page 26) 4X1=4

- Q.20
- (1) Cotton, Jute, hemp and Natural silk.
  - (2) Natural Silk
  - (3) Sericulture 2+1+1=4
- (TB2, Page 42)

Q.21 **Traditional methods of rainwater harvesting used in India are :**

- (1) Guls or Kuls : People built guls and kuls in hilly and mountainous regions to divert water. These are simple channels. They are mainly used in Western Himalaya.
- (2) Roof top rain water harvesting : Commonly practised to store drinking water in Rajasthan.
- (3) Inundation Channels : These channels developed in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate fields.
- (4) Khadins and Johads : In arid and semi arid regions some agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures. These structures are found in Rajasthan.
- (5) Tankas : In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer almost all houses have tankas for storing drinking water. Tankas are part of the well developed roof top rain water harvesting system.
- (6) Any other method (Any 4 points) (TB2, Page 31) 4x1=4

- Q22.
- (a) North -East region (1 mark)
  - (b) **Reasons** : (1) Mountainous region (2) Densely forested area,  
(3) Frequent floods and (4) International frontiers.  
(5) Any other relevant point  
(Explanation of any three points, 3 marks) 1+3=4

Q.23 Women in India still lag behind men inspite of some improvement since independence .Reasons are.

- (i) Low literacy level of women : 54 percent compared to 76 percent among men.
- (ii) Unequal sex ratio of women and men



- (iii) Proportion of women among highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- (iv) Unequal wages for women in almost all areas of work.
- (v) Preference for sons and presence of practices like female foeticide.
- (vi) Harassment, exploitation and violence is common against women.

(Any four of the above points) (T.B. 3, page 42-43) 4x1=4

A.24 (i) Sectional Groups are those interest groups which seek to promote the interests of a particular group of society.

They aim at betterment and well being of their members and not society in general.

e.g. Trade unions, business association.

(ii) Promotional or public interest group.

- Promote collective rather than selective good.

- Their concern is with social justice and social equality for the entire society  
e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2+2=4

(TB 2, page 64)

Q. 25. **The challenges of democracy are:**

(i) Foundational challenge i.e. the challenge of transition to democracy and instituting democratic government.

(ii) Established democracies face challenge of expansion i.e. ensuring greater power at all levels of government.

(iii) Deepening of democracy i.e. strengthening the institutions of democracy  
(TB 3, Page 102) (Explanation of any two pts.)

2+2=4

Q.26 The tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector because of :

(i) Increasing role of the government in providing economic infrastructure and social infrastructure like health and education.

(ii) Development of agriculture and industry results in development of services.

(iii) Rise in level of income results in more demand for services.

(iv) Growth of knowledge results in emergence of new services.

4x1=4

(TB4, Page 24)

Q.27 (a) Formal sources of rural credit are :

(i) Cooperative societies.

(ii) Commercial banks. (2x½=1 mark)

- (b) Informal sources of rural credit are :
- (i) Money lenders
  - (ii) Traders, family members, friends etc. (2x½=1)
- (c) Advantages of formal sources of credit :
- (i) Provide loans at low rate of interest
  - (ii) Don't use any unfair practices as are used by money lenders (2x1=2)
- (TB4, Page 49) 1+1+2=4

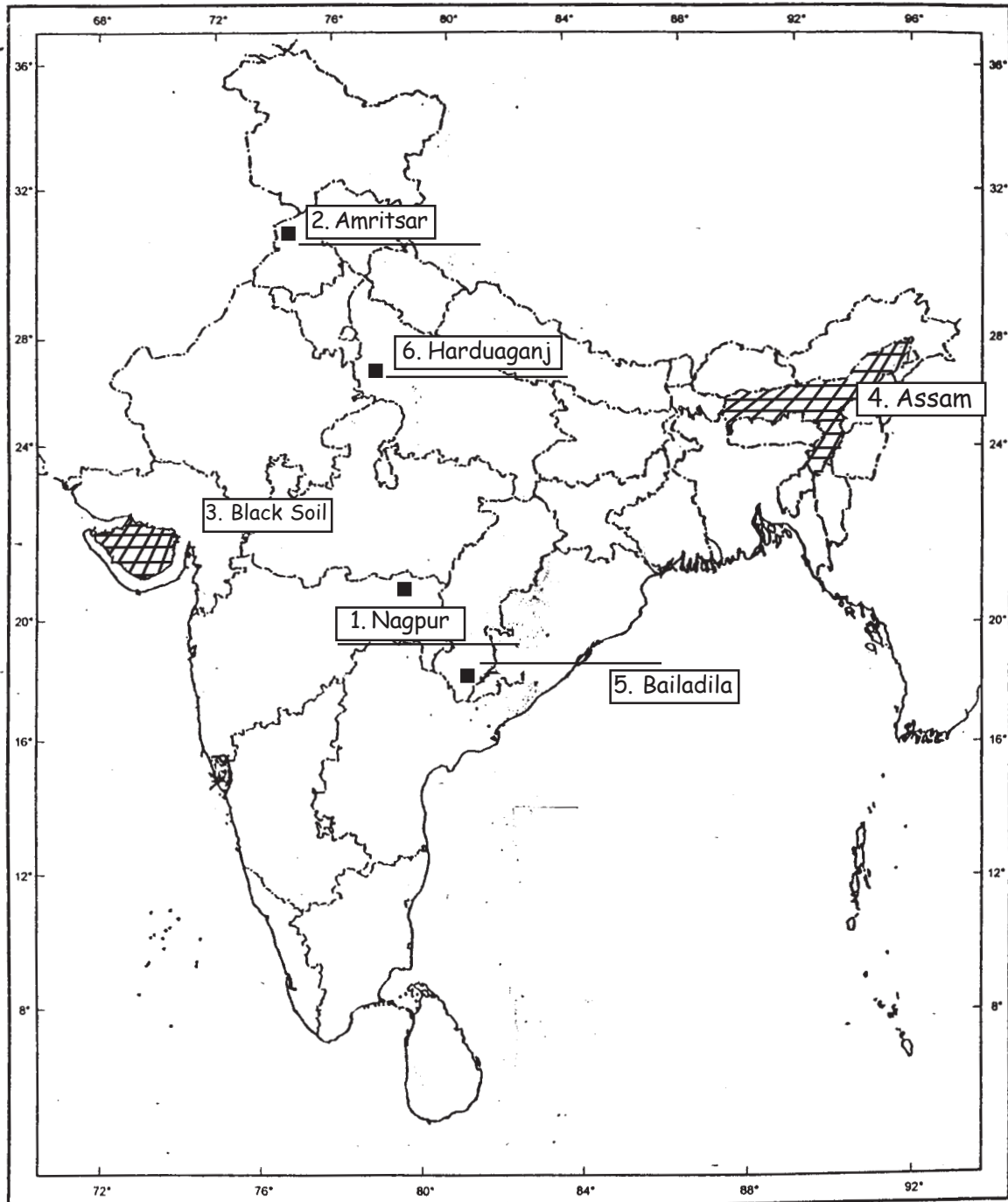
- Q.28 (a) Good effect of globalisation :
- Globalisation has resulted in greater competition among producers-both local and foreign. This has improved their quality of the product and lowered the prices.
- (b) Bad effect of globalisation :
- For a large number of small producers and workers globalisation has posed major problems. These producers were not able to face the competition from large foreign producers and hence several of such production units had to shut down.
- (TB4, Page 62) 2+2=4

- Q. 29 See answers on maps attached (page 379) 6x1=6
- OR
- See answer on map attached (page 380) 6x1=1

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Map Question No. 29**

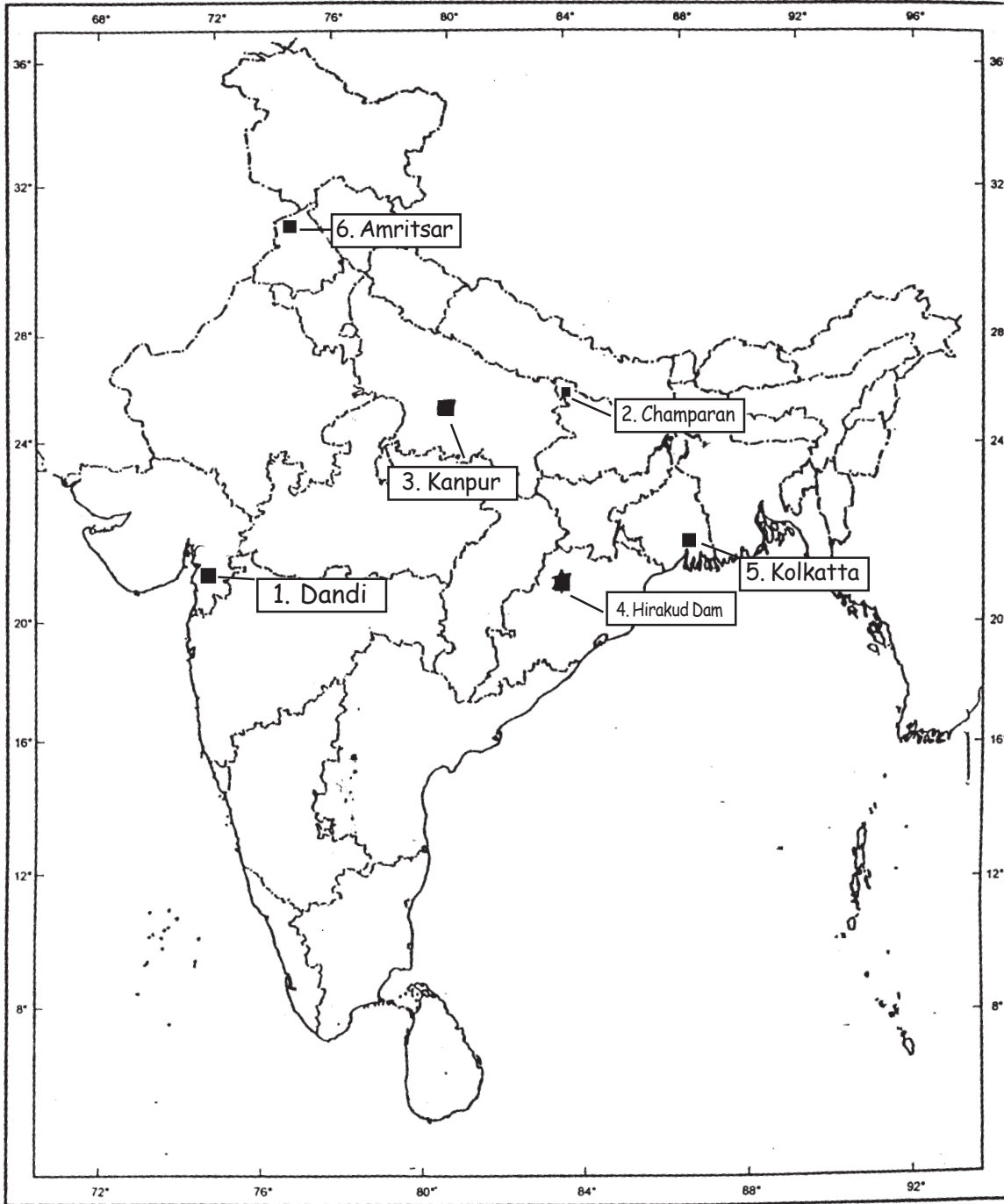
- (1) Ahmedabad
- (2) Chauri Chaura
- (3) Salal
- (4) Indore
- (5) Tuticorin
- (6) Uttar Pradesh 6x1=6

Ans. of Q.29 on map work (identification)



OR

Ans of Q. 29 on map work (locating and labelling)



## Sample Question Paper II

*Subject : Social Science    Class : X    Max Marks : 80    Time : 3 Hours*

### QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

<i>S.No. of Question</i>	<i>Unit &amp; Ch. Number</i>	<i>Form of Ques.</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>	<i>Estimated Difficulty level</i>
1	I,4/5/6	VSA	1	2 Minutes	B
2	I,7	VSA	1	2 Minutes	C
3	II, 1	"	1	"	B
4	II,2	"	1	"	C
5	II,5	"	1	"	B
6	II,6	"	1	"	C
7	III,3	"	1	"	C
8	III.4	"	1	"	C
9	IV,1	"	1	"	C
10	IV,5	"	1	"	C
11	I,3	SA	3	"	C
12	I,3	SA	3	6 Min	C
13	I,4/5/6	"	3	"	A
14	I,8	"	3	"	B
15	III, 2	SA	3	6 Min	C
16	III,1,2	SA	3	"	B
17	IV, 1	SA	3	6 Min	B
18	IV,5	SA	3	"	B
19	I,1/2	LA	4	8 Min	C
20	II,4	LA	4	"	B
21	II,3	LA	4	"	B

<i>S.No. of Question</i>	<i>Unit &amp; Ch. Number</i>	<i>Form of Ques.</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>	<i>Estimated Difficulty level</i>
22	II,7	LA	4	"	B
23	III,4	LA	4	8Minutes	B
24	III,5	"	4	"	B
25	III,8	LA	4	"	A
26	IV,2	"	4	"	B
27	IV 3	"	4	"	C
28	IV 4	LA	4	"	A
29		Map Q	2+4	12 Min.	A
Reference for abbreviations to Difficulty Level					
	A	Difficult	20%	16 Marks	
	B	Average	50%	40 Marks	
	C	Easy	30%	24 Marks	