

**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. & C.B.S.E. Textbooks related to each unit are given within brackets against each of themes)

**UNIT I : India and the contemporary world II (History) 22 marks**

**1.1 Events and Process**

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

**1.2 Economies and Livelihood**

Theme	4. Industrialization 1850 s - 1950s (Ch.5)	}	Any Two	6marks
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 Novel (Ch.8)			

**1.4. Map Work (Based on Sub Unit 1.1 Theme 3) 2marks**

**UNIT II India - Resources and their Development (Geography) 22 marks**

2.1	Resources (ch.1)	}	8 marks
2.2	Natural Resources (ch.1)		
2.3	Agriculture (ch.4)		
2.4	Water Resources (ch.3)	}	6 marks
2.5	Mineral Resources (ch.5)		
2.6	Power Resources (ch.5)		
2.7	Manufacturing Industries (ch.6)		
2.8	Transport, Communication and Trade (ch.7)		4 marks
2.9	Map work (Based on sub units 2.1 to 2.8)		4 marks

**UNIT III : Democratic Politics II (Political Science) 18 marks**

3.1	Working of Democracy (ch.3 &4)		6 marks
3.2	Power Sharing Mechanism in Democracy (ch.1&2)		4 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 Economics II 18 marks**

4.1	The Story of Development (ch.1)		3 marks
4.2	Money and Financial System (ch.3)		4 marks
4.3	The Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy (ch.2)		4 marks
4.4	Globalisation (ch.4)		4 marks
4.5	Consumer Awareness (ch.5)		3 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)	22	1	1	5	11-15	1	19	<b>1</b>	29 (2+4marks)	20(7) 6(1)
2. India - Resources and their Development (Geog)	22	3	2-4	1	16	3	20-22 (2+4 marks)			18 (7)
3. Democratic Politics II (Civics)	18	3	5-7	1	17	3	23-25	-	-	18 (7)
4. Understanding Economics	18	3	8-10	1	18	3	26-28	-	-	18(7)
<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>

4. **Weightage to difficulty level**

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage	Total
Difficult (A)	20%	16
Average (B)	50%	40
Easy (C)	30%	24
Total	100%	80

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

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

	<b><u>Total time</u></b>
(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 questions : Time 15 mts.	1 = 15mts
	Revision = 17mts
	<hr/>
	180 Mts / 3 Hrs.

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

**A. History**

**Outline Political Map of India**

Page 53, Nationalism in India - (1918 - 1930).

(i) For locating and labelling only

1. Indian National Congress Sessions :- Calcutta 1920, Madras,(1927) and Lahore (1929)
2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement  
(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

- (i) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) calling off the NCM.
  - (ii) Bardoli (Gujarat) no tax campaign
  - (iii) Dandi (Gujarat ) Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - (iv) Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
  - (v) Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
  - (vi) Kheda (Gujrat) Peasant Satyagrah
  - (vii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- (ii) For identification only
3. Main Centres of overseas trade in the Western coast and Eastern coast of India (Page91):  
in the 17th Century.  
Goa, Surat, Madras, and Masulipatam
4. Large - scale industrial regions in India, 1931 (Page 123) :  
Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc.

## **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) Gandhi Sagar; (6) Sardar Sarovar; (7) Rihand; (8) Hirakud; (9) Nagarjuna Sagar; (10) Tungabhadra; (11) Koyna.

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

Identification only

- (a) Major areas of rice and wheat.
- (b) Major producer states of jowar; bajara; ragi; maize; pulses; sugarcane; groundnut; 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) Bauxite mines : Koraput, Katni, Amarkantak and Bilaspur.
- (III) Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Shimoga and Nagpur
- (IV) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya and Hazaribagh.
- (V) Coal mines : Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni and Neyvali.
- (VI) Oil Fields : Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassian, Kalol and Ankaleshwar.

### Power Plants:- (Locating and Labelling only)

- (a) Thermal : Namrup, Loktak, Bongaigaon, Barauni, Harduaganj, Chandrapura, Korba, Delhi, Satpura, Bhusawal, 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, Pune, Aurangabad, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Agra, Kanpur, Moradabad, Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai.
- (2) Woollen Industry : Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Bikaner, Kanpur, Mirzapur and Jamnagar.
- (3) Silk Industry : Baramula, Anantnag, Srinagar, Murshidabad, Bankura, Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore.
- (4) Iron and Steel Plants : Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam and Salem.
- (5) Software Technology Parks: Srinagar, Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Guwahati, 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, NH-3, NH-5, NH-7, NH-8, NH-15 and NH-17

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 ; 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 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 2 - Forest and Wild life Resources.  
(ii) Chapter 4 - Following Sub-topics : - Food security (page 44) and impact of Globalization on Agriculture. (page 46)
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 source based questions from source based boxes given in the History text book, and interpretation of any illustration/picture given in the other text books.  
Alternate question to source based question will also be given from the source based 'Other boxes.'
8. 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

### QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Text Book No.	Form of Question Chapter. No.	Marks	TOTAL				Total of Unit
			Long Answer (4)	Short Answer (3)	Very Short Answer (1)	Map Question 2+4	
1	1 or 2	6	4(1)				22(7)
	3	4		6(2)			
	4, 5 & 6 (Any two)	6		6(2)			
	7 or 8	4		3(1)	1(1)		
	Map Work	2				2(1)*	
2	1 & 4	8	8(2)				22(7)
	3, 5 & 6	6	4(1)		2(2)		
	7	4		3(1)	1(1)		
	Map Work	4				4(1)*	
3	1 & 2	4	4(1)				18(7)
	3 & 4	6	4(1)		2(2)		
	5 & 6	4	4(1)				
	7 & 8	4		3(1)	1(1)		
4	1	3			3(3)		18(7)
	2	4	4(1)				
	3	4	4(1)				
	4	4	4(1)				
	5	3		3(1)			
Sub - Total		-	40(10)	24(8)	10(10)	6(1)	80
Total		80			80(29)		80(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.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**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.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to18 are 3 marks questions.  
Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions.  
Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question No, 29 is a map work question. Attach the maps inside your answer book.

Q.1 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.2 Why did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the river dams as the temples of modern India? Explain the main reason. 1

Q.3 Write one point of similarity and one point of difference between magnetite and hematite iron ore.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Q.4 Which is the northern most international airport of India? 1

Q.5 Mention any two ways in which caste has influenced politics in India.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Q.6 Name any two Asian countries in which there was conflict between two linguistic and ethnic groups.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Q.7 State one reform for making Indian democracy more effective. 1

Q.8 Define per capita income. 1

Q.9 Among Punjab, Kerala and Bihar, which one has the lowest Infant Mortality rate? 1

- Q.10 How can development be sustained in an economy? Give an example with reference to the use of resources. 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. 3x1=3
- Q.12 Critically examine the different ways suggested by different leaders for uplifting the status of dalits in Indian society. 3x1=3

**Below are given three groups A,B, & C of questions 13 and 14. Select any one group for answering these two questions.**

**GROUP A**

- Q13 Analyse the three measures adopted by the producers in India to expand the market for their goods in the 19th century. 3x1=3
- Q.14 Explain three types of movements or 'flow' within the international economic exchange in the 19th century in the context of world economy. 3x1=3

**GROUP B**

- Q.13 Describe the position of women in Britain in the 19th century in three points. 3x1=3
- Q.14 "The indentured labour gave rise to a new culture in the Carribean" Justify this Statement with three examples. 3x1=3

**GROUP C**

- Q.13 The First world war created dramatically a new situation for Indian Industries. Analyse how this happened by giving three situations. 3x1=3
- Q14 Do you agree or disagree that the process of Urbanization in the city of London provided more disappointments than opportunities? Give three reasons in support of your answer. 3x1=3
- Q.15 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

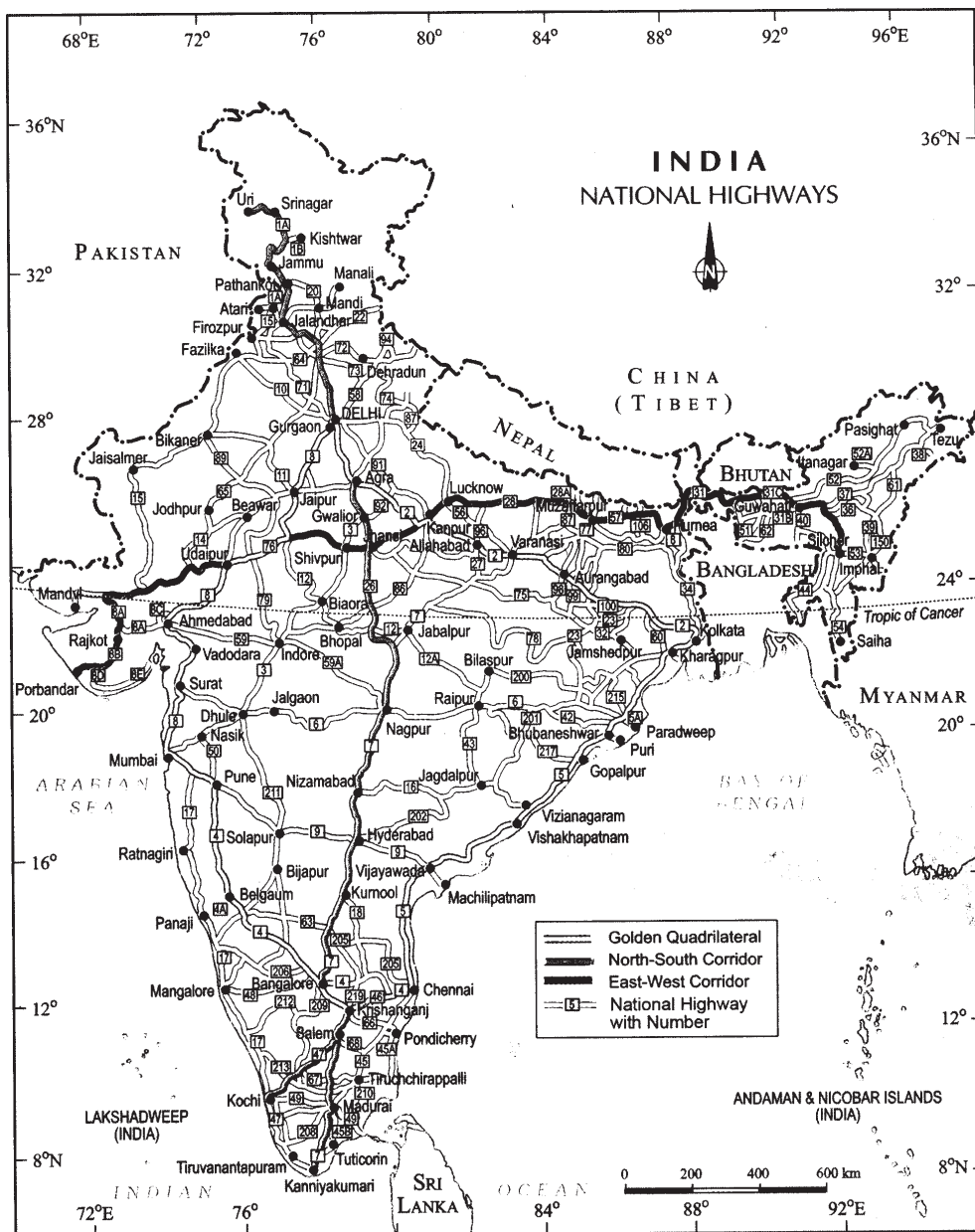
OR

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.16 Study the above map and answer the following questions:

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

(16.2) Name any three metropolitan cities linked by one of these Superhighways.

1½ + 1½=3

For Blind students only in lieu of question number 16

Name the three states, each of which has two major sea ports and also name any one port of each of these states.

1½ + 1½ = 3

Q.17 Examine with the help of three examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy. 3

Q.18 Analyse with a suitable example the meaning of right to choose provided under Consumer Protection Act. 3

Q.19.1 Give any four features of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the Vietnamese war against the U.S. 4x1=4

OR

Q.19.2 Describe four stages of unification of Germany. 4x1=4

Q.20 Describe four main characteristics of arid soils of India 4x1=4

Q.21 Describe four important characteristics of rice cultivation in India. 4x1=4

Q.22 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.23 Explain any four measures taken to decentralize power in India 4x1=4

Q.24 With the help of two examples explain how social divisions have affected politics. 2+2=4

Q.25 "Political parties play a major role in democracy." Give four points to justify this statement. 4x1=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

Source	Share
Money lenders	30%
Cooperative societies	27%
Commercial banks	25%
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 money lender 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?

Q.29 Six features with serial nos. 1 to 6 are marked on the given outline political map of India Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

1. Main centre of overseas trade in the seventeenth century;
2. Large scale industrial region in 1931;
3. A type of soil;
4. Major producers of coffee;
5. A coal mine, and
6. Eastern terminal city of East-West Corridor.

6x1=6

OR

Q.29 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

1. A place where session of Indian National Congress was held in 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 Jammu and Kashmir, and
6. A sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

6x1=6

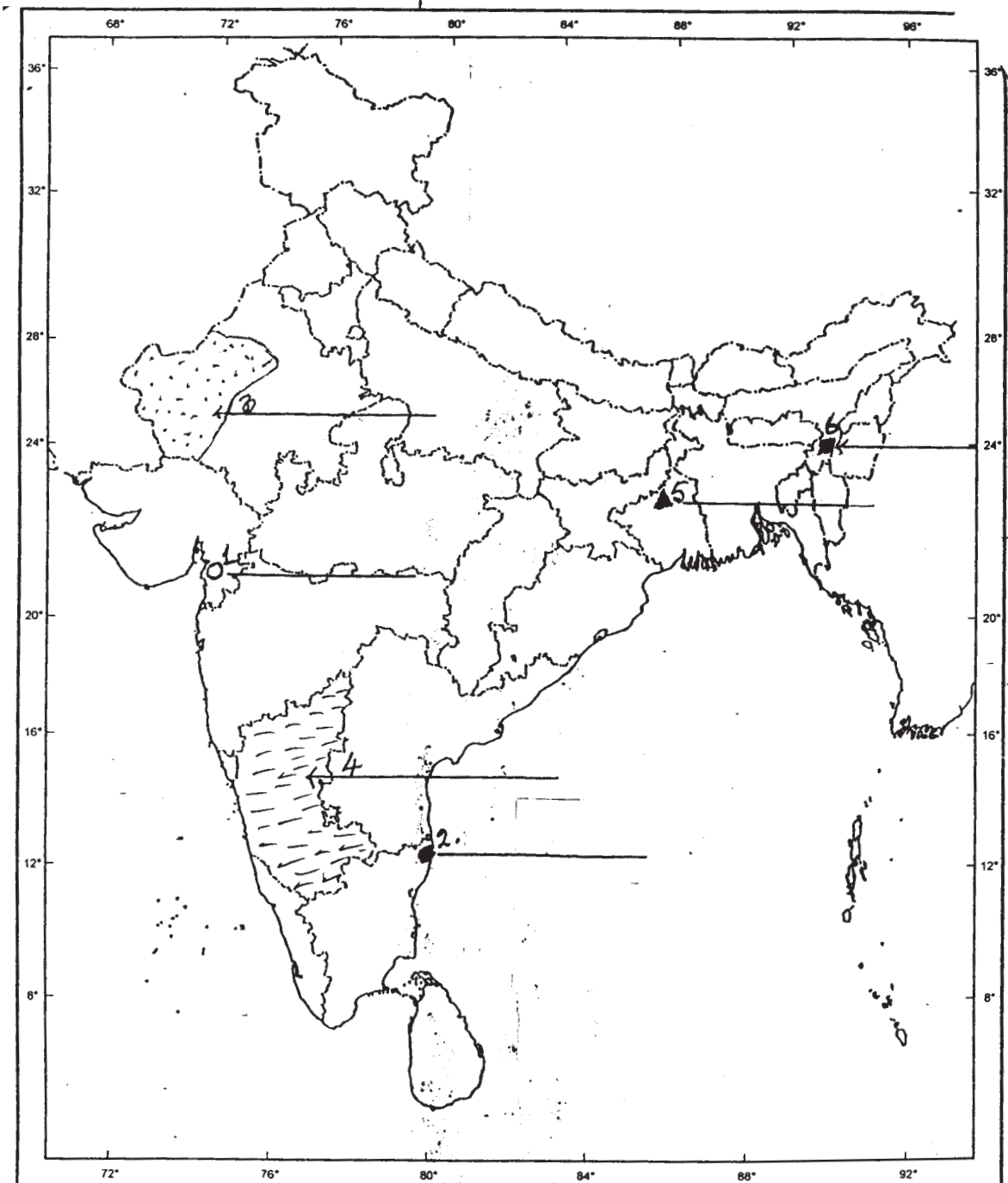
The following question is only for blind candidates in lieu of Q No 29

- 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 Jammu and Kashmir.
- vi) Name a sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

6x1=6

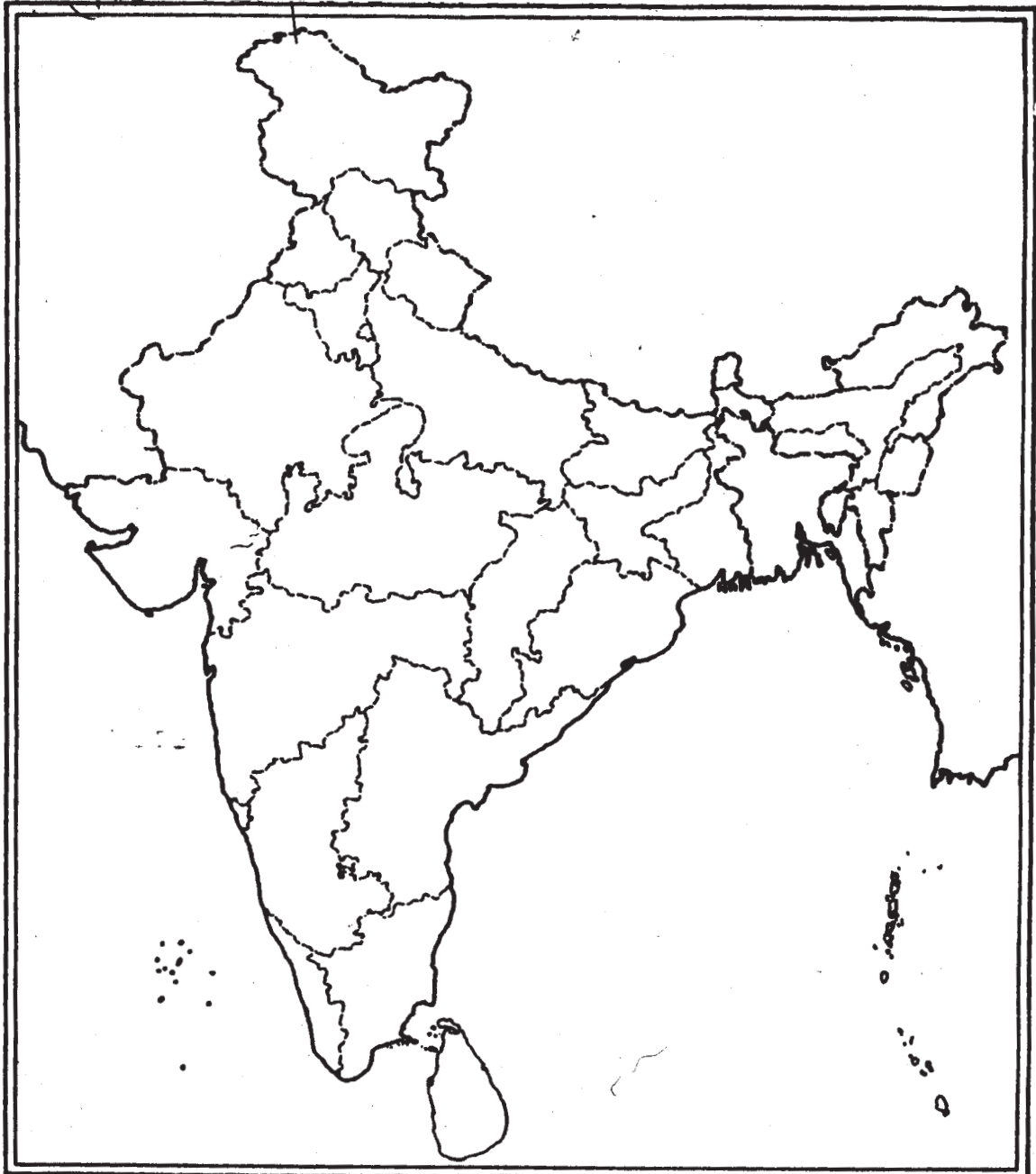
Q.29

Map Work



OR

Q.29



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

Time :3. Hrs

M.M. 80

Question. No      Outline of Answers

1. 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 Page196) 1

2. 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

3. (a) Similarity: Both magnetite and hematite are the ores of iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)

$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(T.B.2 Page 52)

4. Raja Sansi in Amritsar (TB 2, Page 89) 1

5. Influence of caste on politics:

(i) Choosing of candidates for elections on basis of caste

(ii) Appealing to caste sentiments by political parties

$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(T.B 3 Page 51&52)

6. Srilanka, Israel,  
India, Iraq and  
Pakistan

(Any two of the above or any other relevent countries)

$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(T.B 3, Page 37)

- 7 Indian democracy can be made more effective by:
- (i) making and enforcing laws that empower people to carry out democratic reforms. e.g. the Right to Information Act.
  - (ii) improving the quality of political participation
- (Any one of the above)  
(T.B 3, Page 108)
- 8 Percapita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.  
(T.B. 4, Page 8)
- 9 The state of Kerala has the lowest Infant Mortality rate. (T.B. 4, Page 12) 1
10. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as ground water, wind energy, solar energy. etc (T.B. 4, Page 15)
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. (Any three points - 3 marks)  
(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 3 marks)
- (TB 1 Page 67 and 68)

### **GROUP A**

- 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, 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 consumer.
  - (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. (T.B.1 Page 124-125) 3x1=3
- (Any 3 Points)

- 14 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**

### **GROUP B**

- 13 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 (i) Living and working under harsh conditions the indentured labour found their own ways of surviving. They developed new forms of individual and collective self expression,

blending different cultural forms, old and new. Many festivals came to be celebrated in which workers of all regions and religions and races joined. Eg Moharram-Celebrated as a riotous carnival called Hosay'.

- (ii) Chutney Music - Popular in Trinidad and Guyana. These forms of cultural fusion are part of the making of a global world where things from different places get mixed and become something entirely new.
  - (iii) The presence of Indian name such as Shivnarine, Chanderpaul and Ram Naresh, Sarvan are from indentured labour migrants from India.
- (T.B 1, Page 87-89) 3x1=3

**OR**  
**GROUP C**

13 Till the first world war industrial growth in India was slow. The war created a new situation which gave a boost to the Indian industries.

1. During the first world war the British mills were busy in war production to meet the demands of the army. This led to a decline in Manchester's import into India.
  2. Indian mills therefore had a vast home market to supply.
  3. To meet the needs of the war, Indian industries had to supply goods like Jute bags, tents, leather boots, cloth for army uniform etc.
  4. New factories were set up. The old ones ran on shifts. More workers were employed and the industrial production boomed.
  5. Even after the war was over Britain could not compete or match the U.S, Germany and Japan. As a result Britain crumbled.
  6. While cheap machine made thread wiped out spinning industry in the 19th century, the weavers survived despite the problem. In the 20th century handloom production steadily expanded.
- (T.B 1, Page 121-123) 3x1=3

(Any three points with a brief explanation).

14 [The students can take either of the stand 'Yes' or 'No' for the statement].

'Yes' I agree that the process of urbanization of the city of London provided more disappointments than opportunities.

As the city of London attracted more migrants from villages in search of work it was also faced with a number of problems:

- (i) As London grew, crime flourished. There were many poor people who made a living from crime.
- (ii) With technological development, many women who were employed earlier in industries lost their jobs. Many of them were forced to work as domestic servants.

- (iii) The migrant workers were put up in cheap and usually unsafe tenements as the factory owners did not provide any housing facilities. It led to growth of slums and insanitary conditions created problems of health.
- (iv) Large number of children were pushed into low paid work.
- (v) Smoky and unsafe work place and factories.

(Any 3 points to support the statement)

(T.B 1 Page 128-133)

3x1=3

OR

'No', I disagree....

- (i) As industrialization spread the city of London began to expand and appeared to be a city of opportunity and hope to many workers from villages who migrated in search of jobs.
- (ii) The city provided a variety of jobs like small clerks, artisans, shopkeepers, semi skilled workers, soldiers, servants, casual labourers, street sellers, etc.
- (iii) Five major types of industries such as clothing, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, precision products such as watches employed workers in large numbers.
- (iv) By the time of the first world war, the automobile and the electrical goods industries expanded and accounted for nearly 1/3 of all the jobs in the city.

Any 3 points to disagree to the statement)

(T.B 1 Page 128-133)

3x1=3

- 15 (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)

16. 16.1 i. East-West Corridor  
ii. North-South Corridor  
iii. Golden Quadrilateral
- 16.2 Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai (Write any three) (1½ + 1½ = 3)
- (TB II, Page no 82,83)

**For Blind Students in lieu of Q.16**

- 16.(16.1) (i) Maharashtra :- (ii) Tamil Nadu & (iii) West Bengal (3x½=½ marks)
- (16.2) (i) Maharashtra :- Mumbai / Jawaharlal Nehru  
(ii) Tamil Nadu :- Chennai / Tuticorin  
(iii) West Bengal :- Kolkata / Haldia (Any one from each) 1½ marks
- (T.B 2, Page 89) 1½+1½=3

- Q.17. (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 3 Points) 3x1=3

(T.B 3, Page 97-98)

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. 3

Explain this with a relevant example (TB 4 Page 81)

(19.1) 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)

4x1=4

OR

(19.2) 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)

1x4=4

20. i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour  
ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.  
iii) In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating it.  
iv) The soil lacks humus and moisture.  
v) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.  
vi) The kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.  
vii) Any other relevant point.

Any four points 4x1 = 4

(TB II page 10)

21. 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)

22. (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  
(TB 2 page 66)

- 23 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 liodies.
- (Any 4 Points) (T.B 3, Pages 24,25) 4x1=4
24. (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) 2+2=4
- 25 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
- (Any 4 points) 4x1=4
26. (a) Tertiary sector includes such activities that generate services. (1mark)
- (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 increase.
  - (iv) Emergence of newer and newer services, (Any 3pts, 3 marks)
- (T.B 4, Page 24 & 25) 1+3=4

(27.1) The share of formal sector is 52% . (1mark)

(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 mark)

(27.3) In many areas formal source of credit is not available and taking loans from these sources is cumbersome. (1mark)

(1+2+1=4 mark)

(TB 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 6x1=6

or

See answer on the map attached 6x1=6

**For Blind Candidates**

i) Champaran

ii) Jallianwala Bagh

iii) Bhilai

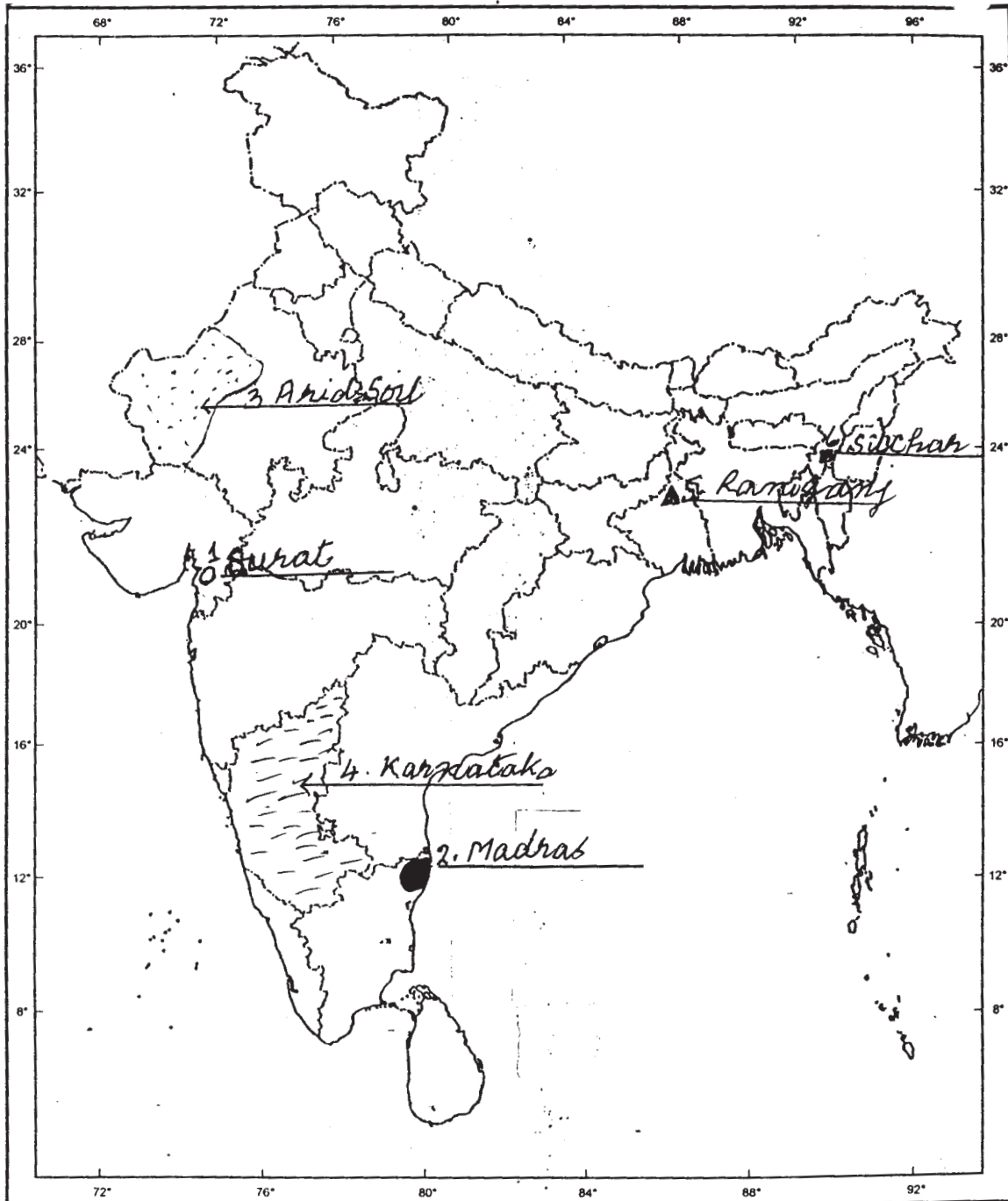
iv) Kalpakkam

v) Srinagar

vi) Viskahapatnam

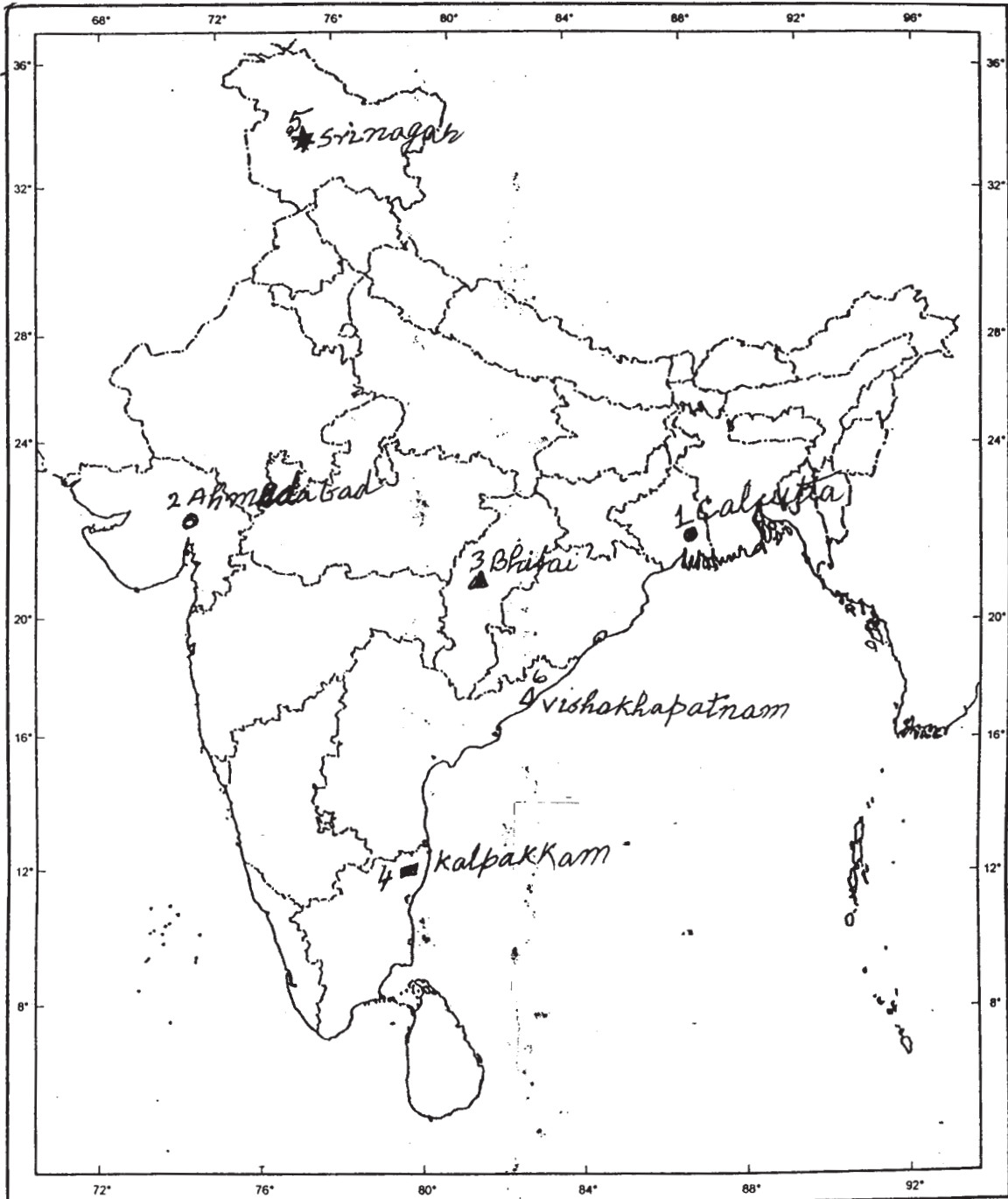
6x1=6

Ans. of Q. 29



OR

Ans.of Q. 29



## **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,7/8	VSA	1	2Minutes	B
2	II/3	"	1	"	A
3	II,5	"	1	"	B
4	II,7	"	1	"	C
5	III,4	"	1	"	C
6	III.3	"	1	"	C
7	III,8	"	1	"	B
8	IV,1	"	1	"	C
9	IV,1	"	1	"	B
10	IV,1	"	1	"	B
11	I,3	SA	3	6 Min	B
12	I,3	SA	3	"	B
13	I,4,5,6	"	3	"	A
14	I,4,5,6	"	3	"	A
15	I,7&8	"	3	"	A
16	II,7	"	3	"	B
17	III,7	"	3	"	B
18	IV,5	SA	3	"	B
19	I,1&2	L,A	4	8 Min	B
20	II,1	"	4	"	C
21	II,4	"	4	"	C
22	II,6	"	4	"	B
23	III,2	"	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,3	LA	4	"	B
25	III,6	"	4	8Min	C
26	IV,2	"	4	"	C
27	IV,3	"	4	"	B
28	IV,4	LA	4	8	C
29	I	Map Q	2+4	5+10 Min.	A
Reference for abbreviations to Difficulty Level					
	A	Difficult	20%	16 Marks	
	B	Average	50%	40 Marks	
	C	Easy	30%	24 Marks	