

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

CLASS:X

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

M.M:80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C- contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted

SECTION A

(20×1=20)

1.What was the importance of Civil Code of 1804?

- A. Established equality before law
C. Security rights to property

- B. No privileges based on birth
D. all the above

2.Identify which of the following is correct.

- i. The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
ii. It gave power to government to repress political action.

- a. education b. agriculture c. currency d. police

Or

Whom is state government answerable to?

- A. central government
C. public

- B. president
D. governor

10..... type of federation and some states have more powers than others.

- A. Coming together
C. Both A and B

- B. Holding together
D. Neither A nor B

11. Match the following:

Column 1	Column 2
1. Union of India	A. Prime minister
2. States	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram panchayat	D. Mayor

- a. D, A, B, C b. B, C, D, A c. A, C, D, B d. C, D, A, B

12. Question based on assertion and reason:

Assertion A: Power sharing is good

Reason R: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict among social groups.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. But A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true and R is false
d. A is false and R is true

13. Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in their Constitution?

- a. Nepal b. India c. Sri Lanka d. Bangladesh

14. What do you mean by average income?

- A. total income of their country
C. individual income

- B. per capita income
D. all the above

15. How is an economy classified?

- a. types b. sectors c. centres d. all of these

16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in.....

- a. 2003 b. 2005 c. 2006 d. 2016

17. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important one?

- a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. Quaternary

18. Pick the odd ones.

- a. Tourist guide b. tailor c. Dhobi d. Potter

19. Which one of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group?
- a. Net attendance ratio b. Enrolment ratio c. Literacy rate d. Dropout rate
20. Which of the following is correct explanation of GDP?
- a. The value of final goods and services for secondary and tertiary sector is added only.
b. The value of every good and services is added up for all the three sectors.
c. The value of final goods and services is added up of all the three sectors
d. The value of goods is added for primary sector.

SECTION B

(4*2=8)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in cities?
22. List some other names of slash and burn agriculture?
23. Power sharing is desirable due to which two reasons?

Or

Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify?

24. In what ways government can increase employment in rural sector? Write any two.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(5*3=15)

25. Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clampdown on nationalist.

Or

How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.

26. Analyse any three main features of Rabi crop season.

27. Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems. Justify.

28. Write atleast three features of federalism.

29. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in economic development.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4*5=20)

30. Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control.

Or

How did colonial government repress the civil disobedience movement?

31. Write any two reasons for land degradation and briefly explain any three measures of conserving it.

Or

State any two characteristics of plantation farming. Name any two plantation crops. Name any two states where plantation farming is practiced.

32. Examine the language policy of India of India as an important aspect of Indian Constitution.

Or

Power sharing among different social groups is desirable. Explain the given statement.

33. Give reasons for the rising importance of tertiary sector in India.

Or

How can the workers in the unorganized sector be protected?

SECTION E

CASE STUDY(4×3=12)

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

The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, lawyers gave up their legal practises. The council elections for boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where Justice Party, the party of non Brahmins felt entering into the council was one way of gaining some power.

34.1. How middle class participated in the movement? 2

34.2. Which party did not boycott the elections and why? 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce the rest of the produce whereas they employ less about half the people. It means that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in the agriculture sector are under employed. <https://www.cbseboardonline.com>

a. Where are most of the people found? 1

b. Suggest any one way to solve under employment situation in rural areas. 1

c. Define disguised unemployment. 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions

Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people representative. Municipal chairman is the head of municipality. In Municipal Corporation such a person is called the Mayor.

A. Who are the political heads of municipality and gram panchayat? 1

B. Who is a mayor? 1

C. What are its functions? 2

SECTION E:

MAP BASED QUESTIONS(2+3=5)

37.1. Two features A and B have been marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information.

A. Peasants satyagraha

B. Movement of Indigo planters.

37.2. On the same map of India locate and label the following.

Colour the regions of alluvial and black soil.

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