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Question Paper Code

32/4/1

SET-1

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Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

# Class-X

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### (CBSE 2022-23)

## Answers & Solutions

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper comprises **six** Sections – **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
- (iii) **Section A** - Question no. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Question of **1** mark each.
- (iv) **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.
- (v) **Section C** - Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) **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.
- (vii) **Section E** - Question no. 34 to 36 are **Case based/Source based** questions with three sub questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) **Section F** - Question no. 37 is **Map Skill Based Question**, carrying **5** marks with two parts, 37(i) from History (**2** marks) and 37(ii) from Geography (**3** marks).
- (ix) 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.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION-A

**Multiple Choice Questions :**
**[20×1=20]**

1. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option

**[1]**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (I) Napoleonic wars                   | (II) The Treaty of Vienna               |
| (III) Greek Struggle for Independence | (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire |

**Options :**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) III, II, I and IV | (b) I, II, III and IV |
| (c) IV, III, II and I | (d) IV, II, III and I |

**Answer (b)**

2. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai?

**[1]**

- (a) Demanded economic equality for masses.
- (b) Highlighted the experiences of women.
- (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.
- (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

**Answer (b)**

 3. There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the **incorrect** one from the following options

**[1]**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) The flow of trade   | (b) The flow of labour     |
| (c) The flow of capital | (d) The flow of technology |

**Answer (d)**

4. Who among the following improved the steam engine?

**[1]**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) James Watt        | (b) Thomas Edison     |
| (c) Benjamin Franklin | (d) Alexander Fleming |

**Answer (a)**

5. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal?

**[1]**

- (a) Copper
- (b) Tin
- (c) Bauxite
- (d) Nickel

**Answer (d)**

6. Match the column-1 with column-2 and choose the correct option :

**[1]**

- | Column-1<br>(Resources) | Column-2<br>(Example) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (I) Biological          | 1. Coal               |
| (II) Renewable          | 2. Wildlife           |
| (III) Non-renewable     | 3. Solar Energy       |

**Options :**

- |     | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | 1 | 3  | 2   |
| (b) | 3 | 2  | 1   |
| (c) | 2 | 3  | 1   |
| (d) | 1 | 2  | 3   |

**Answer (c)**

7. Which of the following is correctly matched? [1]

- |                   |   |                                  |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) Alluvial Soil | – | Consist of sand and silt         |
| (b) Black Soil    | – | Salt content is high             |
| (c) Arid Soil     | – | Diffusion of iron in crystalline |
| (d) Laterite Soil | – | Made up of Lava flows            |

**Answer (a)**

8. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index? [1]

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Afghanistan | (b) Myanmar |
| (c) India       | (d) Nepal   |

**Answer (c)**

9. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India? [1]

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Primary  | (b) Secondary  |
| (c) Tertiary | (d) Quaternary |

**Answer (c)**

10. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991? [1]

- (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency
- (b) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries
- (c) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market
- (d) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all

**Answer (c)**

11. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option. [1]

- (I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
  - (II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
  - (III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
  - (IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) I and II  | (b) II and III |
| (c) I and III | (d) II and IV  |

**Answer (a)**

12. Read the following data and answer the question that follow:

[1]

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana? Choose the appropriate option from the following:

- (a) 39 (b) 27  
(c) 38 (d) 18

**Answer (a)**

13. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers?

[1]

- (a) Better wages (b) Better technology  
(c) More hours of work (d) More labour work

**Answer (a)**

14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1]

- (a) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator  
(b) Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor  
(c) Tertiary Sector - Fisherman  
(d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

**Answer (a)**

15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option :

[1]

- (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy  
(II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups  
(III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups  
(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy  
(a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV  
(c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

**Answer (b)**

16. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

[1]

**Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka adopted 'Tamil' as the official language of the State.

**Reason (R):** The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

**Options :**

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

**Answer (d)**

17. Match column – A with column – B and choose the correct option :

[1]

Column – A (Subjects)	Column – B (List)
(I) Banks	1. Concurrent List
(II) Agriculture	2. Union List
(III) Education	3. State List
(IV) Computer	4. Residuary Subjects

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	2	1	3

Answer (c)

18. Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option :

[1]

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
3. It is called a three tier government.

Options :

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Dictatorial System   | (b) Unitary Federal System |
| (c) Decentralized System | (d) Imperialistic System   |

Answer (c)

19. Which one of the following countries has two party system?

[1]

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) China   | (b) Russia |
| (c) America | (d) India  |

Answer (c)

20. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world?

[1]

- (a) Democratic
- (b) Military
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) Theocratic

Answer (a)

## SECTION-B

### Very Short Answer Questions :

[4×2=8]

21. (A) Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours.

[2]

OR

(B) How did the 'small pox' prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

[2]

**Sol.** (A) (i) In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.

[1]

(ii) Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission. Agents also tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions.

[1]

OR

(B) (i) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as smallpox that they carried on their person.

(ii) Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

(iii) Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

(Any two) [1×2]

22. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Support the statement with examples.

[2]

**Sol.** Agriculture and industry are not exclusive to each other. They move Hand in Hand:

[2]

(i) The agro industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

(ii) Industry depend on the agriculture for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines, and tools, etc. to the farmers.

(iii) Development and competitiveness of the manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

(Any two) [1×2]

23. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example.

[2]

**Sol.** Different persons can have different developmental goals.

(i) To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

[1]

(ii) A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.

[1]

24. "Women face discrimination in various ways in our society." Explain any two ways.

[2]

**Sol.** (i) Sexual Division of Labour in most families where women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home.

(ii) The literacy rate among women is only 64.6 per cent compared with 80.9 per cent among men. A small proportion of girl students go for higher studies.

(iii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and often not valued.

(Any two) [1×2]

## SECTION-C

### Short Answer Questions :

[5×3=15]

25. "Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Examine the statement. [3]

**Sol.** The ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism as

- (i) It stood for freedom for individuals and equality before law which was the basis of national unity.
- (ii) It emphasized the government by consent
- (iii) Liberalism in economic sphere lead to freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions.
- (iv) It argued for creation of unified economic territory.

(Any three) [3]

26. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. [3]

**Sol.** Following are the three institutional reforms taken in the field of Indian agriculture

- (i) Consolidation of land holding
- (ii) Abolition of Zamindari system
- (iii) Collectivisation
- (iv) Establishment of Grameen Banks for providing loans
- (v) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), PAIS (Personal Accident Insurance Scheme) for farmers
- (vi) Crop Insurance for farmers

(Any three) [3]

27. How is information technology connected with globalization? Explain. [3]

**Sol.** Information technology has played remarkable role in the process of globalisation —

- (i) Telecommunication facilities are used to connect people around the world. [1]
- (ii) It helped in real time access of information and communicate to remote areas with the help of internet. [1]
- (iii) It also helped in the movement of capital. [1]

Hence, we can conclude that IT has fastened the process of globalisation.

28. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. [3]

**Sol.** (i) We need political parties in democracy as they perform important functions such as, contest election, formation of the government, making laws and policies etc.

(ii) There will be only independent candidates and representatives of constituencies and no one will take responsibility for policy changes.

(iii) There will be challenges in the formation of government and making policies

(iv) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

(Any three) [1×3]

29. (A) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. [3]

OR

(B) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? Explain. [3]

**Sol.** (A) Tertiary Sector is becoming important in India as: (Any three) [1×3]

- (i) Basic services such as educational, health, post and telegraph, police administration, transport, banking, insurance are required.
- (ii) Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services.
- (iii) Rising income level creates more demand for basic services.
- (iv) New services such as information technology and communication has become more important.

OR

(B) We need to protect workers in the unorganized sector due to the following reasons— (Any three) [1×3]

- (i) Unorganised sector is largely outside the control of the government.
- (ii) Rules and regulation are not followed
- (iii) Low paid and often not regular jobs.
- (iv) No provisions for overtime, paid leaves, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
- (v) Workers jobs are not secure

Hence, to provide social security, income stability and security of jobs we need to protect workers.

### SECTION-D

**Long Answer Questions :** [4×5=20]

30. (A) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. [5]

OR

(B) Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India. [5]

**Sol.** (A) (i) Rich peasant communities were active in the movement as they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices (Any five) [5]

- (ii) Rich peasants organized their communities, and at times forced reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.
- (iii) For Rich peasants fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues
- (iv) The poorer peasantry wanted lowering of the revenue and unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted
- (v) The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain
- (vi) The poorer peasantry joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists

OR

(B) (i) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of **Bharat Mata**. It was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay [1]

(ii) Bankim Chandra wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland [1]

(iii) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive **Indian folklore**. Rabindranath Tagore began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths in Bengal [1]



- (iv) During the Swadeshi movement a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. By 1921 Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance [1]
- (v) Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times [1]

31. (A) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with an example. [5]

OR

- (B) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples. [5]

- Sol.** (A) (i) These are useful for transporting oil, natural gas, water and even solids in the form of slurry. [1]
- (ii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. [1]
  - (iii) Running costs are minimal [1]
  - (iv) For inland locations of refineries becomes accessible. [1]

Example

From oil fields in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. [1]

OR

- (B) (i) Vast level land in northern plains provides favourable condition for railway expansion. [1]
- (ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. [1]
- (iii) The Himalayan mountainous region too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines. [1]
- (iv) It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan and swamps of Gujarat. [1]
- (v) Development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this important economic region of India. [1]

32. (A) "Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Support the statement with arguments. [5]

OR

- (B) "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments. [5]

- Sol.** (A) (i) Democracy recognize that all individuals are equal before law. [1]
- (ii) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. [1]
  - (iii) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes. [1]
  - (iv) There is respect for minority in democracy. [1]
  - (v) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. [1]

OR

- (B) (i) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. [1]
- (ii) The democratic government follows rules and proper procedures before arriving at a decision. [1]
- (iii) There is regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies. [1]
- (iv) Democratic government are answerable to the people. [1]
- (v) Democratic government is people's own government. [1]

33. (A) Justify the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural economy. [5]

OR

(B) " Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement. [5]

- Sol.** (A) (i) Self-Help Group is a mechanism recently developed to organise rural women population into group so that they can help themselves financially. [1]
- (ii) Self-Help Groups helps rural borrowers especially women, to get money or credit by avoiding informal sources of credit such as money-lenders. [1]
- (iii) It helps women to become financially self-reliant and empowered. [1]
- (iv) It provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition etc. [1]
- (v) Self-Help Groups helps in inculcating the habit of saving among rural women. [1]

OR

- (B) (i) Cheap and affordable credit helps to increase profit in economic activity. [1]
- (ii) Such type of credit system does not pushes rural borrower into a situation of debt-trap. [1]
- (iii) It increases net disposable income which in turn increases saving capacity. [1]
- (iv) A person with higher saving may contribute towards country's growth as well as development. [1]
- (v) Credit is also needed for day to day working as well as long term investment for development. [1]

### SECTION-E

**Case based/Source based Questions :**

[3×4=12]

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

#### WHY NEWSPAPERS?

'Krishnaji Trimbugh Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

*Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849*

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

*Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870*

- (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji? [1]
- (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? [1]
- (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19<sup>th</sup> century. [2]

- Sol.** (I) Krishnaji published the newspaper to afford useful information on every topic of local interest and to provide an open space for free discussion on various subjects. [1]
- (II) Native newspaper critically examined government policy to suggest improvements and studied particular issues, gathered diverse relevant information on the Nation as well as suggested the possible desirable improvements; their task is seen identical to that of the opposition. [1]

- (III) (i) Bombay Telegraph and Courier, a 19<sup>th</sup> century Newspaper, not only afforded useful information but also opened a possibilities for free discussions on various subjects. [1]
- (ii) Another 19<sup>th</sup> century newspaper, Native Opinion, was compared to the opposition in the House of Commons in the parliament in England because of its corrective measures taken on the government. [1]

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

#### RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- (I) Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative? [1]
- (II) Describe the process of 'rooftop rainwater harvesting'. [1]
- (III) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. [2]
- Sol.** (I) Water harvesting system is a viable alternative because of socio-economic (low-cost) and environmental conditions. [1]
- (II) In rooftop rainwater harvesting, rain water is collected from the roof and stored in reservoirs which can be used for domestic and agriculture purpose. [1]
- (III) (i) Hydraulic structure. [1]
- (ii) Diversion channels in mountainous regions. [1]

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

#### Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. [1]
- (II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. [1]
- (III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with an example. [2]

- Sol. (I)** Language diversity in India is important because India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world in terms of languages, having more than 1300 distinct languages according to census 2011. [1]
- (II) The languages which are included in the 8<sup>th</sup> scheduled of the Indian Constitution are called as scheduled languages and others are called as Non-scheduled languages. [1]
- (III) (i) Languages carry cultural identities of human beings. India is a country of more than 1.3 billion people with different cultural and linguistic identities. [1]
- (ii) According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. Many non-hindi speakers protested so central Government use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. [1]

### SECTION-F

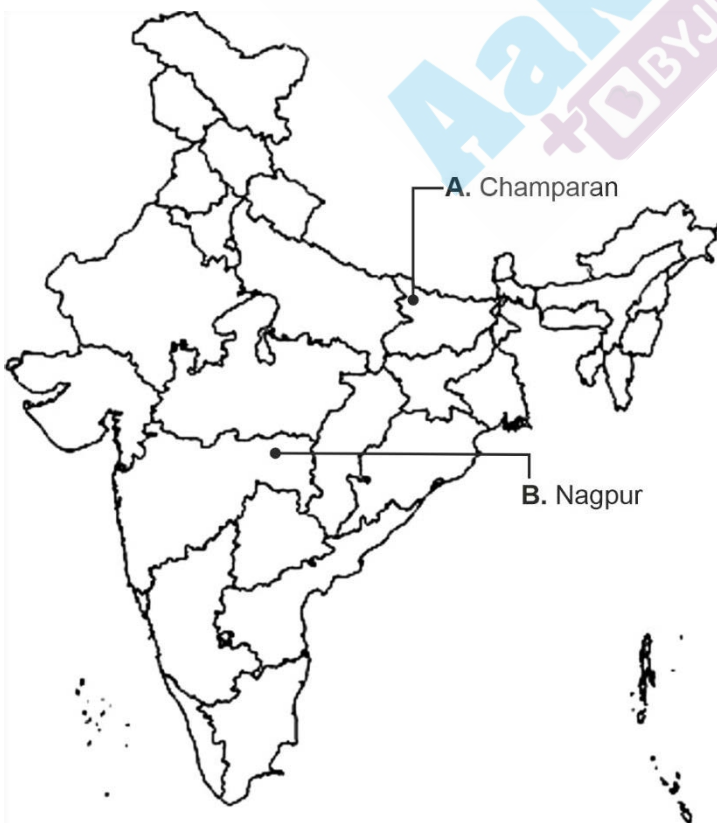
#### Map Skill Based Question :

[2+3=5]

37. (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. [1]
- (b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920. [1]
- (ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols :
- (a) Tehri Dam [1]
- (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station [1]
- (c) Pune Software Technology Park [1]
- (d) Haldia Sea Port [1]

**Sol. (i)**

[1×2=2]



(ii)

(Any three) [1×3=3]

