

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X

Max. Marks: 80
Time: 3 hours

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	% of marks	Unit-wise marks			Total	Grand total
		I	II	III		
Knowledge	30	6	8	10	24	80
Understanding	50	8	14	18	40	
Application	12	4	2	4	10	
Skill	08	2	4	--	06	
		<u>20</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>80</u>	

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions			Total questions	Total marks
		LA	SA	VSA		
Long answer	6	3	—	—	3	18
Short answer	4	—	8	—	8	32
Very short answer	2	—	—	12	12	24
Map	6			01	01	06
Total		3	8	12+1	24 questions	80 marks

3. Weightage to content

Unit 1 Modern India	Marks
a. India in the mid-nineteenth century	04
b. The Rise of Indian Nationalism	} 10
c. Indian National Movement, 1927-1947	
d. The Heritage of India.	04
e. Map work	02
Total Marks	20

Unit II Resources and their Utilization

a	Resources	}	8
b	Land Resources		
c	Forest and Wildlife Resources		
d	Water Resources.		
e	Agriculture		4
f	Mineral and Power Resources		4
g	Manufacturing Industries		4
h	Transport, Communication and Trade		4
i	Map work		4
	Total marks		28

Unit III Economic and Social Development

a	Economic Development	2
b	Price Rise	6
c	Poverty	4
d	Social Development	2
e	Communalism and Casteism	6
f	India's Peace Initiatives and role of other countries	4
g	Disaster Management	8
	Total marks	32

4. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage	Unit wise Marks			Total
		I	II	III	
Difficult (A)	20%	4	6	6	16
Average (B)	50%	10	14	16	40
Easy (C)	30%	6	8	10	24
Total Marks		20	28	32	80

5. Scheme of options - Internal choice to be provided in

- All the three questions of 6 marks (one question from each unit).
- Three questions of 4 marks (one question from each unit).

LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR CLASS X

UNIT 1 - Modern India (On outline political map of India).

I. Important congress sessions

Year	Place
1885	Bombay (1st session)
1907	Surat (Split in the congress)
1916	Lucknow (Signing of the Lucknow Pact)
1927	Madras (Present name Chennai) (Resolution for complete Independence)
1942	Bombay (Quit India Resolution)

II. Important Centres of Indian National Movement:

- Centres of the revolt of 1857 - Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Barrackpore.
- Chauri - Chaura (UP) - Calling off of the non-cooperation movement.
- Bardoli (Gujarat) - No tax campaign
- Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil disobedience movement
- Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo planters
- Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh incident

World Heritage Sites

- Sanchi - Stupa, Madhya Pradesh
- Ajanta - Ellora - Cave architecture, Maharashtra
- Mahabalipuram - Rock cut temples and shore temple, Tamil Nadu
- Sun Temple - Konark (Black Pagoda), Orissa
- Qutub Minar - Delhi
- Agra Fort - Uttar Pradesh
- Group of Monuments - Hampi, Karnataka
- Humayun's Tomb - Delhi :
- Taj Mahal- Agra, U.P.
- Temples of Khajuraho - Built by Chandella rulers, Madhya Pradesh
- Brihadeshwara Temple - Structural temple with Vimana, Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu

Other Heritage Sites

- Sarnath - Lion Capital/National Emblem, U.P.
- Belur, Halebid - Temples built by Hoysala rulers, Karnataka
- Lingaraja Temple - North Indian Style, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
- Jain Temples - Mt. Abu, built by Solanki rulers, Rajasthan
- Gol Gombaz - One of the largest Domes in the world, Bijapur, Karnataka
- Jama Masjid - One of the largest Masjids in the world - Delhi

UNIT II : Resources and their utilization

For Identification only

- Major areas of Alluvial Soils, Black Soils, Leterite Soils and Desert Soils
- States having the highest and the lowest percentages of net sown area
- States having the highest and the lowest percentages of net sown area under irrigation.
- States leading in the production of rice, wheat, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, sugarcane and rubber.

For Locating and Labelling

- **Coal fields:** Jharia, Girdih, Karanpura, Singrauli, Korba, Talcher, Godavari Valley, Mohpani, Raniganj and Neyveli
- **Oil refineries:** Koyali, Mumbai, Mangalore, Kochi, Narimanam, Vishakhapatnam, Panipat, Mathura, Barauni, Digboi, and Haldia.
- **Nuclear Power Stations:** Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga and Kalpakkam
- **Thermal Power Stations:** Namrup, Loktak, Dhuvaram, Amarkantak, Ramagundam, and Tuticorin.

For Locating and Labelling

- **Cotton Textile Centres:** Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Pune and Coimbatore
- **Silk Textile Centres:** Murshidabad, Varanasi, Anantnag and Mysore
- **Woollen Textile Centres:** Srinagar, Ludhiana, Panipat and Jamnagar
- **Iron and Steel Centres:** Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela, Bhilai, Vishakhapatnam, Bhadravati and Salem.
- **Software Technology Parks:** (For identification only) - Mohali, NOIDA, Srinagar, Guwahati, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Mumbai, Indore, Gandhinagar and Jaipur.

For Identification only

- Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor.
- International Airports : Amritsar, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Panaji, Bangalore, Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati and Hyderabad

For Locating and Labelling

Major Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip, Ennore and Kolkata.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUESTION PAPER

1. There are 3 prescribed textbooks in Social Sciences for class X.
 - (a) **Social Science Part 1** (History) published by NCERT
 - (b) **Social Science Part II**, (Geography, Civics and Economics) published by NCERT)
 - (c) **Together Towards a Safer India - Part III**, a textbook on Disaster Management for Class X. - published by CBSE.
2. There will be 24 questions including one map question from Unit I and one map question from Unit II.
3. Question 24 will be the map question (on outline political maps of India) - divided into three parts: 24(a) on Unit I (both identification and locating and labelling) 24(b) and 24(c) on Unit II (both identification and locating and labelling).

For map questions, list of map items, is already given after the design.
4. Question papers are to be set according to the design of the question paper.
5. The following topics of NCERT textbook in Social Science Part II for class X have been deleted from the syllabus. Hence no question is to be set from these topics:-
 - Types of Economies
 - World Trade Organisation
 - Insurgency and Terrorism
6. Disaster Management is included in unit III for 8 marks. Chapter 1 - Introduction and Chapter 7 - Planning ahead of the CBSE's textbook on Disaster Management are not to be tested.
7. Content of the question papers and their marking schemes (including outline of answers) should adhere to the textbooks stated above.

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I & II

SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X

TIME 3 HRS.
MAX MARKS : 80

Unit	Objectives Sub Units/Form of Questions	Marks	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill	Total				Total Unit
			LA (6)	SA (4)	VSA (2)	LA (6)	SA (4)	VSA (2)	LA (6)	SA (4)	VSA (2)	Map (6)	LA (6)	SA (4)	VSA (2)	Map (6)	
TB1	a. India in the midnine- teenth century(Ch.2)	4			4(2)										4(2)		20(7)
	b. The Rise of Indian Nationalism																
	c. Indian National Movement 1927-1947 (Ch.3)	10				6(1)			4(1)				6(1)	4(1)			
	d. The Heritage of India (Ch.1)	4			2(1)			2(1)							4(2)		
	e. Map work	2										2(1)				2(1)	
TB2	a. Resource Types																28(7)
	b. Land Resources (Ch.1)																
	c. Forest and Wildlife					6(1)					2(1)		6(1)		2(1)		
	d. Water Resources (Ch.2)	8															
	e. Agriculture (Ch3)	4		4(1)										4(1)			
	f. Mineral and Power Resources (Ch.4)	4		4(1)										4(1)			
	g. Manufacturing Industries (Ch.5)	4					4(1)							4(1)			
h. Transport, Commu- nication and Trade (Ch.6)	4						4(2)							4(2)			
i. Map Work	4										4(-)*				4(-)*		
TB2	a. Economic Development (Ch.7-8)	2			2(1)										2(1)		32 (10)
	b. Price Rise (Ch.9-10)	6		4(1)	2(1)								4(1)	2(1)			
	c. Poverty (Ch.9)	4					4(1)						4(1)				
	d. Social Development Human Development (Ch. 11-12)	2									2(1)			2(1)			
	e. Communication and Casteism (Ch.13)	6				6(1)							6(1)				
	f. India's Peace Initiatives and role of other countries (Ch.15)	4					4(1)							4(1)			
TB3 (Ch.2 to 6)	g. Disaster Management i. Survival Skills ii. Tsunami - Killer waves iii. Alternative Com- munication Skills iv. Safe Constructional Practices v. Sharing responsibility	8			2(1)		4(1)				2(1)			4(1)	4(2)		
Sub Total		-	-	12(3)	12(6)	18(3)	16(4)	6(3)	-	4(1)	6(3)	6(1)	18(3)	32(8)	24(12)	6(1)	-
TOTAL		80		24(9)		40(10)				10(4)		6(1)		80(24)		80(24)	

- Note : 1. Figures within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets total marks;
2. Marks have been combined to form one Question
3. Type of Question (i) 2 mark Questions; Sr. Nos. 1 to 12; (ii) 4 marks Question : Sr. Nos. 13 to 20; (iii) 6 marks questions : Sr. Nos. 21-23 and (iv) Map Question : Sr. Nos. 24;
4. TBI-Textbook 1 "Social Science, Part I (History); TB2-Textbook2 "Social Science, Part II (Geog., Civics & Eco.) and TB3-Textbook3 on Disaster Management.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

Time allowed :3 hours

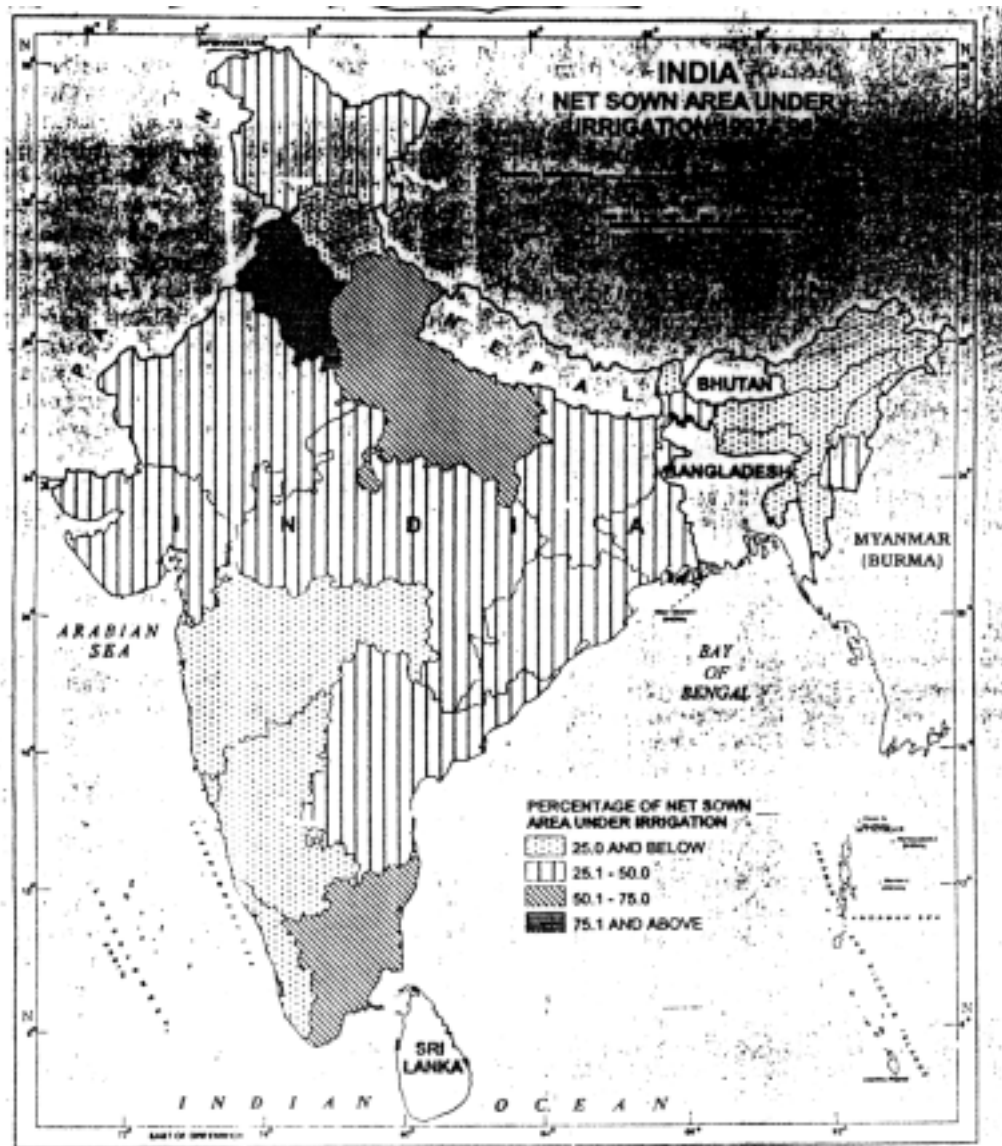
Maximum Marks: 80

General instructions:

1. *Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.*
2. *Answer to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 60-80 words each.*
3. *Answer to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 100-125 words each.*
4. *Maps should be securely tied in the middle of the Answer-Book.*
5. *Attempt all parts of a question together.*
6. *Stencils or templates for drawing outline maps may be used wherever necessary.*

- Q.1. State the main difference of opinion between Anglicists and the Orientalists about imparting modern education in India in the early 19th century. 1+1 =2
- Q.2 Name the *two* new languages introduced by the Turks and the Mughals. Which one of these became the court language of Mughals? 1/2 + 1/2 + 1=2
- Q.3 State any *one* striking feature of the Mauryan age Pillars. Name the pillar where this feature is found. 1+1=2
- Q.4 Explain any *two* limitations of the social reform movements of the 19th century. 1+1=2
- Q.5 How does international trade contribute to the economic development of our country? Explain *two* points. 2x 1=2
- Q.6 Explain *two* examples to show how the physical factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. 2x1 =2

Q.7 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:



(7.1) Name the *two* states having very high percentage of net sown area under irrigation

(7.2) Why do these States have largest area under irrigation? Give any *one* reason. 1+1=2

For blind candidates only in lieu of question no..7

(7.1) Name the *two* states which have the highest percentage of net sown area under irrigation.

(7.2) Why do these states have highest percentage area under irrigation? 1+1=2

Q.8 What is meant by liberalisation ? Give *two* points. 2x1=2

Q.9 Mention any *four* ways by which consumers are exploited by manufacturers and traders. 4x½=2

Q.10 Give *two* examples to prove that Govt. has taken several measures for gender empowerment after Independence. 2x1 =2

- Q.11 State any *two* mitigation measures that could be adopted by people living in the Tsunami prone area. 2x1=2
- Q.12 Suggest any *four* appropriate first-aid steps for bringing an unconscious person back to normal condition. 4x½=2
- Q.13 Analyse any *four* factors which contributed in the rise of extremism in India in the early twentieth century. 4x1=4
- OR**
- Give any *four* arguments to prove that the rise of communalism hampered Indian National Movement
- Q.14 Describe any *four* major drawbacks of Indian agriculture. 4x1= 4
- OR**
- Describe the temperature and rainfall requirements for the cultivation of rice and name the *four* major producing states of this crop in India. 1+1+2=4
- Q.15 Name *four* types of coal found in India. Also state one characteristic of each type of coal. 2+2=4
- Q.16 Why are cotton textile mills spread all over India? Explain *four* reasons with suitable examples. 4+1=4
- Q.17 State any *two* main causes for the rapid rise in prices of goods in India. What fiscal measures are taken by the Government of India to check it? 2+2=4
- Q.18 Explain briefly any *two* measures taken by the Government of India to alleviate poverty. 2x2=4
- OR**
- Explain any *two* main types of unemployment in India. 2x2=4
- Q.19 Explain any *two* efforts made by India in making peace with Pakistan. 2x2=4
- Q.20 Explain any *four* points regarding the role of satellite based communication system for Disaster Management. 4x 1 =4
- Q.21 Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal? Give *two* reasons. Explain any *four* ways by which people reacted to it. 2+4=6
- OR**
- Why did Gandhiji start Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930? Give two reasons. Also explain four points regarding the significance of this movement with suitable examples. 2+4=6
- Q.22 Explain the concept of resources. Why is it necessary to conserve resources ? Suggest *four* measures to avoid land degradation. 1+1+4=6
- OR**
- Explain *six* major points of the National Forest Policy adopted by the Government of India to solve the problem of conservation of forest. 6x1 =6

Q.23 "Communalism is a threat to the unity and harmony of our country." Support the statement by giving any *three* suitable examples.

3x2=6

OR

"Casteism is a great threat to the Unity and Integrity of India".

Explain any *three* ill-effects of it

3x2=6

Q.24 (a) On the given political outline map of India.

- (1) A place is shown by no. I where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. Write the correct name of the place on the line drawn on the map.
- (2) On the same map shade and name the State where Akbar built a fort in India.

2x1=2

Map for Q. No. 24 (a)



Q.24(b) On the given outline political map of India are shown two geographical features by A and B. Identify these features with the help of map key and write their correct names on the line marked against each in the map.

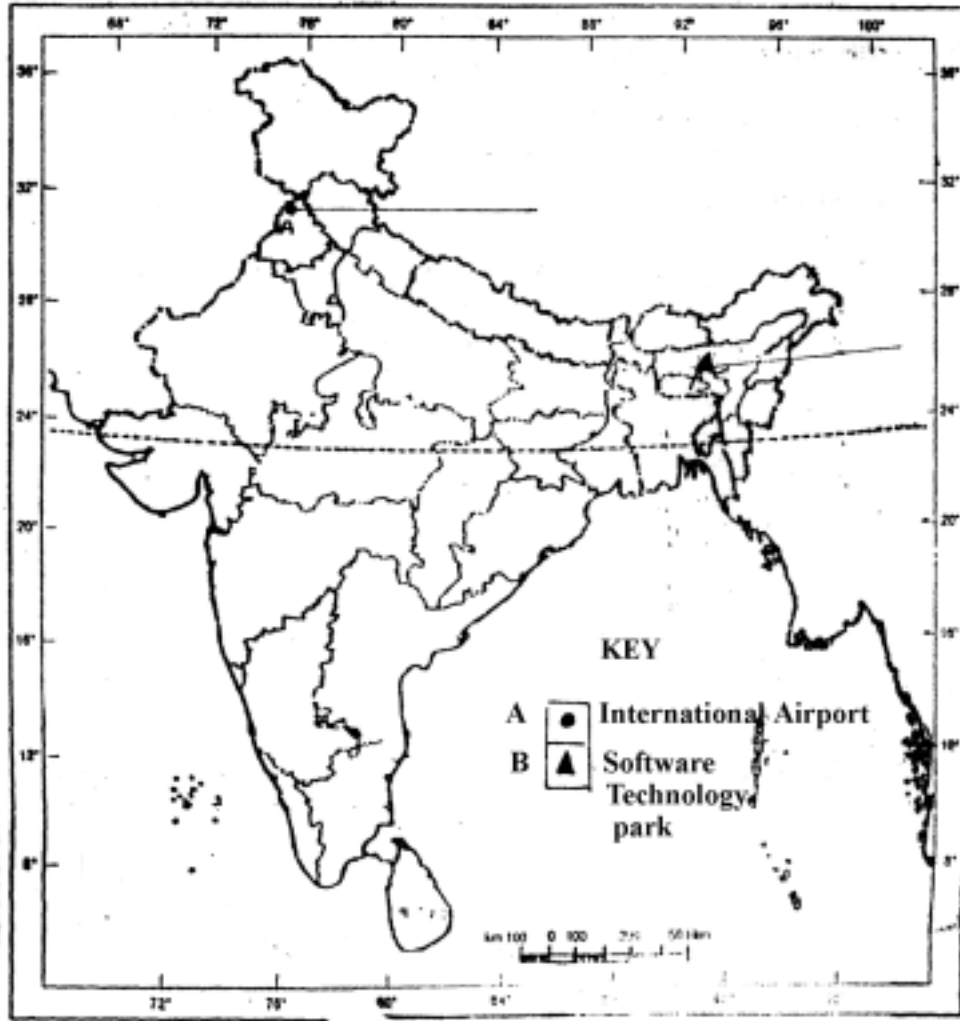
2x1=2

Q.24(c) On the same given outline political map of India, locate and label the following features and attach the map in your answer book:

- (1) Narora Nuclear Power Station
- (2) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant.

2 x 1 = 2

Map for Q. No. 24 (b) and (c)



For Blind candidates only in lieu of O.no.24(a). 24(b) and 24(c)

Q. 24 Write the correct name for each of the following:

- (a) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- (b) The State where Akbar built a fort.
- (c) The nuclear power station located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) The iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
- (e) The northern most international airport of India.
- (f) The eastern most software technology park of India.

6x1=6

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I
Marking Scheme

Q. No. : Outline of Answers

value points

Q. 1. Views of Anglicists and Orientalists.

Anglicists : Led by Macaulay advocated the teaching of western learning with English as the medium of education.

Orientalists : Advocated the encouragement of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic learning.

2 x 1 = 2

Q. 2 : (a) Two new languages

(i) Arabic

(ii) Persian

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

(b) Court language

Persian

1 mark

1 + 1 = 2

Q. 3 : **Striking features of the Mauryan age Pillars :**

(a) Finely carved capital with magnificent animal figures

(b) Polished and Smooth (Any one 1 mark)

Example of Pillars

(a) Sarnath - Lion Capital

(b) Rampurva - Bull Capital (Any one 1 mark)

1 + 1 = 2

Q. 4 : **Two limitations of Reform movements :**

(a) Concerned only with small sections of Indian Society

(b) Some failed to emphasize or recognise that colonial rule was inimical to the interest of the Indian people.

(c) Worked within the framework of their respective communities

(d) Tended to promote identities based on religions or caste (Any two)

2 X 1 = 2

Q. 5 : **Importance of International trade :**

1. India exchanges its surplus goods with those of other countries through international trade;

2. International trade helps India to improve its production of manufactured goods which earn more money;

3. International trade helps India in promoting its economic growth, raising income of the people and an increasing foreign exchange reserves;

4. It also helps in importing advanced technology from advanced countries;

5. Any other relevant point (Any two points)

2 x 1 = 2

Q. 6 : **Physical factors affecting the network of railway**

1. Northern plains of India have dense network of railway. Level land favours the construction of railway track. They also have dense population, rich agriculture and greater industrial activities.

2. Mountainous regions of the north, north-east and parts of plateau regions have rugged terrain, hence have very few railway lines.

3. Sandy deserts of Rajasthan also unfavourable for the development of railways.

4. Any other relevant point (Any two points)

2 x 1 = 2

- Q. (7.1) Punjab and Haryana ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)
- (7.2) Reasons
- (i) Very fertile land
 - (ii) Rainfall is not sufficient
 - (iii) Presence of perennial rivers in which water for irrigation is available throughout the year
 - (iv) Any other relevant point
- (Any one point, 1 mark) 1 + 1 = 2

For Blind candidates

Same answer as given above for Q. No. (7.1) and & (7.2) 1 + 1 = 2

- Q. 8: (i) Liberalisation means relaxation of rules and regulations which has restricted the growth of private sector.
- (ii) It also includes allowing the private sector to run those activities which were earlier restricted only to public sector. 2 x 1 = 2

Q. 9 : **The manufacturers and traders exploit the consumers in the following ways :**

- (i) Underweights and under measurements
- (ii) Sub-standard quality
- (iii) Duplicate articles
- (iv) High prices
- (v) Adulteration and impurity
- (vi) Unsatisfactory after sale services, etc. (Any four) 4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2

- Q. 10:(1) In our developmental planning women have been recognised as a separate target group since 1980s for raising their status at par with that of men
- (2) The National Commission for Women was set up in 1997
- (3) The Department of Women and Child Development undertaking several activities for women empowerment since 2001
- (4) Any other relevant point. (Any 2 points) 2 x 1 = 2

Q. 11: **Precautions to be adopted in Tsunami prone areas :**

- (a) Avoid building or living in buildings within several hundred metres from the Coastline
- (b) Make a list of items to bring inside in the event of a Tsunami
- (c) Elevate coastal houses
- (d) Take precautions to prevent flooding
- (e) Get houses checked by engineer and follow the advice to make it resistant to Tsunami water
- (f) Use local radio or television for updated emergency information
- (g) Follow instructions issued by local authorities. (Any two) 2 x 1 = 2

Q. 12: **First aid steps for bringing an unconscious person back to normal condition :**

- (i) Hold the person
- (ii) Pinch her to see if she moves or opens her eyes
- (iii) Examine the injuries
- (iv) Tilt head back & keep arms at right angle.
- (v) Raise the legs 8-12 inches to promote blood flow to the brain

- (vi) Loosen any tight clothing
 (vii) Keep the victim warm (Any four points) 4 x ½ = 2

Q. 13: Factors contributed in the rise of extremists

- (a) Lord Curzon imposed extremely unpopular measures
 (b) Partition of Bengal
 (c) International Events such as defeat of Russia by Japan
 (d) Russian Revolution in 1905 influenced the thinking of Indian Nationalists
 (e) Any other relevant points (Any four points) 4 x 1 = 4

OR

Argument for the rise of Communalism :

- (a) Led to the growth of communal tension and occurrence of communal riots.
 (b) Tabligh and Shuddhi movements
 (c) Promoted the interests of one's own community
 (d) Protested against the real or imaginary advantages enjoyed by the other community
 (e) Communalism gave rise to communal parties like Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc.
 (f) Diverted the attention of people from the need of Independence and looked up to the British rulers for patronage.
 (g) Did not take interest in social and economic issues.
 (Any four points to be explained) 4 X 1 = 4

Q. 14: **Drawbacks of Indian Agriculture**

- (1) Small Land holdings. They are also scattered.
 (2) Farming depends mainly upon monsoon rain.
 (3) Traditional and old methods of cultivation
 (4) Mechanization very low
 (5) Less use of fertilisers and high yielding varieties of seeds
 (6) General poverty of farmers and lack of credit facilities
 (7) Any other relevant point
 Any four points 4 x 1 = 4

OR

Rice Cultivation

- Temperature** : Mean monthly temperature of about 24°C with minor variations during sowing, growing and harvesting season. 1 mark
Rainfall : Heavy rainfall, above 100 cm. annually 1 mark
Major producing States : West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (Any four States 4 x ½ = 2 marks)

1+1+2 = 4 marks

Q. 15:a) **Types of Coal**

- (1) Anthracite
 (2) Bituminous
 (3) Lignite
 (4) Peat (4 x ½ = 2 marks)

b) **Characteristics**

- 1) Anthracite : (i) It is the best quality of Coal;
(ii) It contains more than 80% of carbon;
(iii) It is hard, black and compact.
- 2) Bituminous : (i) It is most widely used;
(ii) It contains 60 to 80 per cent carbon.
- 3) Lignite : (i) It is of lower grade;
(ii) It is known as brown coal;
(iii) It contains about 60% carbon.
- 4) Peat : (i) It contains less than 50% carbon;
(ii) It burns like wood and gives more smokes and less heat.

(One characteristic of each type, $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks)

$2 + 2 = 4$

Q. 16: Reasons for the spread of cotton textile industry in India

1. Cotton goods are in great demand throughout the country;
2. Its raw material and finished products both are light, hence easily transported at low cost;
3. This industry is market oriented and not tied with raw material source;
4. Cotton mills are scattered throughout the country in more than 80 towns;
5. Humid conditions needed for the industry are created artificially inside the cotton mill;
6. Widespread availability of labour, capital, electricity, etc;
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any four, one mark each)

$4 \times 1 = 4$

Q. 17:(a) Main causes of price rice are :

- (i) Increase in income is more than increase in supply of goods and services
 - (ii) Rise in cost of production
 - (iii) Black marketing and hoarding
- (Any Two points $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

- (b) Under the **fiscal measures** the government imposes taxes on high income groups and on many consumable goods. This reduces purchasing capacity of the people and check prices. (2 marks)

$2 + 2 = 4$

Q. 18: Measures taken by the government of India are :-

- (i) Land reform measures
 - (ii) Promoting cottage and small scale industries
 - (iii) Taxation and subsidies
 - (iv) Starting poverty alleviation programs
- (Any two with explanation)

$2 \times 2 = 4$

OR

Types of unemployment:

- (i) Disguised unemployment
 - (ii) Seasonal unemployment
 - (iii) Structural unemployment
- (Any two with explanation)

$2 \times 2 = 4$

Q. 19: The students are expected to explain any two of the following:

- (a) Tashkent declaration of 1966

- (b) Simla Agreement of 1972
- (c) Bus diplomacy and Visit of Prime Minister of India in 2000
- (d) Agra Summit 2001
- (e) Economic Cooperation through SAARC 2 x 2 = 4

Q. 20: Role of Satellite for Disaster management:

- (a) Most reliable because radio relay stations are in space and not vulnerable to natural disasters on earth.
 - (b) Global links can be established
 - (c) Satellite Phone works as a telephone exchange
 - (d) They are popular due to efficient voice and data communication
 - (e) Easy to handle
 - (f) Phones very handy to transport to any location
 - (g) When main communication line fail, they are most useful
 - (h) Help in the rescue of downed aircraft or ship in trouble
- (Any four) 4 x 1 = 4

Q. 21 (1) Lord Curzon's reason for partition:

- (a) Administrative convenience
 - (b) Seen as a measure to divide the people on communal lines
 - (c) Weaken the Nationalist movement
- (Any two 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
- (2) Reaction of people :**
- (a) Provoked agitation
 - (b) Partition measure had to be cancelled later
 - (c) Swadeshi and Boycott movement started
 - (d) Declaration of attainment of Swaraj
 - (e) Promotion of National education
 - (f) Participation of women and students in the movement
- (Any four to be explained : 4 x 1 = 4 marks) 2 + 4 = 6

OR

(1) Starting of Civil disobedience movement :

- (a) Demand for Poorna Swaraj at Lahore session of the Congress in 1929;
 - (b) Economic, Political, Cultural, ruination of India under British Rule;
 - (c) Submission to such a rule is crime against man
- (Any two 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
- (2) Significance of the movement :**
- (a) Nationalist movement raised to a higher plane
 - (b) Defiance of Laws and Non payment of taxes became a common feature
 - (c) National movement involved the whole country- Peshawas, Sholapur, Chittagong
 - (d) Participation by men, women, students, soldiers, peasants, etc. in the movement
 - (e) Inspired thousands of people to oppose British brutality and went to jail.
- (Any four points to be explained 4 x 1 = 4 marks) 2 + 4 = 6

Q.22: (a) Concept of Resources

Resource is a wealth provided by both nature and man. They form the base for economic

development. They are also essential for living (1 mark)

(b) **Need for conservation**

1. Our resources are limited hence to meet the needs of the present and the future generations, their conservation is necessary.
2. Our life depends on air, water, soil, minerals, forests, wildlife, etc. hence their conservation is essential
3. Any other relevant point (Any one point, 1 mark)

(c) **Measures to avoid land degradation**

1. Construction of terraces for farming to avoid erosion
2. Construction of check dams for plugging gullies and to reclaim bedlands
3. Afforestation on hill slope to reduce runoff in order to check soil erosion
4. Control of over grazing by animals
5. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes on them
6. Conservation of moisture in agricultural areas
7. Control of weed on farm lands
8. Control on mining activities
9. Any other relevant point (Any four 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

1 + 1 + 4 = 6

OR

Major points of the National Forest Policy

1. Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance
2. Conservation of natural heritage
3. Checking of soil erosion and denudation of catchment areas of water bodies
4. Checking extension of sand dunes
5. Increasing forest areas by afforestation and social forestry
6. Increasing the forest area to meet the increasing demand of firewood, fodder and forest products.
7. Increase in the productivity of forest
8. Efficient utilisation of forest products
9. Massive involvement of people in achieving above objectives
(Any six points, 1 mark each)

6 x 1 = 6

Q.23: Agreed that communalism is a threat to the unity and harmony of our country

Arguments in support are :

- (a) Communal confrontations come to surface when any particular religious or sub-religious group promotes its own interests at the expense of others;
- (b) As a result of promoting vested interest by a particular community social tensions occur;
- (c) Communal frenzy turns people hostile to ones own fellow brothers;
- (d) Communalism is basically anti religious;
- (e) Communal riots are an outcome of violence, disturb social peace and amity.
(Any three)

3 x 2 = 6

OR

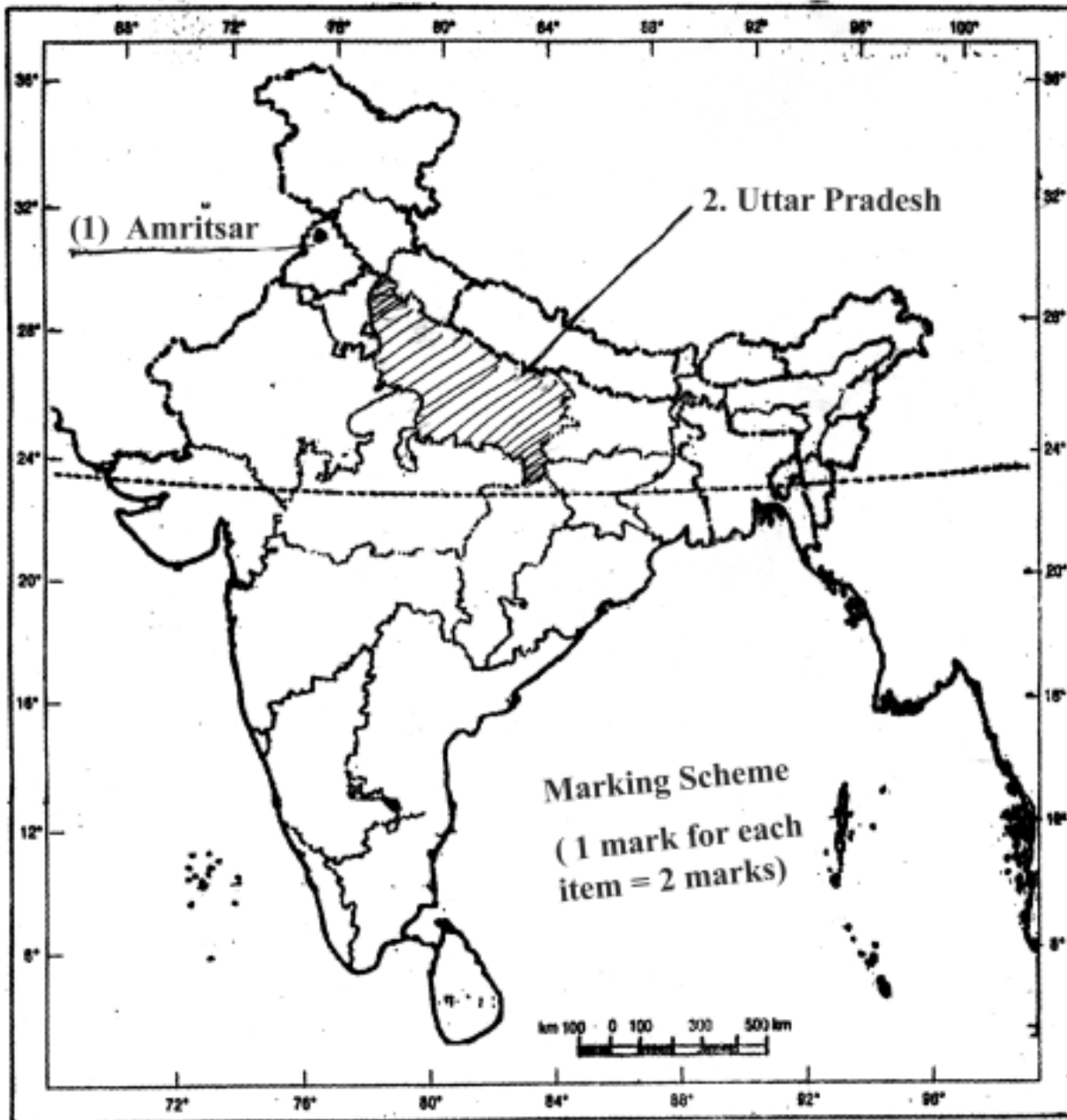
Ill effects of Casteism are :

- (a) Casteism creates social gradations and social groupings
- (b) It leads to social distinctions and discriminations
- (c) Disintegration and regionalism are the outcome of Caste system
- (d) Caste consideration harm the unity and integrity of the nation
- (e) The British exploited casteism to keep Indians divided and to perpetuate their rule over India (Explanation of any three points)

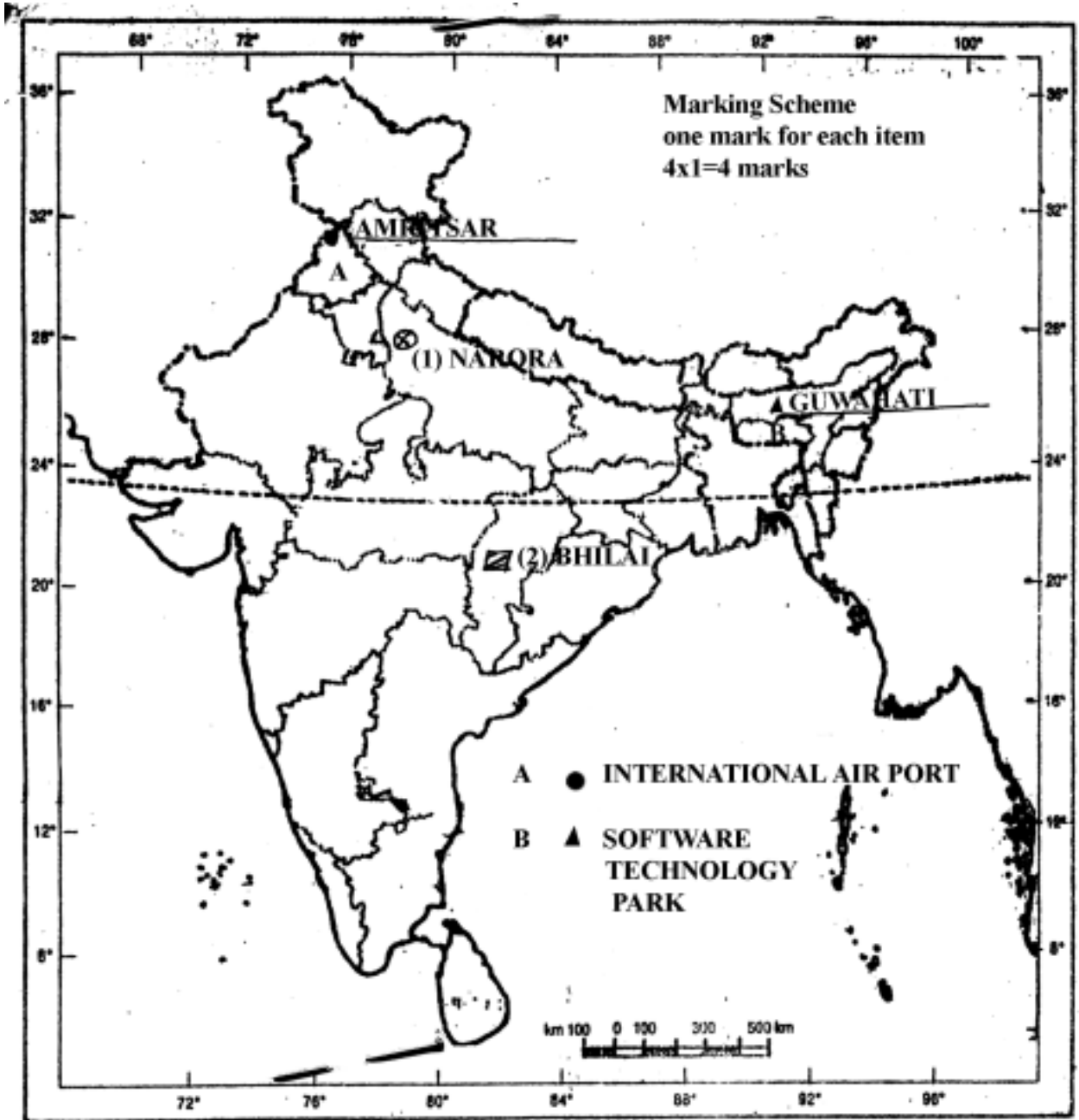
3 x 2 = 6

Answer of Map Q.No. 24 (a)

मानचित्र : प्रश्न सं. 27 (क) का उत्तर



Answer of Map Q.No.24 (b) and 24 (c)



Q.24 For Blind candidates only

- a. Amritsar
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Narora
- d. Bhilai
- e. Amritsar
- f. Guwahati

6 x 1 = 6

SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS X
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II

Time allowed :3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General instructions:

- 1. Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.*
- 2. Answer to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 60-80 words each.*
- 3. Answer to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 100-125 words each.*
- 4. Maps should be securely tied in the middle of the Answer-Book.*
- 5. Attempt all parts of a question together.*
- 6. Stencils or templates for drawing outline maps may be used wherever necessary.*

- Q. 1. State any *two* reforms advocated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy for the upliftment of women 2 x 1 = 2
- Q. 2. Mention any *one* contribution of Newspapers in the 19th century. Name any one newspaper also 1 + 1 = 2
- Q. 3. State any *two* features of Shah Jahan's Architecture 2 x 1 = 2
- Q. 4. How does the growth of Indian classical music has been a major force of India's cultural unity ? Explain any *two* points 2x1 = 2
- Q.5. Why are transport routes called the basic arteries of our economy ? Give any *two* reasons 2 x 1 = 2
- Q. 6. Explain *two* points regarding the importance of major ports of India 2 x 1 = 2
- Q.7. Below are given in List A the names of different means of irrigation and in List B the percentages of net sown area irrigated by them. Write against each method of irrigation, the relevant percentage area irrigated by it.
- | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| LIST A | (i) Canal, | (ii) Other Sources | (iii) Tanks and | (iv) Tube wells and Wells | |
| LIST B | 57%; 6%; | 31% and | 6% | | 4 x ½ = 2 |
- Q. 8. What is meant by globalisation ? 2
- Q. 9. Briefly describe *two* monetary measures taken by the government of India to check price rise. 2 x 1 = 2
- Q.10. State the *three* components of human development index. How is the rank of a country determined ? 1½ + ½ = 2
- Q.11. State any *two* functions of District Disaster Management Committee. 2 x 1 = 2
- Q.12. Suggest any *two* measures that one should undertake after an area is affected by Tsunami. 2 x 1 = 2

Q.13. Critically examine the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in liberating India with the help of Germany and Japan. Explain *four* points 4 x 1 = 4

OR

“India’s National Movement was a glorious struggle”. Justify the statement with *four* suitable arguments. 4 x 1 = 4

Q.14. Which are the *two* most important beverage crops of India? Describe the climatic conditions necessary for growing them. Also name the leading producing state of each crop. 1 + 2 + 1 = 4

OR

Describe any *four* features of intensive farming in India. 4 x 1 = 4

Q.15. Name *two* categories of energy resources on the basis of their use and also give *three* examples of each category. 2 + 2 = 4

Q.16. How does industrial pollution degrade environment ? Explain *two* methods to control industrial pollution. 2 + 2 = 4

Q.17. Explain any *two* causes of poverty in India. 2 x 2 = 4

OR

Explain any *two* aims of National rural employment programme. 2 x 2 = 4

Q.18. State any *four* rights and *four* duties of consumers. 2 + 2 = 4

Q.19. Explain any *two* principles of Panchsheel which India adopted to maintain peaceful relations with China. 2 x 2 = 4

Q.20. Explain any *four* precautions to be taken while rescuing a person from a damaged building. 4 x 1 = 4

Q.21. Compare the aims, methods and achievements of the moderates and extremists. 2 + 2 + 2 = 6

OR

Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi as a Political leader and a Social reformer. Give *three* points for each 3 + 3 = 6

Q.22. Explain the *six* major land use categories of our country along with changes that have occurred in them since independence 6 x 1 = 6

OR

How are Himalayan rivers different from those of Peninsular rivers on the basis of their hydrology? Explain *six* distinguishing features of each. 6 x 1 = 6

Q.23. Explain any *three* safeguards provided in the Constitution of India to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 3 x 2 = 6

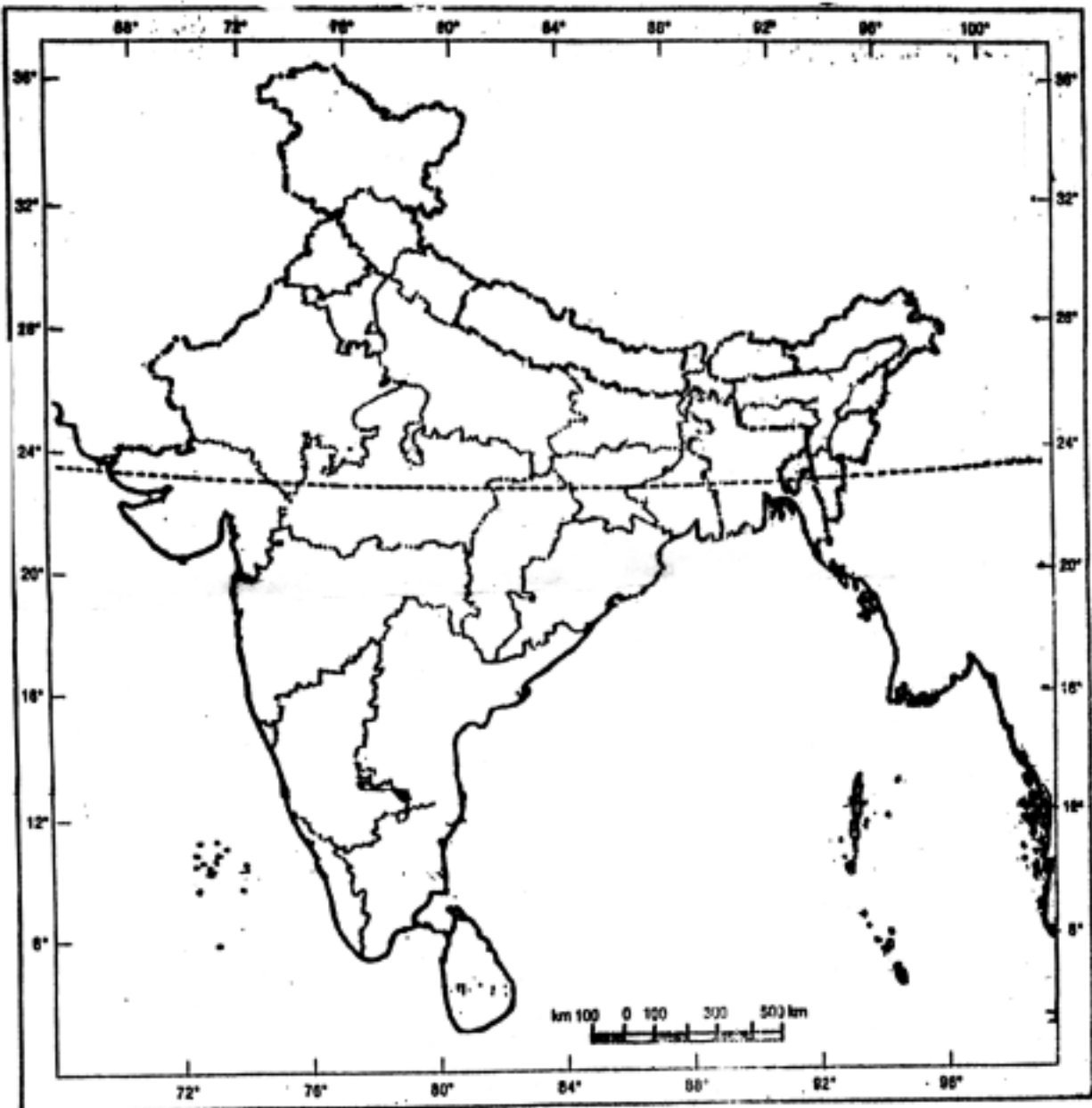
OR

Explain the *three* relaxations provided by the government to the Other Backward Classes (OBC). 3 x 2 = 6

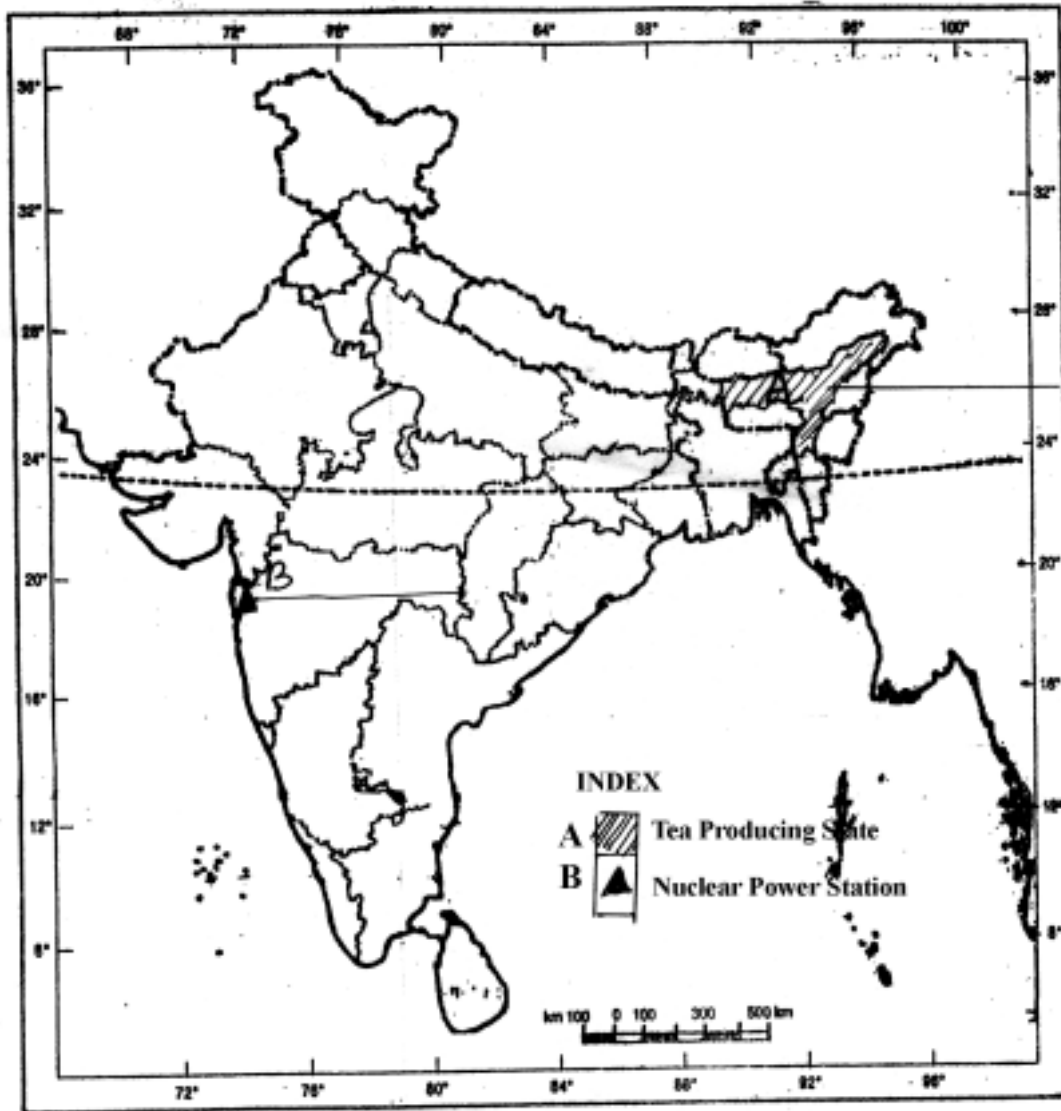
Q. 24 (a) Map

- 1) Mark and name the following on the given political outline map of India:
The city, where Congress held its first session
 - 2) Shade and name the state where one of the largest Domes in the world is situated
- Attach the map in your answer sheet

Map for Q. No. 24 (a)



Map for Q. No. 24 (b) and (c)



Q. 24 (b) In the given outline political map of India are shown two geographical features by A and B. Identify these features with the help of map index and write their correct names on the line marked against each in the map.

Q.24 (c) In the same given outline political map of India locate and label the following features and attach the map in your answer book

- (i) Tuticorin Sea Port (ii) Panipat Oil Refinery

Q. 24 For blind students only in lieu of Map questions 24(a), 24(b) and 24(c)

- Name the city where the Indian National Congress held its first Session
- Write the name of the State where one of the largest domes in the world is situated
- Name of the tea producing state in the north-east India
- Name of the nuclear powers station in Maharashtra.
- Name the Sournthern most port of Tamil Nadu
- Name the oil refinery of Haryana

MARKING SCHEME

Q.1. Reforms advocated by Ram Mohan Roy

- a) Abolition of Sati
 - b) Abolition of Child Marriage
 - c) Promotion of widow remarriage
 - d) Women's right to property
- (Any two)

2 x 1 = 2

Q.2. i) Contribution :

- a) Kept people informed of developments
- b) Exposed people to various problems
- c) Mobilised public opinion
- d) Campaigned for social reforms (Any one)

1 mark

ii) Name of one Newspaper

- a) Bengal Gazette
- b) Sambad Kaumudi
- c) Rast Goftar, etc. (Any one 1 mark)

1 + 1 = 2

Q.3. Two features

- a) Liberal use of marble
- b) Coloured inlay work
- c) Beautiful minarets and imposing dances
- d) Variety of arches
- e) Delicate decorative designs (Any two)

2 x 1 = 2

Q. 4. Growth of Indian Classical music:

- a) Words and themes of Indian Classical music have been derived from Hindu mythology;
- b) Greatest masters of music have been Muslims;
- c) Contribution of both Bhakti and Sufi Saints;
- d) Ibrahim Adil Shah II wrote songs in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints;
- e) Any other relevant point. (Any two)

2 x 1 = 2

Q.5. Importance of Transport routes :

- 1. They provide important links between producers and consumers of goods;
- 2. Various means of transport help us in both production and distribution of goods. Thus they help in increasing the volume of trade;
- 3. They help in the development of communication;
- 4. They help in the National integration by bringing people very close to one another;
- 5. Any other relevant point. (Any two)

2 x 1 = 2

Q. 6. Importance of major ports :

- 1. They are the gateways of our international trade;
- 2. The major ports of India handle over 90% of India's foreign trade;
- 3. The major ports handle about 15,000 cargo vessels per annum and 70% of cargo;
- 4. Any other relevant point. (Any two)

2 x 1 = 2

Q.7.	List A	List B	
	(i) Canal	31%	
	(ii) Other Sources	6%	
	(iii) Tanks	6%	
	(iv) Tube wells and Wells	57%	4 x ½ = 2

Q.8. Globalisation means integrating the country's economy with the world economy through movement of capital and labour 4 x ½ = 2

- Q.9. (i) Under the monetary measure the Reserve Bank of India reduces the money supply in the economy.
- (ii) This reduces the demand for goods and service and thus checks price rise. 2 x 1 = 2

- Q.10. (a) **The three components of Human Development Index are :**
- (i) Longevity of Life
- (ii) Knowledge
- (iii) Decent standard of living (3 x ½ = 1½ marks)
- (b) The rank of a country is determined by the overall achievements in these three components. (½ mark) 1½ + ½ = 2

- Q.11. **Functions of District Disaster Management Committee**
- a) Helping administration in the preparation of District Disaster Management plan
- b) Coordinating training programmes
- c) Carrying out mock drills (Any two) 2 x 1 = 2

- Q.12 **Tsunami measures:**
- a) Continue using a radio or TV station;
- b) Check for injuries;
- c) Help people;
- d) Avoid disaster areas;
- e) Check for gas leaks, electrical system damage and sewage and water lines;
- f) Watch out for wild animals, loose plaster, drywalls and ceilings;
- g) Use battery-powered lanterns and lights, etc. (Any two) 2 x 1 = 2

- Q.13. **Role of Subhas Chandra Bose :**
- a) Took help of Germany and Japan for INA;
- b) Strengthening of anti imperialist struggle;
- c) Germany and Japan were viewed as aggressors by the leaders of Indian National Movement;
- d) Great source of inspiration for the youth and the country;
- e) Any other relevant point (Explain *four* points) 4 x 1 = 4

OR

Glorious struggle

- a) People of India challenged the mightiest empire in the world,
- b) United millions of people from all walk of life,
- c) United religious, regional and linguistic groups,
- d) United all castes and creeds,
- e) Weakened commercial forces,

- f) Non-violent method,
- g) Example to other Asian and African countries,
- h) Aim to reconstruct society on the basis of secularism, democracy and social equality (Any *four* points) 4 x 1 = 4

- Q.14. a) **Name of the beverage crops**
 (i) Tea (ii) Coffee (½ + ½ = 1 mark)
- b) **Climatic conditions**
 (i) Tea : Temperature 20° to 30°.
 Rainfall 150 to 300 cm among and high humidity.
- (ii) Coffee : Temperature 15° to 28°
 Rainfall : 150 to 200cm (1 + 1 = 2 marks)
- c) **Leading producing state :** Tea - Assam
 Coffee - Karnataka (½ + ½ = 1 mark) 1 + 2 + 1 = 4

OR

Features of intensive farming

- i) Mainly practiced in well irrigated areas;
- ii) Farmers use fertilisers, insecticide and pesticide on large scale;
- iii) High yielding variety of seeds are used;
- iv) Agriculture is machanised - various kinds of agriculture machines are used;
- v) Production per hectare is very high;
- vi) In some areas there is development of dairy farming also;
- vii) Any other relevant feature. (Any four features) 4 x 1 = 4

Q.15. Two categories of energy resources are

- i) (a) Non-commercial
 (b) Examples - firewood, charcoal, cowdung and agricultural wastes.
 (Any three examples) ½ + 1½ = 2 marks
- ii) (a) Commercial Energy :
 (b) Examples : Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Hydro-electricity and Nuclear energy
 (Any three examples) ½ + 1½ = 2 marks 2 + 2 = 4

Q.16. (a) Industrial Pollution

1. Industries have increased pollution and degraded environment.
 They create four types of pollution such as air, water, land and noise
2. Smoke emitted by the industries pollute air and water very badly
3. Industries are the main cause of air pollution through the emission of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulpher-dioxide
4. Dust, fume, mist, sprey, smoke, etc emitted by the industries contain both solid and liquid particles (Any two points) 2 x 1 = 2

(b) Methods to control Pollution

- 1) Proper planning and siting of industries
- 2) Better design of equipment
- 3) Better operation of equipment
- 4) Proper selection of fuel and its utilisation
- 5) Smoke may be prevented by using oil instead of coal in industries

- 6) Inertial separations, filters, precipitators, and scrubbers may be used for controlling aerosol emission
- 7) Any other relevant point (Any *two* points) 2 x 1 = 2

Q.17 Main causes of poverty in India are:

- i) Discouraging traditional industries by British rule
- ii) Excessive dependance on agriculture
- iii) Illiteracy, large size of family, law of inheritance and caste system
- iv) Any other relevant point (Explanation of any *two* points) 2 x 2 = 4

OR

The aims of national rural employment programmes are :

- 1) Creation of productive assets in rural areas
- 2) Generating gainful employment
- 3) Improving the overall quality of rural life (Explanation of any *two* points) 2 x 2 = 4

Q.18. (a) Rights of consumers:

- i) Right to safety,
- ii) Right to information,
- iii) Right to choose,
- iv) Right to be heard,
- v) Right to seek redressal,
- vii) Right to consumer education (Any *four* points $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks)

(b) Duties of Consumers

- i) Consumer should check quality of the product,
- ii) Consumer should ask for cash memos,
- iii) Consumer should make complaints for their genuine grievances,
- iv) Consumer must exercise their rights,
- v) Consumer should form consumer awareness organisations.
(Any *four* points $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks) 2 + 2 = 4

Q.19. Principles of Panchsheel

- a) Natural respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- b) Mutual non-aggression;
- c) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
- d) Equality and mutual benefit;
- e) Peaceful co-existence. (Any *two*) 2 x 2 = 4

Q.20. Precautions :

- a) Observe the construction of building and collapsed portions;
- b) Check whether the walls need any support;
- c) Be careful for possible hazards;
- d) Use of helmet;
- e) Work in pairs;
- f) Disaster for possible sounds;
- g) Keep calling;
- h) Don't touch or disturb any damaged walls;
- i) Don't touch any maked wires.
Any other relevant point (Any *four* points) 4 x 1 = 4

Q.21. (1) **Aims :**

Moderates

- a) Unity of people of India
- b) Highlighted drain of wealth
- c) Demand for constitutional reforms

Extremists

- a) Swaraj
- b) Swadeshi

Any *one* from each to be explained (1 x 2 = 2 marks)

(2) **Methods :**

Moderates

- a) Political rights to be won by persuasion
- b) Passing of resolutions
- c) Annual meetings
- d) Worked within the constitutional framework

Extremists

- a) Use of newspaper- eg. Tilak
- b) Use of festivals- Ganesh Chaturthi, Durgapooja, etc.
- c) Swadeshi
- d) Boycott

Any *one* from each to be explained (1 x 2 = 2 marks)

(3) **Achievements :**

Moderates

- a) Sound foundation for Nationalist movement laid
- b) All India secular movement started
- c) Created unity and political awakening
- d) Raised many political and economic issues

Extremists

- a) Drew masses into the struggle-urban areas
- b) Participation of youth
- c) Aroused pride in Indian culture
- d) Inculcated self confidence and national pride

Any *one* from each to be explained (1 x 2 = 2 marks)

2 + 2 + 2 = 6

OR

(1) **Role of Gandhi as a political leader :**

- a) Philosophy of non-violence applied to Indian scene
- b) Millions of people brought into nationalist movement
- c) Powerful mass movements launched
- d) New methods such as defiance of laws, non-payment of taxes, etc. used
- e) Led the people by simple living
- f) Use of simple language to communicate to people

(Any *three* to be explained 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(2) **Role of Gandhi in Social reforms :**

- a) Campaign against untouchability
- b) Use of charkha as salvation for villagers
- c) Hindu Muslim unity
- d) Upliftment of women
- e) Encouragement of social work

(Any *three* to be explained 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

3 + 3 = 6

Q.22. **Six major land use categories are :**

- i) **Netsovn area :** In 1950-51 its share was 42% which has increased to 46% in 1998-99. It has increased 4% mainly for meeting demand of food for increasing population

- ii) **Forest** : Its share was 14% in 1950-51 and it has increased to 22% in 1998-99. It has increased by 8% in this period, mainly for maintaining ecological balance
- iii) **Not available for cultivation**: Its share in 1950-51 was 17% and it has reduced to 14% in 1998-99. The decrease of 3% is mainly due to conversion of this land into farm land
- iv) **Pastures and tree crops** : Its share in 1950-51 was 9% and it is reduced to 5% in 1998-99. This shows tremendous pressure of livestock population on agricultured land
- v) **Culturable Waste**: Its share was 8% in 1950-51 which has reduced to 5% in 1998-91. The 3% reduction in this category is mainly due to its conversion into farm land
- vi) **Fallow Land** : Its share was 10% in 1950-51, which has been reduced to 8%. Reduction of 2% in it is a good sign because this 2% has been brought under permanent cultivated land

6 x 1 = 6

OR

Himalayan Rivers

1. Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra are the main rivers systems
2. These are perennial rivers as they depend both on rainfall and snow melt
3. Drainage basins are large
4. Flow through deep gorges
5. Erosive activity high
6. Highly useful for irrigation
7. Low use in developing hydro-electricity
8. Any other relevant point
(Any *six* matching points of each column)

Peninsular Rivers

1. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are east flowing and Narmada and Tapti are the west flowing main rivers
2. There are mainly seasonal as they depend on rainfall only
3. Drainage basins are small
4. Flow through shallow valleys
5. Erosion activity low
6. Low use in irrigation
7. High use in developing hydro-electricity
8. Any other relevant point

6 x 1 = 6

Q.23. Three safeguards provided in the constitution of India to protect the interest of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

- a) The constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste/tribes;
- b) Right to equality before law;
- c) Equality in the employment of public services;
- d) Authority given to the state for the protection of interest of schedule castes and schedule tribes;
- e) Cultural and educational rights for the protection of minorities
- f) Any other relevant point
(Any *three* points to be explained)

3 x 2 = 6

OR

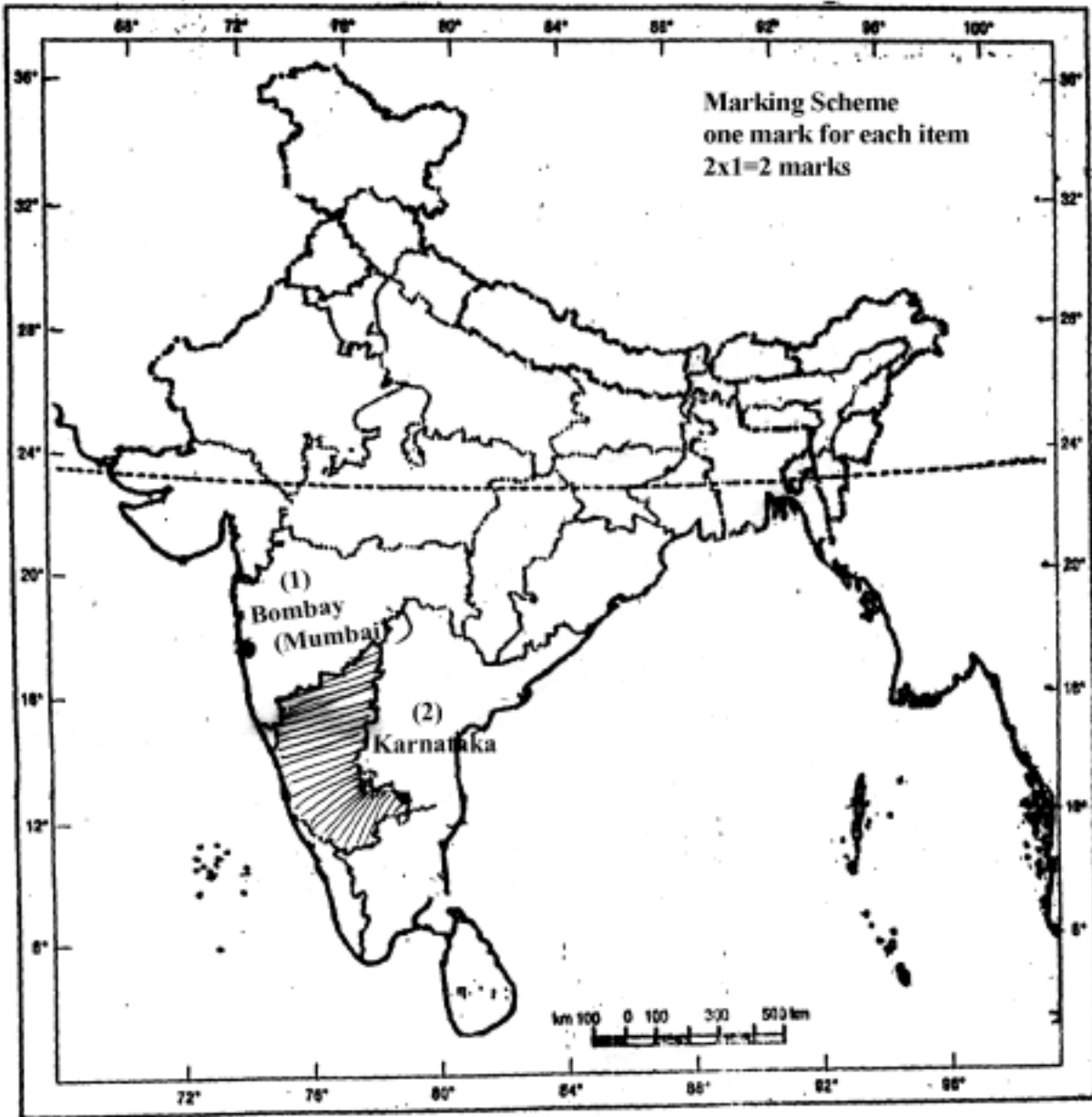
Relaxation to OBC

- a) Qualifying marks in written examinations and interviews;
- b) Upper age limit by three years' in direct recruitments;
- c) Increasing the number of attempts to seven in respect of civil services examinations.

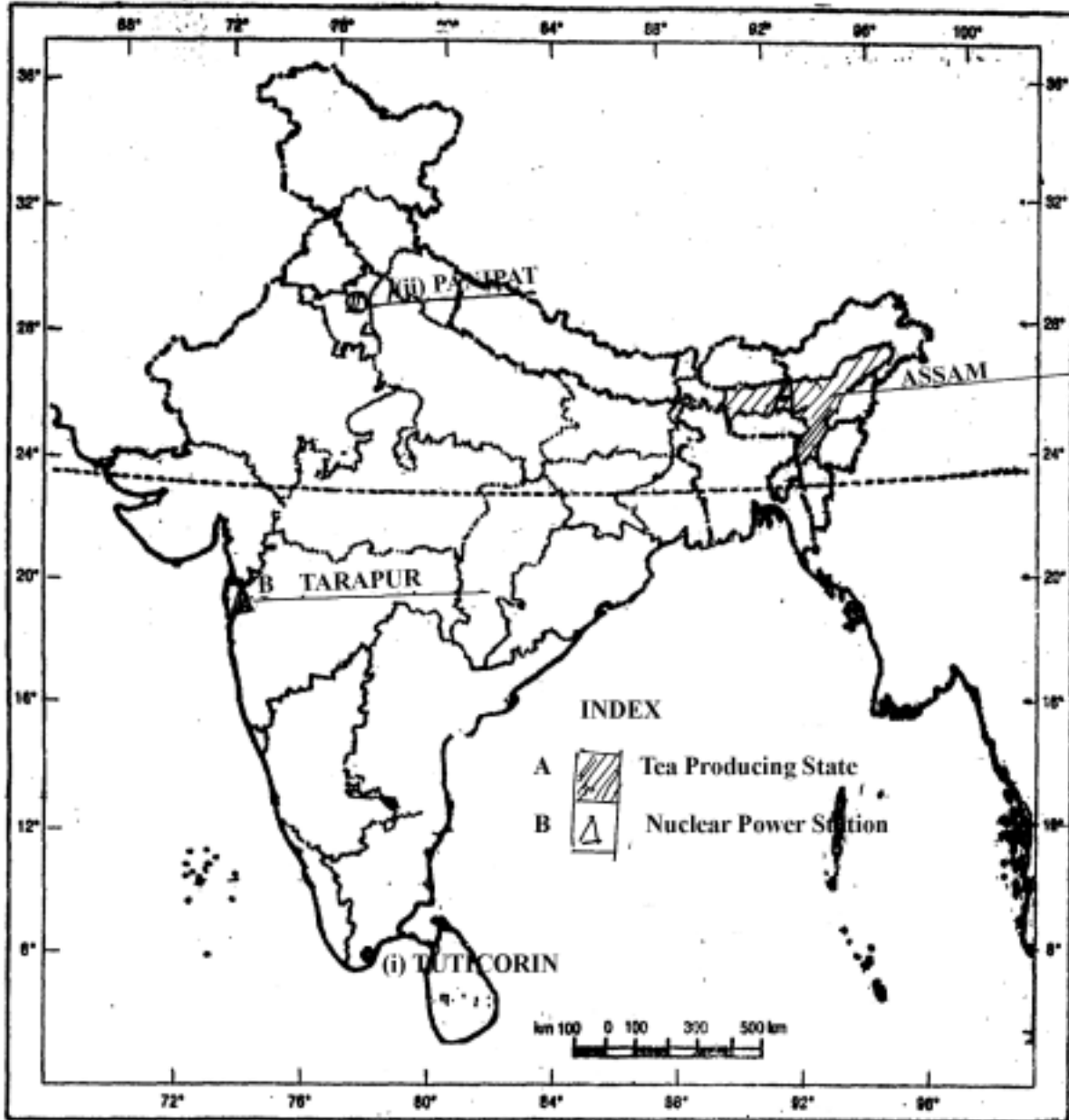
3 x 2 = 6

Answer of Map No. 24 (a)

Q. 24



Answer of Map No. 24 (b) and 24 (c)



Q.24 For blind students only:

- a) Bombay
- b) Karnataka
- c) Assam
- d) Tarapur
- e) Tuticorin
- f) Panipat

6 x 1 = 6

**QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS
OF SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS 1 & II**

S.No.	Objective	Unit & Chapter Number	Form of Ques.	Marks Alloted	Estimated Time in Mts.	Estimated Difficulty Level
1	Knowledge	I (Ch.2)	VSA	2	4	C
2	Knowledge	I (Ch.2)	VSA	2	4	C
3	Knowledge	I (Ch.1)	VSA	2	4	C
4	Understanding	I (Ch.1)	VSA	2	4	B
5	Understanding	II (Ch.6)	VSA	2	4	B
6	Understanding	II (Ch.6)	VSA	2	4	B
7	Application	II (Ch.2)	VSA	2	4	A
8	Knowledge	III (Ch.8)	VSA	2	4	B
9	Knowledge	III (Ch.10)	VSA	2	4	C
10	Application	III (Ch.12)	VSA	2	4	A
11	Knowledge	Disaster Management	VSA	2	4	C
12	Application	”	VSA	2	4	A
13	Application	I (Ch.3)	SA	4	8	A
14	Knowledge	II (Ch.3)	SA	4	8	C
15	Knowledge	II (Ch.4)	SA	4	8	C
16	Understanding	II (Ch.5)	SA	4	8	B
17	Knowledge	III (Ch.9)	SA	4	8	B
18	Understanding	III (Ch.9)	SA	4	8	C
19	Understanding	III (Ch.15)	SA	4	8	A
20	Understanding	Disaster Management	SA	4	8	B
21	Understanding	I (Ch.3)	L.A.	6	12	B
22	Understanding	III (Ch.2)	L.A.	6	12	B
23	Understanding	III (Ch.13)	L.A.	6	12	A
24 (a)	Skill	I & II	V.S.A	6	12	B
(b)			MAP			
(c)			Question			