

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (2 September 2024)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Class - X (Set - A)**


Maximum Marks : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - Questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 carries 2 marks each.
4. Section C - Question no. 25 to 29 carries 3 marks each.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 carries 5 marks each.
6. Section-E - Questions no 34 to 36 are case based questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. 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).

**Section - A**

- 1 Who is represented as a postman in the given image? (1)
- a) Giuseppe Mazzini  
b) Otto Von Bismarck  
c) Napoleon Bonaparte  
d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- 
- 2 Resource planning is essential for \_\_\_\_\_ existence of life. (1)
- a) Ecological balance    b) Sustainable    c) Exploitation    d) None of these
- 3 **Assertion (A)** : Kerala has low infant mortality rate. (1)
- Reason (R)** : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.
- There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.  
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.  
c) A is true but R is false.  
d) A is false but R is true.
- 4 In which year Indian Wild Life Protection Act was implemented? (1)
- a) 1970    b) 1971    c) 1972    d) 1974
- 5 Which one of the following was not a demand of the Srilankan Tamils? (1)
- a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language  
b) Regional autonomy  
c) Equality of opportunity in jobs  
d) Reservation of seats in Parliament
- 6 If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and the centre on a subject in the concurrent list. (1)

A-1



- a) the central law prevails  
b) the state laws prevails  
c) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide  
d) both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction
- 7 Partly due to efforts of reformers and partly due to other \_\_\_\_\_ changes, caste system in modern India has undergone great changes (1)  
a) Fundamental b) Socio - economic c) Cultural d) Professional
- 8 Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'Average Income'? (1)  
a) The total income of the country divided by its earning population  
b) The total income of the country divided by its total population.  
c) The total income of all the residents of the company  
d) The total income from the domestic and foreign sources
- 9 **Assertion (A) :** Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature. (1)  
**Reason (R) :** This arrangement is called as system of check and balances.  
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:  
e) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.  
f) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.  
g) A is true but R is false.  
h) A is false but R is true.
- 10 Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das volk? (1)  
a) Grimm brothers b) Johann Gottfried Herder c) Louis Philippe d) Freidrich Wilhelm
- 11 Shazia's teacher asked her a question, which she answered, "MGNREGA 2005". What could have been the teacher's question? (1)  
a) Name the Act that was devised to implement the 'Right to Work'  
b) Name the Act that was devised to implement the 'Right to Education'  
c) Name the Act that was devised to implement the 'Right to Equality'  
d) Name the Act that was devised to implement the 'Right to Freedom'.
- 12 Besides Hindi, there are \_\_\_\_\_ other languages recognized as Scheduled languages by the Constitution. (1)  
a) 24 b) 12 c) 21 d) 31
- 13 Whose name is associated, with 'The Folklore of Southern India'? (1)  
a) Bipin Chandra Pal b) Abanindra Nath Tagore c) Baba Rama Chandra d) Natesa Sastri
- 14 At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important of economic activity? (1)  
a) Secondary b) Quaternary c) primary d) Tertiary
- 15 Who announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1929? (1)  
a) Lord Curzon b) Viceroy William Bentinck c) Viceroy Irwin d) Lord Mountbatten



- Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 a) Manipur    b) Meghalaya    c) Mizoram    d) Madhya Pradesh
- 17 In which Scandinavian countries the participation on women in public life is very high? (1)  
 a) Sweden, Norway, Russia    b) Sweden, Norway, Latvia  
 c) Norway, Sweden, Finland    d) Hungary, Sweden, Finland
- 18 If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make? (1)  
 a) their dignity in the household increases  
 b) no difference  
 c) no dignity  
 d) their dignity in the household and society increases
- 19 Belgium has worked on the principle of (1)  
 a) majoritarianism    b) accomodation    c) both (a) and (b)    d) none of these
- 20 Assertion (A) : Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. (1)  
 Reason (R) : The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.  
 There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:  
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.  
 b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.  
 c) A is true but R is false.  
 d) A is false but R is true.

#### Section - B

- 21 What is the status of women representation in India's legislative bodies? (2)
- 22 Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? (2)
- 23 How are flora and fauna in India under Great threat? (2)
- 24 What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing? (2)

#### Section - C

- 25 "Conservative regimes set up in 1815 in Europe were autocratic in nature." Justify the statement. (3)
- 26 How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain. (3)
- 27 Which factors affect the land use pattern in India? (3)
- 28 Mention any three forms by which communalism is expressed in politics. (3)
- 29 Do all persons have the same notion of development or progress? Justify. (3)

#### Section - D

- 30 How have multipurpose projects and large dams been the cause of many new social movements? (5)



- 31 How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in India during freedom struggle? Explain. (5)

OR

"Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in yet another way." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

- 32 "The creation of Linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country." Justify the statement. (5)

OR

What is decentralization? Discuss basic idea behind it.

- 33 Why is tertiary sector becoming important in India? (5)

#### Section - E

- 34 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

- 1) What did Balkan region comprise of? (1)
- 2) Why did Balkan region become explosive? (1)
- 3) Why did Balkans become area of intense conflict? (2)

- 35 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power.

Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities.



So far we have focused on the quantitative aspects of water scarcity. Now, let us consider another situation where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity. This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately, there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use.

- (i) Which type of impacts have been seen by industrialization and urbanisation?
- (ii) How are the increasing number of industries affecting the water resources?
- (iii) Why have the smaller rivers become toxic streams?

36 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

(4)

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

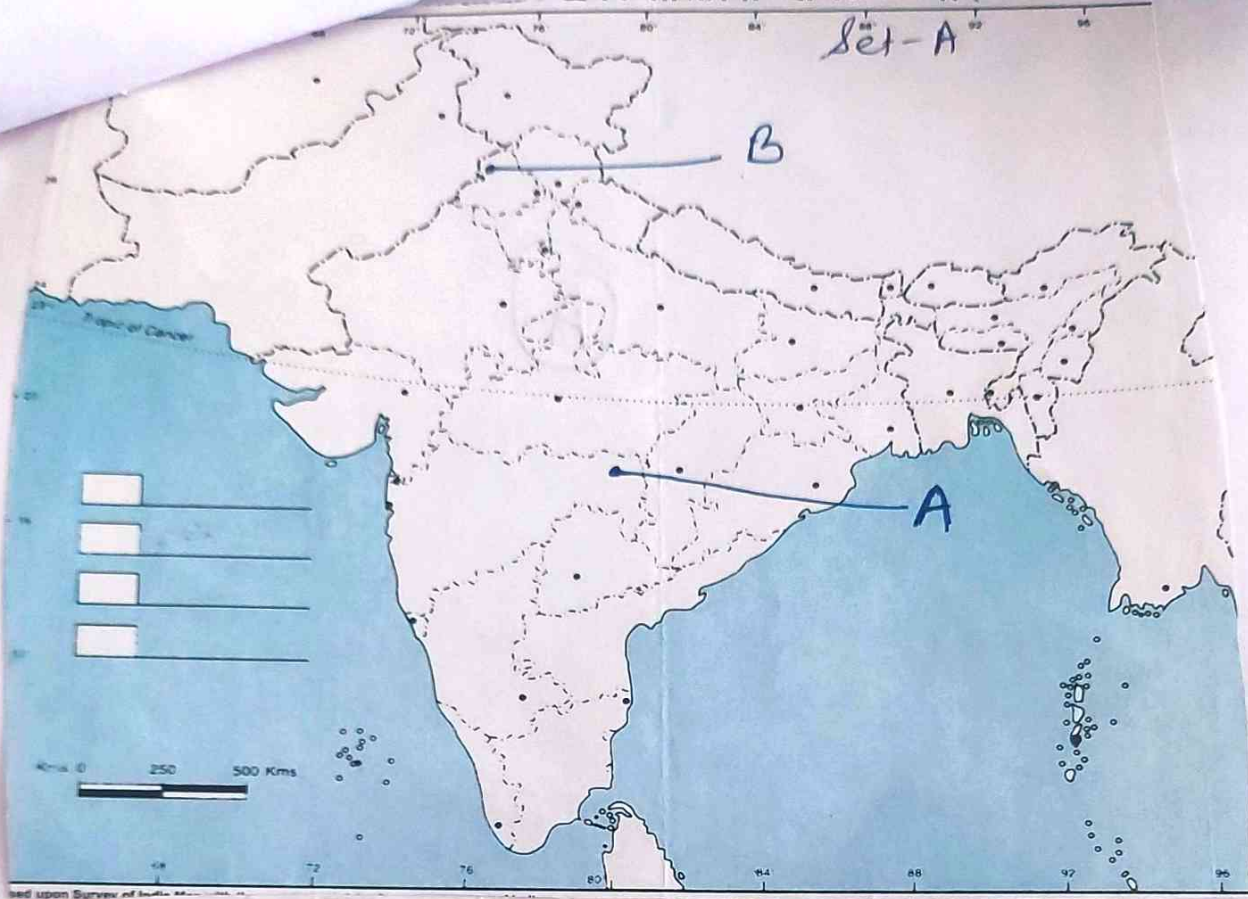
- (i) How can development of a country be determined?
- (ii) What will be the top priority in the development goal of a landless labourer?
- (iii) What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth?

#### Section - F

- 37 a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information, and write their correct names on the line drawn near them.
- i) The place where Congress Session was held in December 1920
  - ii) Place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (2)
- b) Map based questions
- i) Identify the features given in the map (A) Type of soil
  - ii) Locate and label the following on the same Map
    - (a) Ranapartap Sagar Dam
    - (b) Tehri Dam
- (3)



Set-A

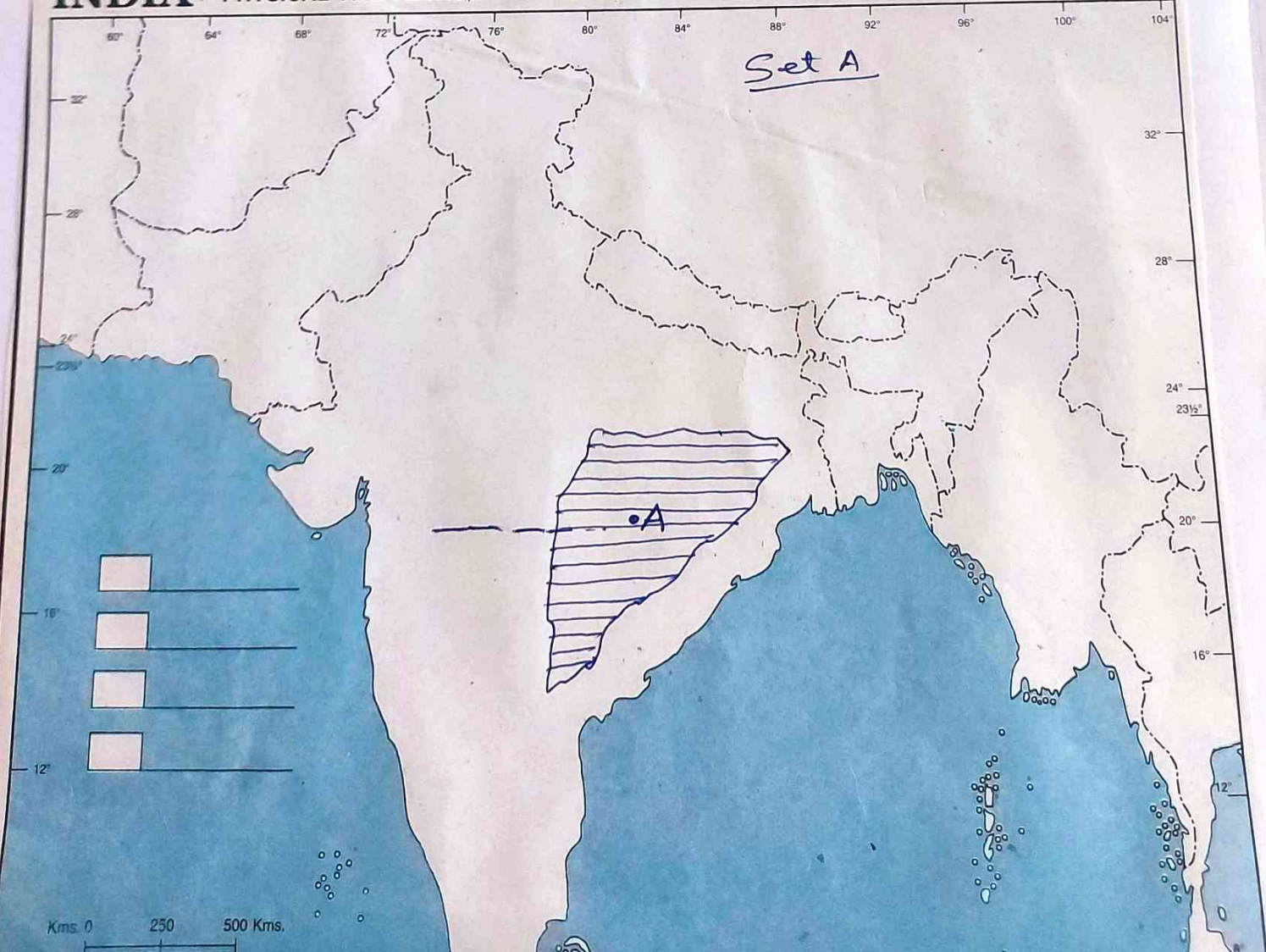


(1)

INDIA - PHYSICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत - प्राकृतिक और पड़ोसी देश

Set A





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**Class - X (Set - B)**


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2. Section A - Questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
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**Section - A**

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | Identify the allegory in the picture  | (1) |
|   | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 45%;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Marianne</li><li>b) Julius Hubner</li><li>c) Germania</li><li>d) Hungaria</li></ul></div><div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"></div></div>  |     |
| 2 | Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural years is called _____   | (1) |
|   | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 45%;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Culturable wasteland</li><li>c) Waste land</li></ul></div><div style="width: 45%;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b) Current fallow land</li><li>d) none of the above</li></ul></div></div>  |     |
| 3 | <p><b>Assertion (A) :</b> Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.</p> <p><b>Reason (R) :</b> More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.</p> <p>There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.</li><li>b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.</li><li>c) A is true but R is false.</li><li>d) A is false but R is true.</li></ul> | (1) |
| 4 | Which one of the following is located in West Bengal?   | (1) |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Corbett National Park</li><li>b) Sariska Wilk Life Sanctuary</li><li>c) Sunderbans National Park</li><li>d) Bandhavgarh National Park</li></ul>  |     |
| 5 | What kind of similarities are evident between Srilanka and Belgium?   | (1) |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Both are non-democratic countries</li><li>b) Both are democratic countries</li></ul>   |     |



- c) Both favoured majoritarianism  
d) Both countries tried to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- 6 Which of the following is not a subject of the Union list? (1)  
a) Foreign affairs b) Currency c) Banking d) Law and order
- 7 Which factor is responsible for breakdown of caste hierarchy? (1)  
a) Large scale urbanization  
b) Growth of literacy and education  
c) Occupational Mobility  
d) All of these
- 8 Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)? (1)  
a) Improvement in Science, information and technology  
b) Improvement in information and communication  
c) Improvement in health, education and income  
d) Improvement in investment, finance and technology
- 9 Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1946. (1)  
Reason (R) : The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.  
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:  
e) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.  
f) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.  
g) A is true but R is false.  
h) A is false but R is true.
- 10 The meaning of Volksgeist. True German culture was to be discovered: (1)  
a) Through spirit of the nation b) Among common people  
c) Through music d) None of the above
- 11 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfill these 100 days of an employment the government would have to \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
Choose the correct option  
a) Pay the compensation in lieu of these days  
b) Provide another scheme for the same  
c) Pay at least 1/3 percent allowance  
d) Provides health care as compensation
- 12 Power to interpret the constitution is with the (1)  
a) Executive b) Courts c) Legislature d) State Government
- 13 Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore session of 1929 formalised the demand of (1)  
a) Abolition of salt b) Boycott of Simon Commission  
c) Purna Swaraj d) Separate electorate for dalits



- Which one of following sectors has the highest share in employment in India? (1)
- a) Primary    b) Secondary    c) Tertiary    d) All of these
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ formed the Swaraj party (1)
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru  
b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das  
d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi
- 16 What are 'Guls'? (1)
- a) Reservoir    b) Artificial lakes    c) Diversion channels    d) None of these
- 17 Human Rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- a) Women    b) Religious extremes    c) Religious minorities    d) Religious majorities
- 18 "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Which of the following is the essence of this statement? (1)
- a) Economic development  
b) Sustainable development  
c) National development  
d) Human development
- 19 Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of (1)
- a) Population    b) Political order    c) both (a) and (b)    d) none of these
- 20 **Assertion (A) :** Workers in the agriculture sector are underemployed. (1)
- Reason (R) :** There are more people in agriculture than is necessary. People are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
- There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
- i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.  
j) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.  
k) A is true but R is false.  
l) A is false but R is true.

#### Section - B

- 21 "Women in India still face discrimination in various ways". Comment. (2)
- 22 What type of flag was designed during the Swadeshi movement in India? (2)
- 23 Why do we need to conserve our forests and wild life? (2)
- 24 What is the system of checks and balances in power sharing? (2)

#### Section - C

- 25 How did the Polish use their language as a weapon of national resistance against Russia? (3)
- 26 'The organized working class owes respect to the first men who planted the standard of labour solidarity on the hostile frontier of the unorganized industry'. (3)



Analyse the above statement to highlight the rights that the organised industry enjoys now due to the solidarity shown by labour groups earlier.

- 27 How are red and yellow soils formed? Why do they look red? (3)
- 28 "Politics too influences the caste system". Explain. (3)
- 29 'Development for one may be the destruction for other'. Do you agree with the statement? Justify. (3)

#### Section - D

- 30 "India is heading towards the water scarcity". Trace the possible solutions to tackle this problem. (5)
- 31 "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. (5)

OR

Evaluate the role of Business classes in the Civil Disobedience movement.

- 32 Critically analyze the Centre-State relations prior to 1990 and after. (5)

OR

Describe the steps taken to strengthen the local self Governments by the Constitutional amendment, 1992

- 33 In what ways can employment be increased in rural areas? (5)

#### Section - E

- 34 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband

- 1) When and where was Frankfurt Parliament convened? (1)
- 2) Why did Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia reject the crown? (1)
- 3) Which group dominated the Parliament? Why did social basis of Parliament erode? (2)

- 35 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

Narmada Bachao Andolan or save Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists



against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

- (i) Where has the Sardar Sarovar dam been built?
- (ii) What was the focus of this movement?
- (iii) What recent changes have occurred?

36 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

(4)

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2018.

- (i) What does HDI stand for?
- (ii) What are the components of HDI?
- (iii) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason?

#### Section - F

37 a) Two Places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information, and write their correct names on the line drawn near them.

- i) The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920
- ii) A place associated with the cotton mill workers Satyagraha.

(2)

b) Map based questions

(3)

- i) Identify the features given in the map (A) Type of soil
- ii) Locate and label the following on the same Map
  - (a) Hirakund Dam
  - (b) Salal Dam



