



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-1/आवधिक परीक्षा-2 2023-24 Term-I/PT-II Examination 2023 - 24

कक्षा / Class : X

अवधि / Duration : 3.00 Hrs.

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक/ Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. *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 – From question 1 to 20 is MCQs of 1 mark each.*
3. *Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
4. *Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
5. *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.*
6. *Section-E – Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words*
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).*
8. *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 has to be attempted.*
9. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary*

Section – A MCQs (1 x 20 = 20)

1) Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Treaty of Vienna
- (c) Treaty of Constantinople
- (d) Treaty of Berlin

2) Identify the personality with the help of given hints.

(I) He headed the Awadh Peasant movement along with Baba Ramchandra.

(II) He was the President of Lahore Congress Session in December 1929.

(III) He believed that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj.

(a) M. R. Jayakar

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3) The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

(a) The French Revolutionary Code

(b) Napoleonic Code

(c) European Imperial Code

(d) The French Civil Code

4) Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

(a) Otto Von Bismarck

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini

(c) Metternich

(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

5) **Assertion(A)**: In India rise of nationalism associated with the anti-colonial movement

Reasoning(R) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together

(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) Both A and R are false

6) Overgrazing is the main reason behind land degradation in which of the following states?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Chhattisgarh

(c) Punjab

(d) Western Uttar Pradesh

7) Which crop is grown in Zaid season?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Millets
- (d) Cucumber.

8) Forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government are known as:

- (a) Sacred groves
- (b) Reserved forest
- (c) Protected forests
- (d) Unclassed forest

9) Black soil is also called

- (a) Bangar
- (b) Khadar
- (c) Regur
- (d) Humus

10) **Assertion(A):** Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion

Reasoning(R): Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels. This helps to cultivate crops

- (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) Both A and R are false

11) Which one of the following statements is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- (a) He claimed he had special powers
- (b) He was inspired by non-cooperation movement
- (c) He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji
- (d) He persuaded people to give up drinking

12) Identify the personality



- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Maulana Azad
- (c) C.R. Das
- (d) Ajoy Ghosh

13) Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India?

- (a) Education
- (b) Forests
- (c) Banking
- (d) Trade

14) Identify the country in which the principle of majoritarianism led to civil war.

- (a) Belgium
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Netherlands
- (d) Germany

15) In India seats are reserved for women in

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) State legislative assemblies
- (c) Cabinets
- (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

16) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in sector.

- (a) primary
- (b) secondary
- (c) tertiary
- (d) Information technology

17) GDP is the total value of produced during a particular year.

- (a) all goods and services
- (b) all final goods and services
- (c) all intermediate goods and services
- (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

18) We can obtain per capita income of a country by calculating:

- (a) the total income of a person
- (b) by dividing the national income by the total population of a country
- (c) the total value of all goods and services
- (d) the total exports of the country.

19) Number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as

- (a) Death rate
- (b) Survival rate
- (c) Infant mortality rate
- (d) Life death rate

20) Which of the following most statements appropriately describes underemployment?

- (a) Workers are not paid as per their work.
- (b) Worker are working less than what they are capable of doing.
- (c) Workers are not skilled.
- (d) Workers are not willing to work.

Section – B

Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 x 4 = 8)

21) a) How did the plantation workers understand the idea of 'Swaraj'?

OR

b) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

22) Name any two rabi and khariff crops.

23) Mention the provisions that constitute India in to a secular country

24) What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion?

Section – C

Short Answer Type Questions (3 x 5 = 15)

25) (a) How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War?

Explain. (3)

OR

(b) Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed? (1+2)

26) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers. (3)

27) Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problem (3)

28) Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Justify the statement (3)

29) Mention three factors that are involved in resource planning. (3)

Section – D

Long Answer Type Questions (5 x 4 = 20)

30) (a) Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (5)

OR

(b) Describe the process of unification of Germany. (5)

31) (a) How has the third tier of the government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the constitutional amendment of 1992? (5)

OR

(b) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these (5)

32) (a) What are the disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects. (5)

OR

(b) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. (5)

33) (a) What is Tertiary sector? Why is this sector becoming so important in India? (1+4)

OR

(b) How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions? Explain the classification in detail. (5)

SECTION E

(Case-Based Questions)

34) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:(1+1+2=4)

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...’

(A) Whose words are given in the above extract? (1)

(B) What is Satyagraha? (1)

(C) What was the difference between the Gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?(2)

35) Read the given source and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized 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?”
Source: S. Sharma, quoted in *In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley.* A. Baviskar. 1995.

- (A) In which state ‘Sardar Sarovar Dam’ is situated? (1)
- (B) Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. (1)
- (C) Write any two advantages of dams. (2)

36) Read the given source and answer the following questions (1+1+2)

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi Speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- (A) How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the Constitution? (1)
- (B) What status has been given to Hindi by the constitution of India?(1)
- (C) How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?(2)

Section – F

Map Skill Based Questions (2 + 3 = 5).

37) (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920 (1)

(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. (1)

37(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following (3)

(i) Bhakra Nangal

(ii) The state where Arid Soil is found

(iii) A leading Tea producing state

(iv) Nagarjuna Sagar

