

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

20.01.2021

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A (1X16)

1. Nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe. Which one of the following is the result of this? 1
 - A. Passing of Act of Union in 1901
 - B. Emergence of Independent Monarchies
 - C. Strengthened the spirit of new conservatism
 - D. Emergence of nation states
2. Which one of the following is correct regarding France after 1789? 1
 - A. France emerged as full-fledged territorial state under monarchy
 - B. People of France would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 - C. Led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of Nobles
 - D. It would be the role of France to help the other people of Europe to be part of newly emerged France.
3. Which one of the following statements is related to the National Movement of India? 1
 - A. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism divided Indians as they had different aspirations
 - B. Different groups had felt the effects of colonialism equally.
 - C. National unity in India did not emerge without conflict
 - D. Indians discovered unity first and then began their struggle against the British.

4. -----region has the maximum concentration of Iron and steel industries in India. 1
- OR**
- The first cement plant was set up in -----in 1904.
5. Choose the correctly matched pair : 1
- Tea –Karnataka
 - Sugarcane- Uttar Pradesh
 - Wheat ---Bihar
 - Bajra---Kerala
6. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha three crops of paddy are grown in a year named as Aus ,----- and Boro. 1
- Raman
 - Aman
 - Ommen
 - Amman
7. Identify the type of farming from its characteristics: 1
- It is practiced in high population pressure on land.
 - Right of inheritance leads to division.
 - It is labour intensive farming.
8. Identify the crop which is known as the golden fibre and grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains. 1
9. In which of the following regions of Belgium, the majority of Dutch speaking people live? 1
- Wallonia
 - Flemish
 - Brussels
 - Liege
10. What is Coalition Government? 1

OR

What is Community Government?

11. Who has the special power in administering the Union Territories in India? 1
12. Study the table and answer the question given below: 1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate %(2011)	Net Attendance Ratio(per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (Age 14 and 15 years)2013-2014
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Punjab	38	62	43

Q:Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Both A and B
- None of the above

13. Rita has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest: 1

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option.

- a. Mode of re-payment b. Terms of credit c. Interest on loan d. Deposit criteria

OR

Which statement is correct out of the following options?

- a) Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources.
- b) The RBI supervises the functioning of informal sources of credit.
- c) Modern forms of money includes promissory notes
- d) Banks in India these days hold about 25 percent of their deposit as cash.

14. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to 1
(a) Debt (b) Deposit (c) Credit (d) Collateral
15. Which one of the following organisations lay stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment? 1
(a) International Monetary Fund
(b) International Labour Organisation
(c) World Health Organisation
(d) World Trade Organisation
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): Different people have different aspirations.

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

SECTION B (3X6=18)

17. What forced Mahatma to launch nationwide Satyagraha in India after he emboldened with success of experiments with Idea of Satyagraha against various local issues? 3
18. In the administrative field Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. How? 3

OR

Emergence of working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals was crucial in the history of western and Central Europe. Why?

19. Explain three ways to solve the problem of land degradation? 3
20. Briefly explain any three differences between Unitary and Federal form of government. 3

OR

“India is a Federal country”. Justify the statement with any three relevant examples.

21. How do self-help groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain with an example. 3
22. What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development. 3

SECTION C (CASE STUDY)

23. 4

Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association

For Example 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. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 Which one of the following statements is related to France?

- A. The revolution of 1848 due to hunger and hardship brought back Bourbon dynasty in to power to solve such economic issue
- B. The French society after 1848 was based on universal suffrage
- C. The France was the first country to be considered as Nation State
- D. A large group of liberal people demanded the then monarch Friedrich Wilhelm to accept the constitution

23.2 Identify the reason for convening Frankfurt Parliament?

- A. To make Germany independent nation state
- B. To assure the support to French people for their revolt in Feb 1848
- C. To draft a constitution that empower the monarch
- D. To draft a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.

23.3 Which one of the following statements is true regarding liberal movement?

- A. It was a movement aimed to achieving male franchise
- B. The movement was led by the male section from France, Germany, Italy and Poland.
- C. It did not have the participation of women because Liberals did not support the Universal Adult Franchise
- D. They stood for parliamentary principles like a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association

23.4 _____ represents the response of German Monarch to the liberal movement.

- A. The monarch accepted the proposal of new constitution
- B. The Monarch accepted the demands of women to allow them as observers in future Frankfurt parliament sessions
- C. The Monarch supported the liberal movement to make Germany strong to fight against enemy country Austria and Hungary
- D. The monarch joined with conservatives to oppose the elected assembly.

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

4

The fertiliser industry is centered around the production of nitrogenous fertilisers (mainly urea), phosphate fertilisers and ammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertilisers which have a combination of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potash (K). The third, i.e. potash is entirely imported as the country does not have any reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form. India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilisers. There are 57 fertiliser units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilisers, 29 for urea and 9 for producing ammonium sulphate as a byproduct and 68 other small units produce single superphosphate. At present, there are 10 public sector undertakings and one in cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat under the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

- a) What led to the expansion of this industry to several parts of the country?
- b) Why is fertilizer industry important for India?
- c) Name any two fertilisers.
- d) Under which cooperative fertilisers are produced in Gujarat?

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

4

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative. But not so many of them would be satisfied with democracy in practice. So we face a dilemma: democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice. This dilemma invites us to think hard about the outcomes of democracy. Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each

other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option: 1x4=4

1. We can judge democracy by its _____
A. People
B. Political Parties
C. Outcomes
D. Rulers
2. Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?
A. Authoritarianism
B. Democracy
C. Dictatorship
D. Monarchy
3. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct - democracies have successfully eliminated:
A. Conflicts among people
B. Economic inequalities among people
C. Differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
D. The idea of political inequality
4. Least expectation from democracy is that:
A. It cannot accommodate various social lives.
B. It should produce a harmonious social life.
C. It develops procedures to conduct political competition.
D. It reduces the possibility of violent tensions.

26. **Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option: 1x4=4**

4

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. Starting around 1991, some far reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality. This decision was supported by powerful international organisations.

1. In which year did the government decide to remove barriers on foreign trade and investment in India?
(a) 1993
(b) 1992
(c) 1991
(d) 1990

2. Which among the following statements is incorrect regarding the trade barriers?
 - a) Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.
 - b) It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up.
 - c) Governments cannot use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.
 - d) The government can decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

3. India allowed the import of only essential items in the initial stage
 - a) To protect the industries in India.
 - b) To protect the industries in abroad
 - c) To encourage the foreign trade
 - d) To follow the guidelines of international trade organisations.

4. All _____ during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.
 - a) Developing countries
 - b) Developed countries
 - c) Under developed countries
 - d) None of the above

SECTION-D (5X5)

27. What was that idea Mahatma declared to fight against the British in his famous book “Hind Swaraj”. What were the strategies or programmes planned by Mahatma to make that idea a mass movement during 1920 -21? 5

OR

‘The mass demonstration against the Simon Commission in India led to the final offer of Dominion status to India by Lord Irwin and an invitation to the First Round Table Conference to discuss future constitution to India. But the results of these were turning point in the history of national movement of India’. Explain.

28. Write four different ways to communicate to the masses? Also explain how mass communication creates awareness among the masses. 5

OR

“The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of it economic development”. Support the statement.

29. A) Define the term defection. (1) 5

B) “All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with any four relevant arguments from the Indian context. (4)

30. Briefly explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. How has majoritarianism increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamil? Explain (2+3) 5

31. Explain the working conditions of workers in unorganized sector. 5

SECTION-E (MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTION)

32. 32.1 History Map: (2)

5

Label and locate the following with suitable symbols on the given outline map of India :

- A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in Sep 1920.
- B) The place where Satyagraha was launched by Indigo planters.

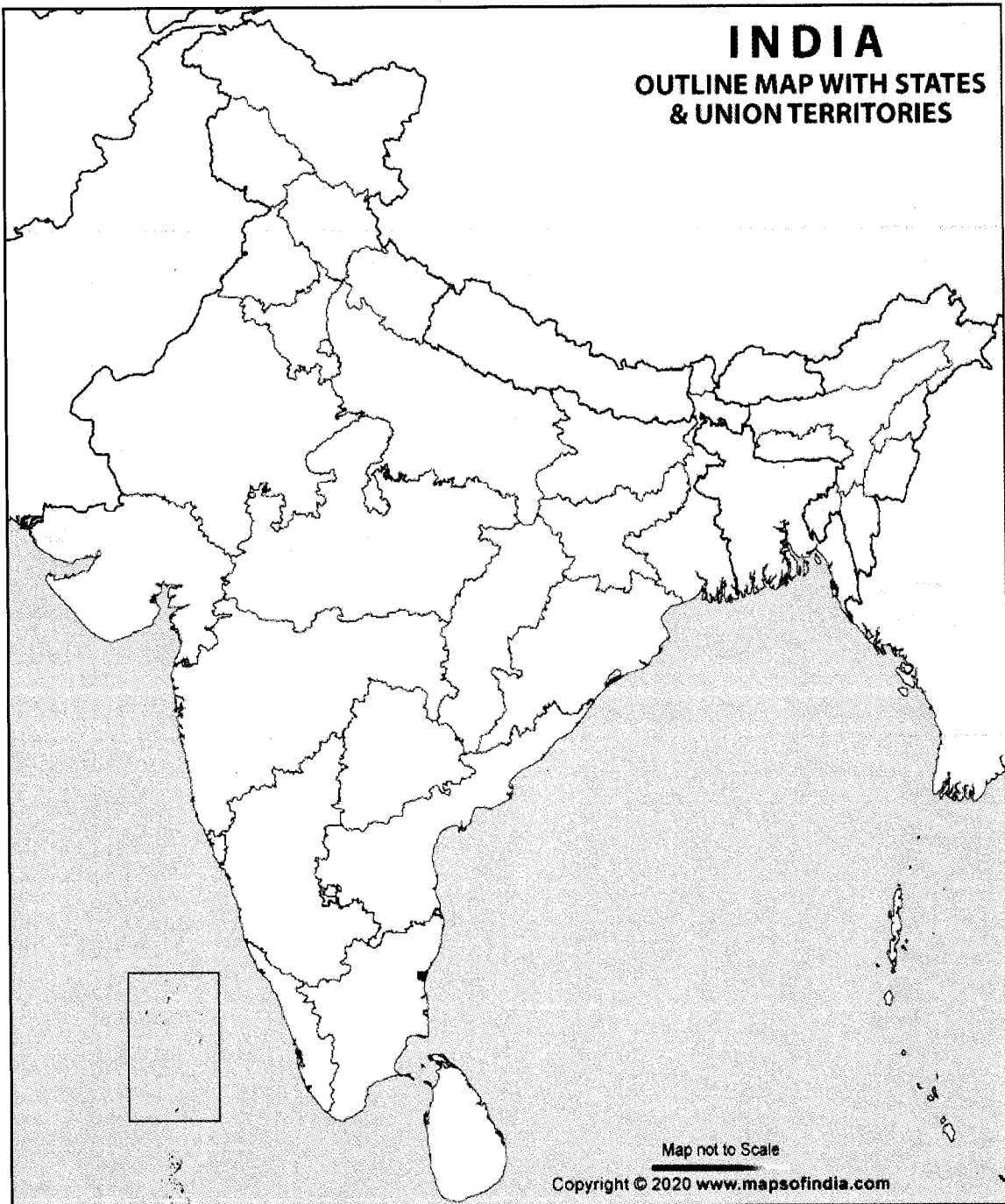
32.2 Geography Map: (3)

On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- I. Largest producer state of Tea.
- II. Jamshedpur iron and steel plants.
- III. Kandla sea port.
- IV. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant.
- V. Sardar Sarovar Dam

Class X, Section: _____, Roll No. _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper