

Roll Number

SET C



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 treaty was driven by the spirit of bringing back conservatism in Europe? 1
A. Act of Union 1701
B. Frankfurt Parliament Treaty 1848
C. Treaty of Vienna
D. Treaty of Constantinople
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
- Mangoes—Andhra Pradesh
 - Grapes ---- Mizoram
 - Pineapples—Meghalaya
 - Oranges---Madhya Pradesh
6. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha three crops of paddy are grown in a year named as 1
- Aus ,----- and Boro.
- Raman
 - Aman
 - Ommen
 - Amman
7. Identify the type of farming from its characteristics: 1
- This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India.
 - Practiced on small patches of land.
 - Tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
8. Identify the crop which is known as the golden fibre and grows well on well-drained fertile soils 1
- in the flood plains.
9. Who among the following are the majority living in the capital city of Belgium? 1
- A. Germans B. Dutch C. French D. All the Above
10. What is Coalition Government? 1
- OR**
- What is Community Government?
11. Which administrative authority/ies of India make/s laws on the subjects mentioned in the 1
- Concurrent list?
12. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. 1

Countries	Monthly income of citizens in four countries in 2019				
	Citizen 1	Citizen 2	Citizen 3	Citizen 4	Average
Country A	11000	11000	12000	11500	11375
Country B	700	6000	650	650	2000
Country C	800	11000	500	8000	5075
Country D	900	5000	700	5000	2900

- Country A
- Country B
- Country C
- Country D

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

Banks in India these days hold about 25 percent of their deposit as cash.

14. Which body (authority) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? 1
- (a) Finance Ministry
 - (b) Head Office of each Bank
 - (c) Reserve Bank
 - (d) Cooperative Societies

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): Kerala has low infant mortality rate.

Reason (R): It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

- 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 after he emboldened with success of experiments with Idea of Satyagraha against various local issues? 3
18. "During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground". Why? 3

OR

Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Explain.

19. Why do we need resource planning in a country like India? 3
 20. Briefly explain the structure of Rural Local Government in India. 3
- OR**
- Briefly explain any three differences between Unitary and Federal form of government.
21. How do self-help groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain with an example. 3
 22. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain. 3

SECTION C (CASE STUDY)

23. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** 4

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 empowers 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 centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilisers (mainly urea), phosphatic 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?

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):

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. In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial Zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreation and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. In the recent years, the government has allowed companies to ignore many of the rules. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labor for the company. However still not satisfied, foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws.

1. Which one of the following is not characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'?

- (a) They do not have to pay taxes for long period.
- (b) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.
- (c) They have world class facilities.
- (d) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

2. The industrial zones which are set up to attract the foreign investment are known as:

- (a) Special Economic Areas
- (b) Special Economic Zones
- (c) Special Security Areas
- (d) Special Industrial Zones

3. Which among the following statements is correct regarding foreign investment?

- (a) Government has not allowed flexibility in the labour laws.
- (b) Government has allowed companies to ignore many of the rules.
- (c) Companies are not allowed to hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure on work.
- (d) In recent years, the governments are not encouraging foreign companies to invest in India.

4. Special Economic Zones developed by the Government of India aim

- (a) To attract foreign companies to invest in India
- (b) To encourage small investors
- (c) To encourage regional development
- (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 points in the history of national movement of India '. Explain.

28. Write any four types of tourism? How tourism can help in achieving sustainable development? 5

OR

"Transport routes are called the lifelines of our economy." Support this statement with examples.

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 condition 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 the indigo planters

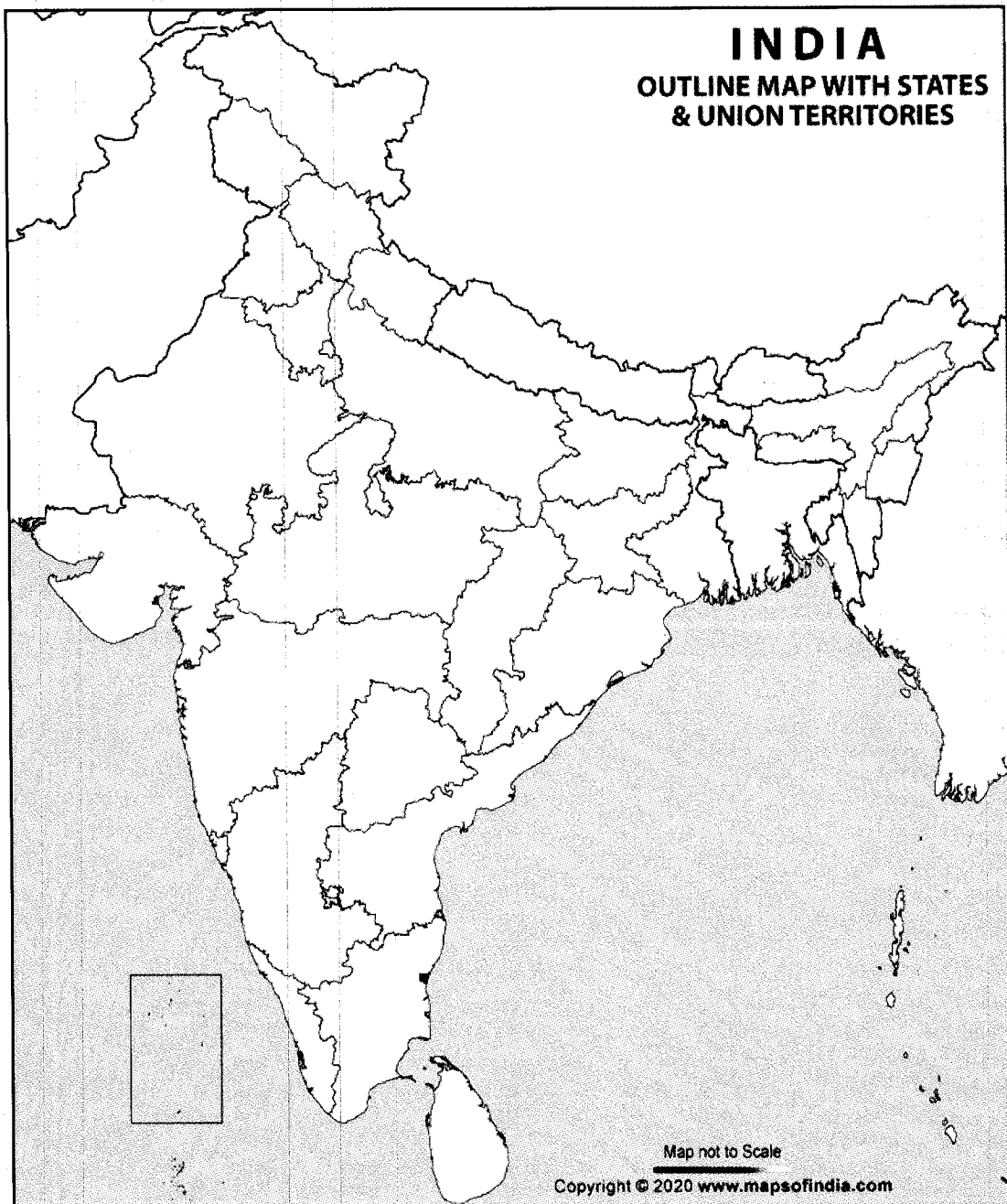
32. 2. Geography Map: (3)

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