

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO B'LURU
WINTER BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS VI

Chapter 1 : Vital villages, thriving towns

Q.1 Compare the drainage system in your locality with that of the cities. Write about the similarities and differences that you notice.

Q.2 Write a short note on coins and along with that paste some pictures.

Chapter: Panchayati Raj

Q.1 What do you understand by “watershed development” and how does it benefits an area ?

Q.2. Write about the major decisions that a gram panchayat takes for it's village development. Paste some pictures along with it.

Chapter : Rural Administration

Q.1 Write about the work that the police have to do to prevent crime and to maintain law and order in an area especially during festivals and public meetings.

Q.2 Who is in charge of all the police stations in a district. Find out.

Chapter : Major domains of the earth

Q.1 On the outline map of the world, mark the following:

Europe, Asia, Antarctica, South America, Australia, Indian Ocean, pacific Ocean, Atlantic ocean, Ural mountains.

Q.2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the layers of the atmosphere.

CLASS - VII

1.Map Skills.

Locate the following in an Indian political map.

- a) Cult of Jagannath**
- b) place of Rajputs**
- c) two regions that develop the taste of miniature paintings**
- d) states where Kathak gharanas established**
- e) state of bharatnatyam dance**
- f) State of Kuchipudi dance**

2. Poster on Inequality between Rich and Poor : Student will make poster on an A3 sheet. Students will use pictures, graphs, information etc.

3. Case study of any classical dance form. It should include the following: Its re-emergence, its basic features, its difference from other classical dance forms. (Take a help of Google, Magazine etc.)

4. Make a collage to show places of attractions in India. Show attractions based on mountain landscapes, coastal beaches, wildlife sanctuaries and places of historical importance.

5. How do you think your neighborhood shop gets its goods? Take an example of a product and form the chain of market of that product.

Note- HHW to be done in activity notebook.

CLASS-VIII

1. Collect pictures of women freedom fighters and write a short note for each of them. (any 5)

2. Poster Making on 'Social Justice' for e.g. -Gender Equality, Caste Equality, Elders, Socio-religious harmony, Marginal groups. (ANYONE)

3. Map skills- Find world's 10 most populous countries, locate these countries on the outline map of the world.

4. Take some of the public facilities in your area, such as water, electricity, etc. Is there scope to improve these? What in your opinion should be done? Complete the table.

	IS IT AVAILABLE?	HOW IT CAN BE IMPROVED
Water		
Electricity		
Roads		
Public transport		

5. Imagine that you are involved in the Indian national movement. What will be your preferred method of

struggle and your vision of a free India.

Note- HHW to be done in activity notebook

Class : 9th

Solve – the-two Practice paper in the Holiday Homework Notebook

PracticePaper-I(Session2023-24)

**Class: IX
Science**

Subject: Social

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with threesub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with twoparts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choicehas been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question,wherever necessary.

S.No.	Section A Multiple Choice Question	Maximum Marks (20X1=20)
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1.	Total population of the Raj's village is 10000. During the year 2020, the total live birth in the village is 50. What is the birth rate of the Raj's village in the year 2020? A. 10 B. 50 C. 5 D. 4	1
2.	Read the following information and choose the correct term for it. There is no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up thoughts in action. A. Fraternity B. Liberty C. Justice D. Republic	1
3.	Annapurna Yojana is related to which of the following? A. Housing B. Disaster C. Food D. Education	1
4.	Which of the following is an activity of tertiary sector? A. Agriculture B. Tourism C. Forestry D. Manufacturing	1
5.	What was the main goal of Hitler's foreign policy in the 1930s? A. Expansion of the German empire B. Promoting peace and cooperation C. Supporting the League of Nations D. Colonization of Africa	1
6.	How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha? A. 69 B. 79 C. 84 D. 99	1

7.	Which of the following institutions is responsible to bring amendments to an existing law of the country? A. The Election Commission of India B. NITI Aayog C. The Prime Minister D. The Parliament	1
8.	Who prepared the 'Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizens'? A. Olympe de Gouges B. Robespierre C. Napoleon D. National assembly	1
9.	Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? A. Mahatma Gandhi B. B.R. Ambedkar C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Sardar Patel	1
10.	The French Revolution led to the rise of which political ideology in Europe? A. Conservatism B. Communism C. Socialism D. Nationalism	1
11.	Choose the Incorrect Pair. A. Annapurna – Nepal B. Gurla Mandhata – Nepal C. Dhaulagiri – Nepal D. KanchenJunga – Nepal	1
12.	Who among the following is not a member of the central Council of Ministers? A. Cabinet Minister B. Minister of state with independent charge C. State Minister D. President of India	1
13.	How are seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) allocated to the states in India? A. Based on the population of the state B. Based on the area of the state C. Equally among all states D. Willingness of the President	1

14.	<p>Which fundamental right allows citizens to move to the courts if their fundamental rights are violated?</p> <p>A. Right to Freedom B. Right to Property C. Right to Constitutional Remedies D. Right to Equality</p>	1
15.	<p>Lake Chilika is located in-</p> <p>A. Western Coastal Plains B. Eastern Coastal Plains C. Western Ghats D. Indian Desert</p>	1
16.	<p>Amnesty International is an international Organization.</p> <p>A. Human Rights B. Safety C. Peace D. War</p>	1
17.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Stalin has started the collectivisation programme. Reason(R) : Stalin believed in Socialism. Option :</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
18.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): India is a sovereign country. Reason(R) : No country can order India. Option :</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1

19.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): The proportion of people below poverty line is not same for all social group. Reason(R): The urban casual labour household is one of the most vulnerable group below poverty line. Option : A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
20.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Godavari is a perennial river. Reason(R) : Godavari is Peninsular river. Option A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions	(4X2=8)
21.	Describe the impact of the February Revolution of Russia. OR 'The coming of socialism in Europe was a revolutionary event'. Give arguments in support of the statement.	2
22.	Write a short note on the Islands of India.	2
23.	What are the main reasons for poverty in India?	2
24.	Describe the three components of food security.	2
	Section C Short Answer Type Questions	(5X3=15)
25.	Describe the reasons for the emergence of the Jacobin club in France. OR Describe any three fundamental rights mentioned in the manifesto of Olympe de Goonj.	3
26.	Distinguish between Brahmaputra river system and Indus river system.	3
27.	Suggest some ways to remove unemployment in India?	3
28.	Explain the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy.	3
29.	"The increasing participation of people in elections is a testament to the Indian elections being free and fair." Review the statement.	3

Section D Long Answer Type Questions		(4X5=20)
30.	What were the major challenges before the Indian constituent assembly and how did they face them? OR "The spirit of the Indian Constitution rests in the preamble of the Indian Constitution." Describes the values mentioned in the preamble of the Indian Constitution in the light of the above statement.	5
31.	Write a brief note on different seasons found in India. OR Describe the various factors responsible for affecting the climate of India with example.	5
32.	Mention some important philosophers and describe their role in the French Revolution. OR 'The French revolution did not complete the aspiration of all the sections of society.' Analyze this statement.	5
33.	Describe the role of education in human resource development. How does education contribute to the economic and social development of a country? OR How can the government promote the formation of human capital in a country? Provide examples of policies and initiatives that support this goal.	5
Section E CASE BASED QUESTIONS		(4X3=12)
34.	Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: Peasants made up about 90 per cent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads.	
	34.1. Who owned the majority of land in France before the revolution of 1789?	
	34.2. What feudal privileges were enjoyed by the nobles? What was the condition of peasants in French society?	
	included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads.	1
	34.3. Who owned the majority of land in France before the revolution of 1789?	1
	34.4. What feudal privileges were enjoyed by the nobles?	2
	34.5. What was the condition of peasants in French society?	
35.	Analyse the given data in the graph and answer the questions that follows:	1+1+2=4

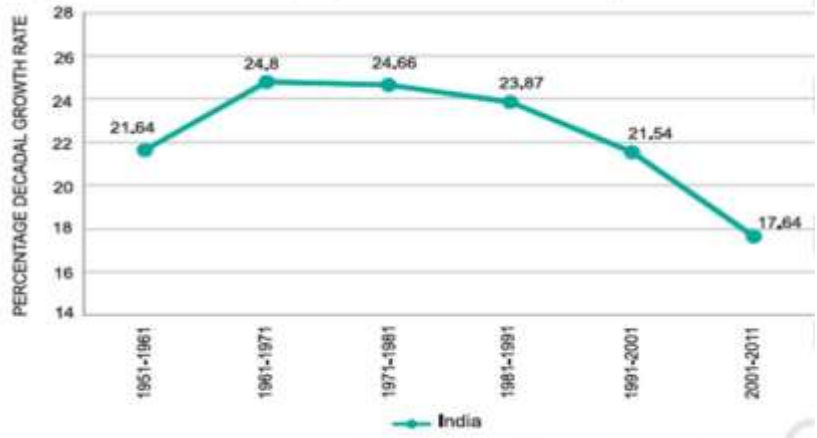


Fig. 6.4(a): India's Population Growth Rates during 1951-2011

- 35.1. In which decade the population growth rate was on the rise?
- 35.2. Which decade saw the sharpest decline in population growth rate?
- 35.3. Explain any two reasons for the decline in growth rate of population in India.

36. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:
 The primary school system has expanded to over 7,78,842, lakh in 2019–20. Unfortunately this huge expansion of schools has been diluted by the poor quality of schooling and high dropout rates. “Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years by 2010... It is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.” Along with it, bridge courses and back to- school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India.

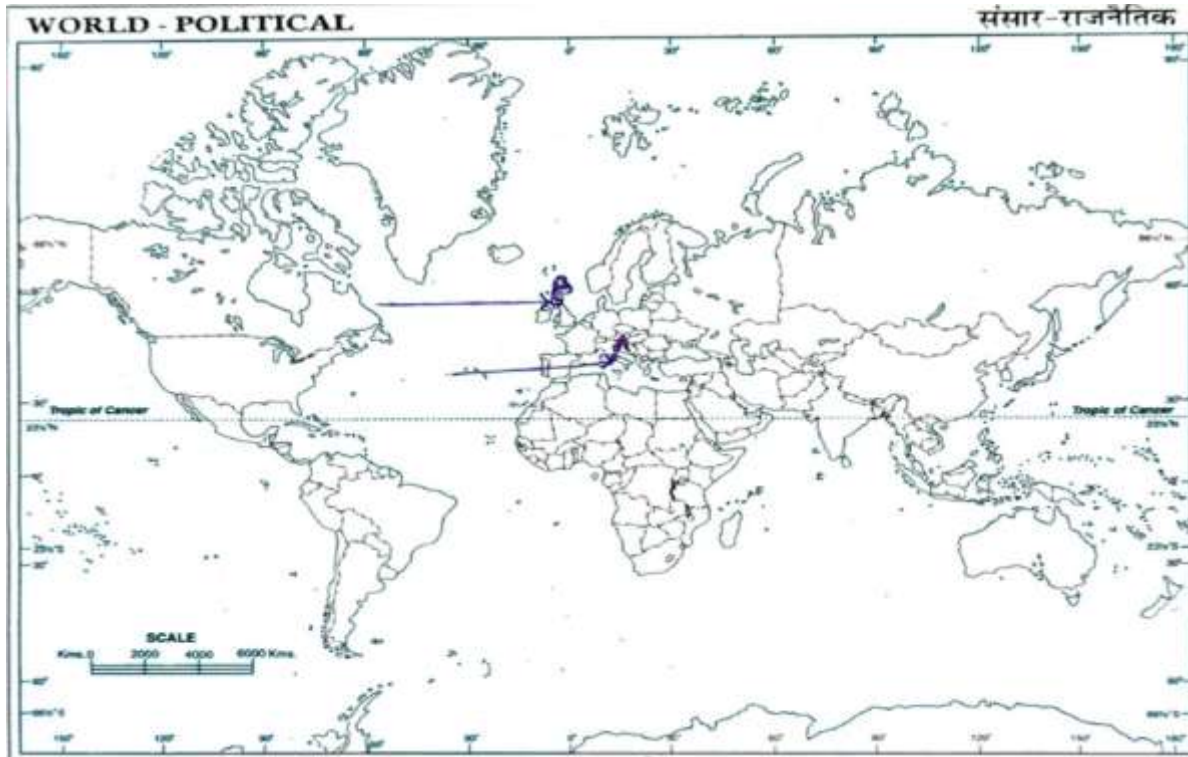
- 36.1. Mention any one factor which diluted the efforts taken in primary school system.
- 36.2 Why has mid-day meal scheme been implemented in the schools?
- 36.3 Write a short note on Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan.

1+1+2=4

Section F
Map Based Questions

(2+3=5)

37. 37.a. On the given outline map of world two locations are marked with letter ‘A’ and ‘B’. Identify these on the basis of given information and write their names on the given line.
 i) A central power
 ii) B allied power
 37.b. On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:
 1. Ganga River
 2. Kaveri River
 3. K2 mountain range
 4. Wular Lake



PracticePaper-II(Session2023-24)

Class: IX
Science

Subject: Social

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks:

80 General Instructions:

- ix. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- x. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- xi. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- xii. **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.
- xiii. **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.
- xiv. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub

questions and are of 4 marks each

- XV. **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).
- XVI. 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.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

S.No.	Section A Multiple Choice Question	Maximum Marks (20X1=20)
1.	Who was the King of France during the outbreak of the French Revolution? A. King Louis XIV B. King Louis XVI C. King Louis XV D. King Charles X	1
2.	Which of the following is NOT a feature of democracy? A. Free and fair elections B. Rule by a single individual C. Respect for the rights of minorities D. Citizens' participation in decision-making	1
3.	Which fundamental right of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before the law? A. Right to Freedom B. Right to Equality C. Right to Property D. Right to Education	1
4.	Which is the upper house of the Indian Parliament? A. Lok Sabha B. Rajya Sabha C. Vidhan Sabha D. Panchayat	1
5.	What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789? A. The Tennis Court Oath B. The storming of the Bastille C. The execution of King Louis XVI D. The Reign of Terror	1
6.	What does the term "food security" mean? A. Having an abundance of food resources B. Availability of food to all people at all times C. High prices of food in the market D. Limited access to food for the poor	1

7.	Which fundamental right ensures the right to practice, preach, and propagate any religion in India? A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom of Religion C. Right against Exploitation D. Cultural and Educational Rights	1
8.	Which body was responsible for making the Constitution of India? A. The President B. The Prime Minister C. The Constituent Assembly D. The Parliament	1
9.	Which organization in India is responsible for the distribution of food grains to the states? A. Food Corporation of India (FCI) B. Ministry of Finance C. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) D. Ministry of Foreign affairs	1
10.	Article 19 of the Indian Constitution deals with: A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom C. Right to Constitutional Remedies D. Right to Property	1
11.	Adolf Hitler was the leader of which political party in Germany? A. National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party) B. Communist Party C. Social Democratic Party D. Conservative Party	1
12.	The monsoon winds in India are influenced by which ocean? A. The Atlantic Ocean B. The Indian Ocean C. The Pacific Ocean D. The Arctic Ocean	1
13.	Which organization in India is responsible for conducting elections and ensuring a free and fair electoral process? A. The Election Commission B. The Supreme Court C. The President's Office D. The Parliament	1
14.	The river Ganga originates from: A. Gangotri Glacier B. Kanchenjunga C. Western Ghats D. Nilgiri Hills	1

15.	<p>The concept of human capital includes:</p> <p>A. Financial assets</p> <p>B. Physical health</p> <p>C. Land and natural resources</p> <p>D. Skills, knowledge, and education</p>	1
16.	<p>What is the minimum voting age in India for general elections?</p> <p>A. 16 years</p> <p>B. 18 years</p> <p>C. 12 years</p> <p>D.10 years</p>	1
17.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Socialists oppose the private property.</p> <p>Reason(R): Property holders think only about personal gain.</p> <p>Option:</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct</p>	1
18.	<p>According to the 'Wasteland Rules'</p> <p>(a) Uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals</p> <p>(b) These individuals were granted various concessions and encouraged to settle these lands</p> <p>(c) Some of them were made headmen of villages in the newly cleared areas</p> <p>(d) All of the above</p>	1
19.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Tapi is a seasonal river.</p> <p>Reason(R) : Tapi is a himalayan river.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>A.Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B.Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C.Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D.Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct..</p>	1
20.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Seasonal unemployment is found in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Reason(R) : Rate of educated unemployment is high in rural areas.</p> <p>Option :</p> <p>A.Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B.Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C.Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p>	1

	D.Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct	
	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions	(4X2=8)
21.	Describe the key features of Nazi ideology. OR Highlight the role of Hitler in Second World War.	2
22.	Name two factors that influence the climate of India.	2
23.	Define the term "poverty line" and explain its significance in measuring poverty.	2
24.	What is food security, and why is it essential for a country like India?	2
	Section C Short Answer Type Questions	(5X3=15)
25.	Describe the impacts of Russian revolution.	3
26.	Describe the characteristics of the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system and its role in the agriculture and economy of the region.	3
27.	Why is democracy considered the best form of government?	3
28.	Evaluate the role of government in achieving food security in India with suitable examples	3
29.	Why is constitution necessary in a democratic country? OR Discuss the principles of equality and justice as enshrined in the Indian Constitution..	3
	Section D Long Answer Type Questions	(4X5=20)
30.	Analyze the reasons behind the rise of Adolf Hitler to power in Germany. OR Mention the negative effects of Nazism.	5
31.	Describe the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in the Indian parliamentary system. OR Explain the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy..	5
32.	Describe the features and significance of the Western and Eastern Himalayas in India. OR Explain the features of Northern plains in India.	5
33.	Discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to alleviate poverty. How effective have these measures been in reducing poverty levels? OR Explain the concept of the "vicious circle of poverty." How can breaking this cycle be beneficial for poverty reduction?	5
	Section E CASE BASED QUESTIONS	(4X3=12)

34.	<p>Read the passage and Answer the following questions.</p> <p>One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. We should remember that at this time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another (Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church). Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women. In contrast, radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals. After the French Revolution, however, even conservatives had opened their minds to the need for change. Earlier, in the eighteenth century, conservatives had been generally opposed to the idea of change. By the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.</p> <p>34.1 What were the philosophy of Radicals? 34.3 What were the philosophy of Conservative's? 34.3 In what ways were conservatives opposed to radicals and liberals?</p>	
35.	<p>Read the passage and Answer the following questions.</p> <p>Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.</p> <p>35.1. Name the Himalaya present between the Teesta and the Kali river. 35.3 Between which two rivers is the Kumaon Himalaya located? 35.3. Describe the Himalaya present between the river Satluj and the Indus.</p>	1+1+2=4
36.	<p>Read the passage and Answer the following questions.</p> <p>With the spread of irrigation and the Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the private sector, did provide some jobs. But these were not enough to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities and the problems of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also became the feature of the urban sector.</p> <p>36.1. How were the employment opportunities created in the agricultural sector? 36.2. Describe the impacts of Green Revolution? 36.3. Mention any two measures to alleviate poverty.</p>	1+1+2=4
	Section F Map Based Questions	(2+3=5)

37.	<p>37.a. On the given outline map of world locate and label to following with suitable symbols</p> <p>i) Territories under German expansion</p> <p>ii) Nantes</p> <p>37.b. On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>1. Area receiving rainfall less than 20cm and over 400 cm.</p> <p>2. Tropical deciduous forest</p> <p>3. The state having highest and lowest density of population</p> <p>4. National Park-Simlipal</p>	
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CLASS X

- 1. Write and solve two sample papers in your HHW notebook .Sample papers are attached below**
- 2. Complete and learn all the revision questions and sample papers which is being provided in the revision classes till this date in your sst notebook .**

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS- X

Maximum Marks: 80

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence and choose correct option given below 1

- I. Indentured labour was abolished.
- II. Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on livelihood of the African people and the local Economy
- III The first world war was fought
- IV. Potato Famine in Ireland

OPTIONS:

- A. IV,II, III, I
- B. III, I, II, IV
- C. I,IV, III , II
- D. II, III ,IV, I

2. Match the following-

1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak	I. Bengal Gazette
B. James Augustus Hickey	II. Sambad Kaumudi
C. Ram Chaddha	III. Kesari
D. Raja Rammohan Roy	IV. Istri Dharam Vichar

OPTIONS

- A. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II
- B. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

C. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV

D. a-IV, b-II, c-I, d-III

3.The earliest kind of print technology was developed in _____, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.

1

- A. India
- C.China

- B. Britain
- D. German

4. "The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away".Who said these words?

1

- A.John Gutenberg
- C. James Augustus Hickey

- B. Louis Sebastien Mercier
- D. Martin Luther

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

1

- A. Tea :Madhya Pradesh Bihar Jharkhand
- B. Bajra : Rajasthan Haryana Maharashtra
- C. coffee: Uttar Pradesh Punjab Himachal Pradesh
- D sugar cane: Assam Manipur Gujarat

6. What are unclassed forests?

1

- A. Forest land reserved for wood resources
- B. forest land are protected from any further depletion.

7. Match the following :

1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a. Uppermost layer of the soil	I. Overgrazing
b. New Alluvial	II. Black soil
c. Regur Soil	III. Khaddar
d. Land Degradation	IV. Top Soil

OPTIONS-

- A.a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I
- C. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-IV

- B. a-I, b-III, c-IV, d-II
- D. a-II, b-I, c-III, d-IV

8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1

- A.Of Belgium's total population, 59% lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- B. Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
- C .Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak English.
- D. In the capital city Brussels 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch speaking.

9. In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia,Maharashtra is about as big as Germany. Many of these states are internally very diverse . There is thus a need for power sharing within the states. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the state governments. Thus, resulted third tier of government, called local government.

Analyse the information given above considering one of the following correct option- 1

- A. States needs to be further divided for effective governance
- B. This is the rationale for decentralization of power
- C. Local government should have limited powers
- D.Centre state relations need to be determined carefully

10. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

1

- A. Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
- B. When one religion is discriminated against other
- C. State has no official religion
- D. Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

11. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

1



OPTIONS-

- A. Challenge of dynastic succession
- B. Challenge of growing role of money and muscle power in politics
- C. Challenge of lack of internal democracy within parties
- D. None of the above

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Transparency means openness, communication and accountability of the government

Reason (R): Transparency is considered missing in a democratic government

- 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. A is false but R is true.

13. Belgium has work on the principles of-

1

- A. majoritarianism
- B. Accommodation
- C. both a and b
- D. none of the above

14. Study the following table and answer the question that follows-

1

Region/Country	Reserves (2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

For how many years will the Reserve of crude oil last in Middle East if they continue extracting it at a present rate?

- A. 53.3 years
 B. 12.1 years
 C. 78.1 years
 D. 40.2 years

15. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three family is ₹4000, ₹7000 and ₹3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1 1

- A. ₹ 7500
 B. ₹3000
 C. ₹ 2000
 D. ₹ 6000

16. Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector? 1

- A. doctor in a hospital treating a patient.
 B. farmer irrigating his field.
 C. A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
 D. A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.

17. Fill in the blank: 1

Organisation	ABBREVIATIONS
NSSO	?
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

OPTIONS:

- A. National Sample Survey Organisation
 B. National Sample Supply Organisation
 C. National Substitution Survey Organisation
 D. National Safety Survey Organisation

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option-

Megha has taken a loan of rupees 6 Lakhs the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14% and the loan is to be repaid in 12 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her a loan.

Analyse the loan information given above considering one of the following correct option-1

- A. Interest on loan
 B. Formal source of loan
 C. Informal source of loan
 D. None of the above

19. Arrange the following in correct sequence- 1

- A. Meanwhile the company's customer care is carried out through Call Centre located in India.
 B. And then has the components manufactured in China
 C. A large MNC producing industrial equipment design its product and Research Centre in the United States
 D These are then shipped to Mexico and Eastern Europe where the products are assembled and finished products are sold all over the world.

OPTIONS:

A. IV,III,II,I

B. I,II,III,IV

C. II,III,I,IV

D.III,II,IV,I

20. What is the idea behind the development of special economic zones (SEZs) in India 1

A.To boost Indian industries

B. To solve the problem of unemployment

C. To produce handicrafts

D.To attract foreign Investments

21. "In India women's political representation is very low". Justify. 2

22. Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 2

22. What are the benefits of biogas?

23 . Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA. 2

24.Explain any three effects of the Non-cooperation Movement on the economy of India. 3

OR

24. How did the rich peasants take part in Civil Disobedience Movement? 3

25. How are the means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples. 3

26. How do Multinational Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with example 3

27. Why is democratic government known as legitimate government? Explain. 3

28. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain giving examples of rural areas. 3

29 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support

the statement with arguments. OR 5

29. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

30. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India. 5

OR

30. Give reasons to highlight the importance of the chemical industry in Indian economy.

31. Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties. 5

OR

31. "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

32."Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas." In the light of the above statement explain the social and economic values attached to it. OR

32. What are the two categories of sources of credit? Mention four features of each.

OR

33. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

4

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

- 1 What do you mean by the term proto industrialisation? 1
- 2 What were some of the reasons due to which merchants faced difficulties in increasing their production within the towns? 2
- 3 Why the merchants started providing money to the peasants and artisans? 1

34. Read the given extract and answer following questions

4

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected. The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers. Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

- 1 Name a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, commonly practiced in Rajasthan, India 1
- 2 In which part of Rajasthan are tankas commonly used? 1
- 3 State any two advantages of Rooftop rainwater harvesting 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

4

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

1. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
2. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
3. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

- 35.1 When and why was the Belgian constitution amended by its leaders? 1
- 35.2 How is power distributed among governments in Belgium? 2
- 35.3 Which is the third kind of government in Belgium and who elects it? 1

36a. 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. 2

- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927
- B. The place where Civil Disobedience movement started .

36 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- a. Bhakra Nangal Dam
- b. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
- c. Raniganj coal mines
- d. Tuticorin Port

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SAMPLE PAPER 2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

TIME-90 MINUTES

MM-40MM

General Instruction-All questions are of 1mark

SECTION – A	
1.	Which one of the following statements is true about nation-states? (a) Citizens share a common sense of shared identity or history. (b) Nation-state is a state ruled by one absolute ruler. (c) Commonness is forged through linguistic factor only (d) Nation-states are directly ruled by the people and based on heterogenization of society
2.	What is the meaning of the term liberalism in the economic sphere? (a) Freedom for individual and equality before law (b) State planned socio economic system (c) Freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on trade. (d) All of the above
3.	Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options: A. It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances. B. Its aim was to bind Prussia politically into an association. C. It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia. D. It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.

4. When an abstract idea, for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing, it is known as _____.

(a) National Image

(b) Marianne

(c) Germania

(d) Allegory

5.	The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called- (a) Ottoman (b) Prussia (c) Balkans (d) Macedonia
6.	Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in: A. Groundnut- Assam B. Tea- Gujarat C. Coffee- Karnataka D. Sugarcane – Chhattisgarh
7.	In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to _____ have caused severe land degradation (a) over irrigation (b) overgrazing (c) Afforestation (d) mining
8.	Laterite soil is formed by intense leaching which of the following is the important characteristic of laterite soil (a) This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature (b) This soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of Deccan Plateau (c) Humus content is very low because bacteria gets destroyed due to high temperature (d) Soil is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate magnesium potassium and lime
9.	What is the main reason behind global ecological crises such as global warming and environmental pollution ? (a) Depletion of resources (b) Accumulation of resources in a few hand (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources (d) Use of resources
10.	Which one of the following reforms was not a part of 'First Five Year Plan'? (a) Abolition of the zamindari system. (b) Minimum support price (c) Consolidation of land holdings (d) Ownership of the land to the farmers
11.	Which is not the correct reason to led the tension between Dutch speaking people in Belgium in 1950-1960's ? (a) The primary cause which led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking people and French Speaking people was the economic inequality. (b) Dutch-speaking people were in majority and the French-speaking people were in minority. (c) The French-speaking people were poor and not powerful while the Dutch-speaking people were rich and more powerful. (d) the disparity was a result of the minority population of Dutch-speaking people in the capital and majority in the country.

12.	The state that protects and fosters Buddhism is _____. (a) Nigeria (b) Finland (c) Sri Lanka (d) Belgium
13.	Which of the following measures does not establish Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka? (a) Sinhala is the only official language. (b) Preferential policies for government jobs. (c) The state shall protect and foster Buddhism. (d) Equal political rights to Sri Lankan Tamils.
14.	Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.\nA. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own. B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Options- (a) B and C (b) A and C (c) A and D (d) B and D
15.	In a federal system _____ government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the _____ government. (a) central, any other country's (b) State, central (c) central, none (d) State, chief minister of state
16.	What are Union Territory means? (a) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the state (b) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the union (c) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the other nation (d) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the local government
17.	The head of the Municipal Corporation is the _____. (a) Mayor (b) sarpanch (c) Chairman (d) Corporator
18.	Which one of the following is correct? Over the years the _____. (a) agricultural production has been falling (b) the industrial production has been falling (c) the share of the service sector and manufacturing sector in India's GDP has been stagnant. (d) the share of the agricultural sector in India's GDP has been falling.
19.	_____ is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. The rate for a given region is the number of children dying under one year of age, divided by the number of live births during the year, multiplied by 1,000. (a) Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) (b) Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR) (c) Infant mortality rate (IMR) (d) Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)
20.	Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'Average Income'? A. The total income of the country is divided by its earning population. B. The total income of the country is divided by its total population. C. The total income of all the residents of the country. D. The total income from the domestic and foreign sources.
21.	Which one of the following is not a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers? (a) More days of work and better wages. (b) Local schools are able to provide quality education for their children. (c) There is no social discrimination. (d) They can not become leaders in the village.

36.	<p>Identify the form of power sharing -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The power sharing arrangement between different levels of the government.• It is found in India. <p>(a) Vertical form of power sharing (b) Horizontal form of power sharing (c) Federal form of power sharing (d) Both (a) and (c)</p>
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	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:</p> <p>After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the - process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles</p>
47.	<p>Who was the architect of the process of national unification?</p> <p>(a) Poland’s chief minister, Otto Don Bismarck (b) Poland’s chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck (c) Prussia’s prime minister, Otto Den Bismarck (d) Prussia’s chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck</p>
48.	<p>Who was proclaimed as German Emperor?</p> <p>(a) Davis I was proclaimed as German Emperor. (b) David I was proclaimed as German Emperor. (c) William II was proclaimed as German Emperor. (d) William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.</p>
49.	<p>Who were known as Junkers?</p> <p>(a) Otto von Bismarck (b) The landowners in Denmark (c) The landowners in Prussia (d) The landowners in Austria</p>
50.	<p>When the Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles?</p> <p>(a) January 1848 (b) February 1871 (c) January 1848 (d) January 1871</p>
51.	<p>How did Persia take on the leadership of the movement for German unification?</p> <p>(a) Middle class professionals and Businessmen of Germany wanted personal leadership for the unification movement. (b) Prussia was interested in expanding its Empire (c) The habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to Prussia (d) The leader initiative to nation building was replaced by combined forces of monarchy and military supported by large landowners called junkers of Persia</p>
52.	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion A: In January 1871 the Prussian King William I, was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles . Reason (R): The nation building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Persian State Power</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>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. A is false but R is true.</p>
	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:</p> <p>Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians.</p> <p>The tea plant grows well in tropical and subtropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well -drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost -free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden; to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea – producing states in the country. In 2017 India was the second largest producer of tea after China. Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.</p>

53.	What is common between Tea and Coffee? (a) They are Beverages (c) They grow in Hilly regions (b) They are plantation crops (d) All of the above
54.	Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops? (a) Frequent rains widespread throughout the year (b) Clayey soil which has a high-water holding capacity (c) Deep fertile well -drained soil (d) Warm, moist and frost-free climate
55.	India competes with ____ for its ____ of tea. (a) China, consumption (b) Yemen, production (c) China, Production (d) Yemen, consumption

59.	On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it from the following options. A. Salal B. Hirakund C. Tehri D. Rana Pratap Sagar
60.	On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major Sugarcane cultivating state. Identify it from the following options. A. Karnataka B. Gujarat C. Bihar D. Punjab

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SAMPLE PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

SECTION A

1mark

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:

1



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of The courier of Rhineland?

- (a) Victories of Napoleon
- (b) Difficulties faced by Napoleon
- (c) Losses of Napoleon
- (d) Journey of Napoleon

2. Explain the aim of Zollverein ' a customs Union in 1834 in Germany.

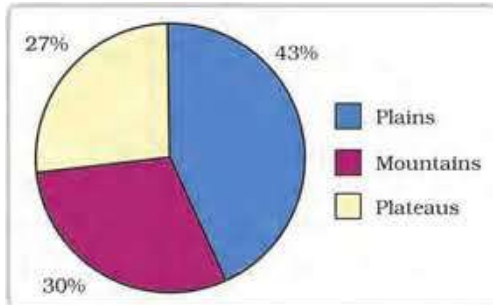
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- a. Rowlatt Act passed.
- b. The partition of Bengal officially came into existence
- c. Satyagraha movement in Ahmedabad
- d. Satyagraha Movement in Champaran.

Options:

- 1. d,b,a,c

2. b,c,d,a
3. b,d,c,a
4. a,c,b,d
4. Study the given graph and answer the following:



About how much percent of land area is plains ?
 (a) 27 % (b) 72% (c)30% (d) 43%

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to wheat cultivation :

Crop	Annual rainfall required	cropping season	Temperature required for its growth
Wheat			
Rice			

6. Name any two plantation crops.

7. Rice is a _____ crop in Haryana Punjab, but in Odisha , it is a _____crop.

8. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Agro based industry	a) Amul
(ii) Private sector	b) Oil India Limited
(iii) Joint sector industry	c)Jute industry
(iv)Cooperative sector industry	d)TISCO

9. Which language was recognised as the only official language of Sri Lanka in 1956?

- (a) Tamil (b) Sinhala
- (c)Hindi (d) Urdu

10. Name the alliance formed by congress party.

- (a) National democratic Alliance (b) All India Congress
- (c) All India Congress Committee (d) United progressive Alliance

the

11. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose

Correct option-

Options are :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (4) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Assertion (A) : Bangladesh is a country where more than half of its population lives in luxury.

Reason (R) : Sometimes the poor find it difficult to meet basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house education and health.

12. A shopkeeper has to make a payment to the wholesaler and write a cheque for a specific amount to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes this cheque, and deposits it in his account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is completed without any payment of cash.

Analyse the information given above and consider one of the following correct options

- (a) Check Payment
- (b) Interest on deposits
- (c) Demand deposit
- (d) Money transfer

13. What may be the developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops?

14. Sushila is a worker in the government export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like Health Insurance, provident fund, overtime at double rate, medical leave etc. She is working in-

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Organised sector
- (c) Unorganised sector
- (d) none of the above.

15. Which of the following professions belongs to the tertiary sector of the economy?

- (a) Farmer
- (b) Fisherman
- (c) Factory worker
- (d) Teacher

16. What do you mean by Barter system?

SECTION-B

(3)

17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain.

18. Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

19. Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.

20. Explain three ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.

21. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.

22. Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loans. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

SECTION C

(4)

23. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

23.1 The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as: 1

- (a) The French Revolutionary Code
- (b) Napoleonic Code
- (c) European Imperial Code
- (d) The French Civil Code

23.2 Explain any three reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control. 3

24. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport

Expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. **(1+3=4)**

24.1 Why is there a need to interlink with the world ?

24.2 Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socio-economic progress ?

25. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.

(2+2=4)

25.1 Can any society fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different Groups? If not then what should be done?

25.2 What is the meaning of Rule by majority ?

26. Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. Secondly, several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves eg Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts).

26.1 Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Socialisation

26.2 Which of the following is not a feature of a Multinational Company?

- (a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
- (b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
- (c) It organises production in complex ways.
- (d) It employs labour only from its own country.

26.3 The impact of Globalisation has not been fair.' Who among the following people have not benefited from globalisation?

- (a) Well off consumers
- (b) Small producers and workers
- (c) Skilled and educated producers
- (d) Large wealthy producers

26.4 Give two examples of Indian Companies which have emerged as Multinational Companies.

SECTION- D (5)

- 27. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples
- 28. What is the human development index? Which organisation measures HDI? Explain the three major indicators of HDI?
- 29. What is a political party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party.
- 30. Which five provisions of Indian Constitution make India a full fledged federation?
- 31. " The economic strength of the country measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Analyse the statement.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

(2+3=5)

32.1 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. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920
- B. The place where salt law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi .

32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. Salal project
- D. Tarapur Nuclear power station
- E. Kandla Port

