



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Admission No: -----

ANSWER KEY

DATE: 13/10/2023

Max. Marks: 80

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A

Q1. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh? 1

- (a) Satyagraha Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- (c) Non-Violent Movement
- (d) None of the above

Answer- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement

Q2. The 1929 Lahore Session is famous for which of the following decisions/declarations? 1

- (a) Declaration of Non-cooperation movement
- (b) Declaration of Independence
- (c) Declaration of Purna Swaraj Resolution
- (d) Calling off of Non-Cooperation Movement [1]

Answer: (c) Declaration of Purna Swaraj Resolution

Q3. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. 1

- I. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- II. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- III. It grows well in old alluvial soil.
- IV. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

Options:

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Rice
- (d) Sugarcane

Answer- (b) Maize

Q4) In the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the _____ water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. 1

- (a) Nagarjuna Sagar project
- (b) Sardar Sarovar project
- (c) Kallanai project
- (d) Bhakra – Nangal project

Answer: Option (d) Bhakra – Nangal project

Q5) As per one of the Swedish experts, water stress occurs when water availability is between ---- and ---- cubic meters per person per year. 1

- (a) 900 and 1000
- (b) 1000 and 1600
- (c) 500 and 1000
- (d) 1650 and 2650

Answer: Option (b)

Q6. You want to learn about the Ottoman Empire which one of these country would you visit. 1

- (a) France
- (b) Bulgaria
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Austria

Answer8: Bulgaria

Q7. In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasant to struggle against the: 1

- (a) Upper caste people
- (b) Landless agriculture labourers
- (c) Oppressive plantation system
- (d) None of them

Answer- (c) Oppressive plantation system

Q8. Consider these statements about Romanticism: 1

- i) Romanticism, was cultural movement.
- ii) Romanticism was a political movement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) i only
- (b) ii only
- (c) Both i and ii
- (d) Neither i nor ii

Answer- (c) Both i and ii

Q9. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. 1

- I. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- II. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- III. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- IV. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- (a) II and III
- (b) I and III
- (c) I and IV
- (d) II and IV

Answer: (a) II and III

Q10. Which countries follow the unitary system of government? 1

- (a) Belgium, Spain and India
- (b) USA Japan and Belgium
- (c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka

(d) France, Germany and India

Ans : (c) USA Japan and Belgium

Q11. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called- 1

(a) Decentralisation

(b) Centralisation

(c) Panchayat Samiti

(d) Federalism

Ans: (a) Decentralisation

Q12. Political parties have their own _____ . 1

(a) Competition

(b) Relations

(c) Ideology

(d) Institutions

Ans: (c) Ideology

Q13. National Conference is a party in _____ State. 1

(a) Orissa

(b) Assam

(c) Bihar

(d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans : (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q14. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Development goals are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up variety of jobs or run a business.

Options:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false

Answer: b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q15. Assertion (A): Human development compares countries on the basis of education and infrastructure only. 1

Reason (R): It values education as the only tool of human development.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false

Answer: d. Both A and R are false

Q16. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered: 1

(a) over weight

(b) long height

(c) under nourished

(d) short height

Answer: (c) under nourished

Q17. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as: 1

(a) Gross Domestic Product

(b) Net Domestic Product

(c) National Product

(d) Production of Tertiary Sector

Answer: (a) Gross Domestic Product

Q18. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: 1

(a) Employment conditions

(b) The nature of economic activity

(c) Ownership of enterprises

(d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise.

Answer: (c) Ownership of enterprises

Q19. What is the most important reason for labour abundance in primary sector in India? 1

a. Secondary and tertiary sectors could not produce adequate employment, most workforce rely on primary activities.

b. Secondary and tertiary sectors produced abundant employment, but still people prefer to rely on primary activities

c. Employment growth is more in secondary and tertiary sectors

d. Majority of the country is absorbed in secondary sector

Answer : (A) Secondary and tertiary sectors could not produce adequate employment, most workforce rely on primary activities.

Q20. Who measures GDP of India? 1

a. Reserve Bank of India

b. State Government

c. Central Government

d. Central Government ministry

Answer: (D) Central Government ministry

SECTION B

Q21. Mention the dual objective of federal system of government. 2

Answer. to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

Q22. State any two characteristics of a Utopian Society. 2

Answer- Self Expression

Q23. Mention any two adverse effects of over-exploitation of ground water resources. 2

Answer- Pumping out more water from under the ground may lead to falling ground water levels.

It will adversely affect water availability.

This, in turn, will affect our agriculture and food security of the people.

Impoverishment of water resources may adversely affect the ecological cycle.

OR

Write any two features of Indian agriculture.

Answer-

a. Farmers own small piece of land and grow crops primarily for their own consumption.

b. Animals play a significant role in the various kinds of agricultural activities.

c. Farmers depend mainly upon monsoon rains.

Q24. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development. 2

Answer: Sustainability is development with a view to make sure about the development of future. Nobody regulates the idea of development, but one has to maintain resources for the future generation. We have to leave things for others, and in good conditions. This is why that idea of sustainability is important.

SECTION C

Q25. How did the Khilafat issue become part of the National Movement? 3

Answer. With the defeat of Ottoman Turkey in the First World War, there were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor (the Khalifa).

Muslims all over the world began to support the temporal powers of the Khalifa. In India too Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920 he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat and Swaraj.

OR

Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples.

Answer: Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways. Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.

Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.

Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.

Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.

Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.

Q26. Write a short note on "Narmada Bachao Andolan".

3

Answer- Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is an NGO that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. The movement originally focused on environmental issues related to submerging of trees under the dam water. Recently its aim has been to enable the displaced poor people to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

Q27. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

3

"Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well."

Is it true or not? Elucidate.

Answer: UNDP presents the HDI report which uses the criteria of education, health and per capita.

It is universally acceptable.

World Bank report was presented by World Bank and uses the criteria of per capita income. It classifies the countries as as rich or poor. It is narrow in scope.

OR

Answer- Money is an important criteria of development but not sufficient for the survival of human beings. It cannot provide us a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines or you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way and the cheapest way is to provide these goods and services collectively. Eg, Education, Security.

Q28. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

3

Answer- Multi-party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.

For example, in India there were three major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections—the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and the Left Front. This system on one hand leads to political instability but at the same time, allows for a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

Q29. How are people exploited in the unorganised sector and how can protection be guaranteed to these workers?

3

Answer:

1. Irregular and uncertain unemployment
2. Not paid overtime
3. No medical benefits
4. Outside the control of government
5. No job security
6. Rules and regulations and laws not followed

Protection:

1. Support through timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage and marketing outlets.
2. Casual workers in the urban areas and small scale industry need govt. support for procuring raw material and marketing of output.

SECTION D

Q30. Describe the process of unification of Italy.

5

OR

Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

Answer- The process of unification of Italy:

In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite Italy. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy.

The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.

Chief Minister Cavour, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

Also, a large number of armed volunteers under Giuseppe Garibaldi joined them.

In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

OR

Answer- The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro. The inhabitants were called Slavs.

A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire while some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria causing a complex problem.

The spread of ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.

Different Slavic nationalists struggled to define their identities.

The Balkan region became a region of intense conflict over the expansion of territory.

At the same time, the great European Powers – Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary were keen on taking the control of the Balkan region, since it was important from the trade point of view.

This led to a series of wars in the region and finally became the cause of the First World War.

Q31. Explain any five steps taken by the central and state government to improve Indian agriculture after independence.

5

Answer- Various initiatives taken by the central and state governments to ensure the increase in agricultural production after independence are as follows:

1. Consolidation of holdings and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority.
2. The Green Revolution and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
3. Minimum Support Price Policy was started.
4. Provisions for crop insurance was started.

5. Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources was given.

6. Establishment of ICAR and agricultural universities.

Q32. 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with examples.5

Answer: In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties: every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.

no one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency

there will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.

no one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.

there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them.

Q33. Why is the tertiary sector becoming important in India? Explain any four reasons. 5

Answer: The tertiary sector is becoming extremely important in India due to the following reasons:

1. It provides useful services such as transport, banking, education, etc.

2. The need for basic services such as better education facilities and better health care facilities is increasing.

3. The development in the agriculture and industry is directly related to the requirement of services of the tertiary sector.

4. With an increase in income, people are demanding new services such as tourism, shopping Complex, etc.

5. With more number of women being employed, the demand for services such as Housekeeping and baby care increasing.

Section-E

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the levels of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.

(34.1) Mention a distinguishing feature of a federal government. 1

(34.2) What key change with regard to administration took place in Belgium in 1993? 1

(34.3) Mention two features which make Sri Lankan government a unitary government. 2

Answer:

(34.1) In a federal system of governance, the Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Explanation: Different tiers/levels of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of Legislation, taxation and administration.

(34.2) Between 1970 and 1993, Belgium amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement to accommodate the linguistic diversity.

They gave their regional government powers to Legislate upon local issues.

Their state governments were made independent of the Central Government. This drastically changed their administration system.

(34.3) Under the unitary system, there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. In Sri Lanka, the central government has all the powers.

Sri Lanka also does not recognise or accommodate any diversity at any level through legislation. Such practises are usually associated with unitary system of government.

Q35. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic Quit India resolution demanding that the British immediately transfer power to Indians and leave India. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women leaders such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- (35.1). Where did Gandhiji give his famous do or die speech? 1
- (35.2). -----women leader participated from Bengal. 1
- (35.3). What was the demand of the 'Quit India' resolution? 1
- (35.4). Processions were accompanied with ----- 1

Answer: Self expression

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:
There has been a gradual shift from the cultivation of food crops to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil seeds, and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark on the country's future food security. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in a reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to a reduction in the area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

- (36.1). "Marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation". Why? 1
- (36.2). Why has there been a reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses? 1
- (36.3) Which states in India are using fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides at an excessive level to increase their agricultural production? 1
- (36.4). -----has led to a reduction in the area under irrigation. Inefficient water management. 1

Answer: Self Expression

Q37.1. 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.

- i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. Tehri Dam
- ii. Salal Dam
- iii. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

