

Reg No:.....

SET 1

ALL KERALA COMMON MODEL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS X [2023-24]

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 80


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** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
 5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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. The 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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
 9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
 10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency - based questions.**
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Section A																	
1	<p>The two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century through folklore were:</p> <p>a) Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri</p> <p>b) Abanindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma</p> <p>c) Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma</p> <p>d) Abanindranath Tagore and Rabindra Nath Tagore</p>	[1]															
2	<p>The Bhakra - Nangal project water is being used both for:</p> <p>a) agriculture and industries</p> <p>b) hydel power production and irrigation</p> <p>c) domestic and industrial</p> <p>d) transport and recreation</p>	[1]															
3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017-18)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Infant Mortality Rate</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Net Attendance Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Haryana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerala</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As per the data given above in which state half of the children aged 14 - 15 are not attending school beyond Class 8?</p> <p>a) Haryana</p> <p>b) Bihar</p> <p>c) Kerala and Bihar</p>	COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017-18)				Infant Mortality Rate	Net Attendance Ratio	Haryana	30	61	Kerala	7	83	Bihar	32	43	[1]
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	Infant Mortality Rate	Net Attendance Ratio															
Haryana	30	61															
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	d) Kerala	
4	<p>Which of the following provisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act are applicable for maintaining ecological diversity and protecting habitats?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrating diverse flora and fauna into our daily life. 2. Banning hunting and giving legal protection to the animals in their habitats. 3. Recommending establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. 4. Providing legal protection to many marine animals. <p>a) Statement ii is correct.</p> <p>b) Statement i and ii are correct.</p> <p>c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.</p> <p>d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.</p>	[1]
5	<p>All the panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Village Cluster b) Zilla Parishad c) Block d) Gram Panchayat 	[1]
6	<p>Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prudential reasons emphasize the unity of the nation, while moral reasons prioritize the exercise of power by the minority. b) Prudential reasons argue for the legitimacy of a government through citizen 	[1]

	<p>participation, while moral reasons highlight the negative consequences of power sharing.</p> <p>c) Prudential reasons advocate for imposing the will of the majority community, while moral reasons highlight the oppressive nature of power sharing.</p> <p>d) Prudential reasons focus on reducing social conflict and ensuring political stability, while moral reasons emphasize the value of power sharing in a democratic system.</p>	
7	<p>Assertion (A): Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable. Reason (R): People have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
8	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?</p> <p>a) Lack of Common Measure of Value</p> <p>b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment</p> <p>c) Lack of Store of Value</p> <p>d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants</p>	[1]
9	When compared to the population of the Indian state, Belgium has about half	[1]

	<p>of population which of the following?</p> <p>a) Goa</p> <p>b) Haryana</p> <p>c) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>d) Rajasthan</p>	
10	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows:</p>  <p>Which French painter painted this?</p> <p>a) Eugene Delacroix</p> <p>b) Claude Monet</p> <p>c) Raymond Bonheur</p> <p>d) Constant Troyon</p>	[1]
11	<p>Evaluate the factors that promoted the shift in the importance of sectors by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New methods of manufacturing were introduced. 2. People who had earlier worked on farms began to work in factories. 3. Change in methods of farming and agriculture. 	[1]

	<p>4. Preferring factory - made goods at a cheap rate.</p> <p>a) Only statement iv is appropriate.</p> <p>b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.</p> <p>c) All the statements are appropriate.</p> <p>d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.</p>	
12	<p>If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of the expected outcome, you would look for which of the following practices and institutions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular, free and fair elections 2. Open public debate on major policies and legislations 3. Citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning. <p>a) i, ii and iii</p> <p>b) i only</p> <p>c) ii and iii</p> <p>d) i and iii</p>	[1]
13	<p>Arrange the following in the correct sequence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. 2. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater. 3. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. 4. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands <p>a) ii, iv, i, iii</p>	[1]

	<p>b) iv, i, iii, ii</p> <p>c) iv, iii, ii, i</p> <p>d) i, iii, iv, ii</p>	
14	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilizers. Now suppose, if the price of fertilizers or pump sets goes up, the cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced. What kind of situation is being indicated here?</p> <p>a) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.</p> <p>b) This is an example of the primary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector</p> <p>c) This is an example of the secondary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector.</p> <p>d) This is an example of the primary sector i.e., agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector.</p>	[1]
15	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Statement I: The first printed edition of the of Tulsidas, a sixteenth - century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810. Statement II: From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, and.</p> <p>a) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct</p> <p>b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct</p> <p>c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect</p> <p>d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect</p>	[1]

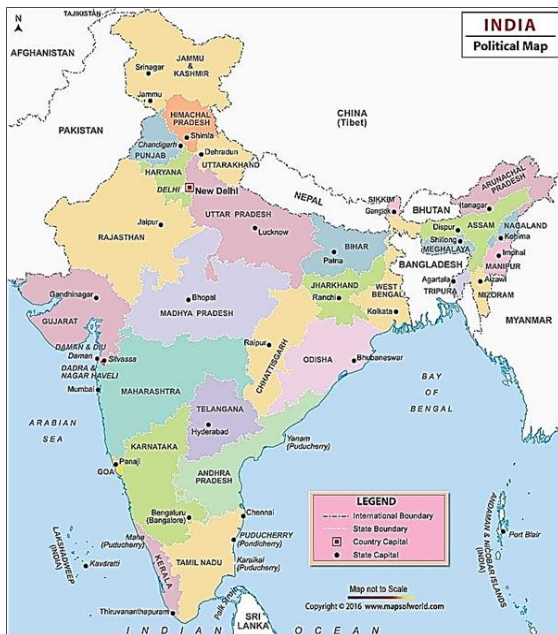
16	<p>The teacher is asking about the ways to solve the problems of land degradation. She is also giving clues. The teacher asked the students to identify the incorrect clues on ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Identify the incorrect clues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation 2. Proper management of grazing 3. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control of overgrazing 4. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes <p>a) Clue i</p> <p>b) Clue ii</p> <p>c) Clue i and ii</p> <p>d) Clue iii and iv</p>	[1]
17	<p>Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country?</p> <p>Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.</p> <p>Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.</p> <p>Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.</p> <p>Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national - level coalition government.</p> <p>a) Statement i and ii are right.</p> <p>b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.</p> <p>c) Only statement iv is right.</p>	[1]

	d) Statement iii is right.	
18	<p>Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in their National Parliament?</p> <p>a) India</p> <p>b) Australia</p> <p>c) Russia</p> <p>d) Sweden</p>	[1]
19	<p>Which of the following statements will be considered as a positive aspect of dictatorship when compared to democracy?</p> <p>Statement i: Dictatorship offers political instability as there is no delay in decision - making.</p> <p>Statement ii: Dictatorship has several positive outcomes.</p> <p>Statement iii: Dictatorship guarantees a much higher economic development.</p> <p>Statement iv: Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth.</p> <p>a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.</p> <p>b) Only statement iv is right.</p> <p>c) Statement i and ii are right.</p> <p>d) Statement iii is right.</p>	[1]
20	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?</p>	[1]

- a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value
- b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

Section B

21 Study the map thoroughly and mention any two Indian states formed to recognise the ethnic differences. **[2]**



22 What area was known as the Balkans?
OR
Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Examine the statement. **[2]**

23 Write down the features of Primitive Subsistence agriculture. **[2]**

24 Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition. **[2]**

Section C

25	Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an Index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century?	[3]																		
26	<p>'Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other". Support your answer by giving any three arguments.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Read the data given in the graph given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <div data-bbox="253 667 1045 1234" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Crude Steel Production in India and China</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>India (Million Tonnes)</th> <th>China (Million Tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>89</td> <td>803.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>95.6</td> <td>808.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>101.5</td> <td>870.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>106.5</td> <td>928.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>111</td> <td>996</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>1. Which country was the largest exporter of steel in the year 2004?</p> <p>2. What was the crude steel production of India in 2019? What was its position worldwide?</p>	Year	India (Million Tonnes)	China (Million Tonnes)	2015	89	803.8	2016	95.6	808.4	2017	101.5	870.9	2018	106.5	928.3	2019	111	996	[3]
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27	<p>In India, about 80 percent of farmers are small farmers, who need credits for cultivation.</p> <p>1. Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers?</p> <p>2. What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow?</p> <p>3. Explain with an example of how the terms of credit can be unfavourable</p>	[3]																		

	for the small farmer. 4. Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit.																	
28	"Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain.	[3]																
29	<p>Study the table and answer the question given below.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Share of Sectors in Employment in %</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Tertiary</th> <th>Secondary</th> <th>Primary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1977-78</td> <td>18</td> <td>11</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>31</td> <td>25</td> <td>44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The primary sector continues to be the largest employing sector even after 70 years of independence. This proves that it is still a relevant sector as most people are dependent on it. Substantiate your answer.</p>	Share of Sectors in Employment in %				Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary	1977-78	18	11	71	2017-18	31	25	44	[3]
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Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary															
1977-78	18	11	71															
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Section D																		
30	<p>"Formation of coal is a long-drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in the Indian context.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Energy saved is energy produced. Assess the statement.</p>	[5]																
31	<p>What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal - nationalists underground? Explain.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How did nationalism and the idea of nation - state emerge? Describe.</p>	[5]																
32	<p>There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.</p>	[5]																

33	<p>Define Credit. Give examples of formal and informal sources of credit in India. State the advantages of formal sources of credit.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.</p>	[5]
Section E		
34	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions: In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. 2. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.) 	[4]

	3. What did Swaraj mean for the rich peasants?	
35	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated and why? 2. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential largely? 3. Where is Chota Nagpur Plateau located? 	[4]
36	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Over the forty years between 1973 - 74 and 2013 - 14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013 - 14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Tertiary sector becoming so important in India. There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private</p>	[4]

	<p>schools, professional training etc. Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tertiary sector becoming so important in India. Identify the reasons with regard to the given statement. 2. The given extract is throwing light on which of the main aspects of the economy? 	
	Section F	
37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920. b. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha. 2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Haldia - Major Sea Port b. Noida - Software Technology Park c. Naharkatia – Oil Field d. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant e. Raja Sansi - International Airport 	[5]

INDIA - POLITICAL

