

Reg No:.....

SET 2

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.**

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>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]															
3	<p>Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Category</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Male (%)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Female (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural population</td> <td style="text-align: center;">76</td> <td style="text-align: center;">54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>What percentage of males are more educated than the females?</p>	EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH			Category	Male (%)	Female (%)	Literacy rate for rural population	76	54	Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90	87	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85	82	[1]
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	<p>a) 22</p> <p>b) 85</p> <p>c) 76</p> <p>d) 15</p>	
4	<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]
5	<p>All the panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the:</p> <p>a) Village Cluster</p> <p>b) Zilla Parishad</p> <p>c) Block</p> <p>d) Gram Panchayat</p>	[1]
6	<p>Assertion (A): A small number of ultra - rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Reason (R): Democracies are based on economic equality but they are not appearing to be very successful in reducing political inequalities.</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]

7	<p>Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?</p> <p>a) Prudential reasons emphasize the unity of the nation, while moral reasons prioritize the exercise of power by the minority.</p> <p>b) Prudential reasons argue for the legitimacy of a government through citizen 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>	[1]
8	<p>When compared to the population of the Indian state, Belgium has about half of population which of the following?</p> <p>a) Goa</p> <p>b) Haryana</p> <p>c) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>d) Rajasthan</p>	[1]
9	<p>Shyamal tells us that every season he needs loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he would borrow money from the village moneylender at an interest rate of five percent per month (60% per annum). For the last few years, Shyamal has been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three percent per month. At the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit, which is to be repaid when the crops are ready for harvest. Besides the interest charge on the loan, the trader also makes the farmers promise to sell the crop to him.</p>	[1]

	<p>This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also, since the crop prices are low after the harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop at a low price from the farmers and then selling it later when the price has risen. How does the trader benefit from this arrangement?</p> <p>a) The trader offers loans to farmers without any interest.</p> <p>b) The trader provides free farm inputs to the farmers.</p> <p>c) The trader charges a low - interest rate compared to the village moneylender.</p> <p>d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.</p>	
10	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows:</p> <div data-bbox="488 955 1133 1407" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Which of the following aspect best represent the image?</p> <p>a) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.</p> <p>b) Kaiser William I and the founding of Carbonari in Berne 1833.</p> <p>c) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Italy in Marseilles in 1833.</p> <p>d) Count Camillo de Cavour and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.</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. 4. Preferring factory - made goods at a cheap rate. <p>a) Only statement iv is appropriate. b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. c) All the statements are appropriate. d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.</p>	[1]
12	<p>Arrange the following in the correct sequence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. 2. Gandhiji reached Dandiand 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 b) iv, i, iii , ii c) iv, iii, ii, i d) i, iii, iv, ii</p>	[1]
13	<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. 	[1]

	<p>a) i, ii and iii</p> <p>b) i only</p> <p>c) ii and iii</p> <p>d) i and iii</p>	
14	<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]
15	<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>	[1]

	<p>c) Clue i and ii</p> <p>d) Clue iii and iv</p>	
16	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option</p> <p>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]
17	<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]
18	<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>	[1]

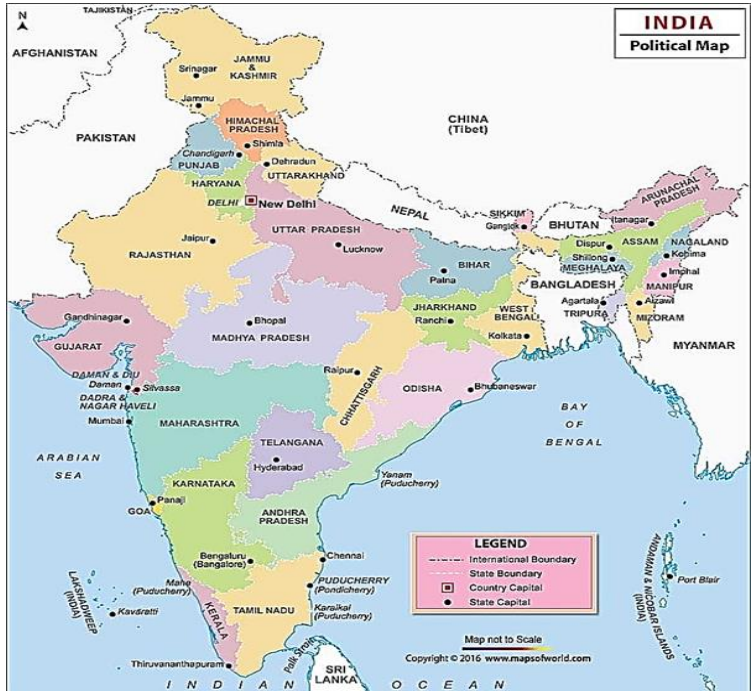
	<p>Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.</p> <p>Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national - level coalition government.</p> <p>a) Statement i and ii are right. b) Statement i, ii and iii are right. c) Only statement iv is right. d) Statement iii is right.</p>	
19	<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> <p>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</p>	[1]
20	<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. Statement ii: Dictatorship has several positive outcomes. Statement iii: Dictatorship guarantees a much higher economic development. Statement iv: Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth.</p> <p>a) Statement i, ii and iii are right. b) Only statement iv is right. c) Statement i and ii are right. d) Statement iii is right.</p>	[1]

Section B

21 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]

22 Write down the features of commercial farming. [2]

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



24 Discuss the centre - state relations in Indian federalism. [2]

Section C

25 'Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other". Support your answer by giving any three arguments.
OR
Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other? [3]

26	<p>In India, about 80 percent of farmers are small farmers, who need credits for cultivation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers? 2. What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow? 3. Explain with an example of how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer. 4. Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit. 	[3]																
27	<p>Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an Index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century?</p>	[3]																
28	<p>Study the table and answer the question given below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="272 800 1003 1062"> <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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29	<p>Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation.</p>	[3]																
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>What is debt trap? Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give reasons.</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:</p> <p>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>	[4]

	<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.) 3. What did Swaraj meant for the rich peasants? 	
35	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NTPC shows the way</p> <p>NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a pro - active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. 2. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. 3. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which is the major power providing corporation in India? 2. Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System. 3. Explain the pro - active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment. 	[4]
36	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information</p>	[4]

	<p>relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. Over a long time (more than a hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show? 2. Which was the main factor for the change from the primary sector to the secondary sector? 	
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

