SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

# BLUE PRINT

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNIT** | **Chapter** | **VSA**  **(1 mark)** | **SA**  **(3 marks)** | **LA**  **(5 marks)** | **Total** | **Unit Total** |
| **India and the Contemporary World - II** | **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe** | **1(1)#** | **3(1)#** | -- | **4(2)** | **20(8)** |
| **The Nationalist Movement in Indo-**  **China** |
| **Nationalism in India** | ***2(2)***  ***Map work*** | -- | **5(1)\*** | **7(3)** |
| **The Making of a Global World** | -- | -- | **5(1)++** | **5(1)** |
| **The Age of Industrialization** | -- | -- |
| **Work, Life and Leisure** | -- | -- |
| **Print Culture and the Modern World** | **1(1)#** | **3(1)#** | -- | **4(2)** |
| **Novels, Society and History** |
| **Contemporary India – II** | **Resources and Development** | 1(1) | -- | -- | **1(1)** | **20(6)** |
| **Water Resources** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Agriculture** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Minerals and Energy Resources** | -- | ***3(1)***  ***Map work*** | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Manufacturing Industries** | -- | -- | 5(1) | **5(1)** |
| **Lifelines of National Economy** | -- | -- | **5(1)\*** | **5(1)** |
| **Democratic Politics – II** | **Power Sharing** | 1(1) | -- | -- | **1(1)** | **20(6)** |
| **Federalism** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Democracy and Diversity** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Gender, Religion and Caste** | -- | -- | 5(1) | **5(1)** |
| **Political Parties** | -- | -- | **5(1)\*** | **5(1)** |
| **Outcomes of Democracy** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** |
| **Challenges to Democracy** |
| **Understanding**  **Economic Development** | **Development** | -- | 3(1) | -- | **3(1)** | **20(8)** |
| **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | -- | -- | **5(1)\*** | **5(1)** |
| **Money and Credit** | 1(1) | 3(1) | -- | **4(2)** |
| **Globalisation and the Indian Economy** | 1(1) | 3(1) | **--** | **4(2)** |
| **Consumer Rights** | 1(1) | 3(1) | **--** | **4(2)** |
|  | **Total** | **9(9)** | **36(12)** | **35(7)** | **80(28)** | **80(28)** |

## SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE MAX. MARKS : 80

**CLASS : X DURATION : 3 HRS**

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper has **28** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
5. Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
6. Question numbers **26** & **27** are map questions from History with **1 mark** each.
7. Question number **28** is map question of **3 marks** from Geography.
8. For **Q. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map based questions)** one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
9. Questions at Serial Number - **1, 2, 8, 9, 19, 20, 22, 23 & 24** have **Internal Choice**. Attempt any **one option** out of the given in **each of these questions**.
10. Why did French artist ,Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of print based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?

## OR

Why did French colonizers consider education as important way to civilize the Vietnamese?

1. Mention any one new interesting practices used in Japan.

## OR

The old merchant elite of Calcutta patronised public forms of entertainment. Name one such form of entertainment.

1. Which summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level?
2. Why did civil war break out in Sri Lanka?
3. What are SHGs?
4. Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason.
5. Pragya bought an iron of a reputed brand for 1,500 but it caused an electric shock while it was being used. Pragya wants to exercise her ‘Right’. Identify the ‘Right’ under which she can be protected.
6. ‘The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe? Support the statement with arguments.

## OR

Division of Vietnam set in motion series of events that turned the country into a battle field. Support the statement.

1. “Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

## OR

“Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

1. Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.
2. ‘Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy.’ Explain the statement by giving three points.
3. Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government.
4. “Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.” Elaborate upon the statement.
5. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.
6. ‘While average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities.’ Discuss.
7. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?
8. ‘‘Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.’’ Support the statement.
9. While shopping if you insist upon a bill for the purchase made, which three values would you display as a consumer?
10. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.

## OR

“Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side.” Elucidate.

## OR

“The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city.” Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century.

1. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Elucidate.

## OR

How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

1. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.
2. Road and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other. Justify the statement.

## OR

“The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well.” In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the currents times.

1. Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Describe any five of them.

## OR

Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any two of such challenges while citing appropriate examples.

1. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.

## OR

Reema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

1. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.

## MAP BASED QUESTIONS

1. Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:

The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.

1. Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:

The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

1. (i) Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India:

a. Namrup Thermal Power Plant b. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(i) Identify the following places marked on the same given outline political map of India and write their names: c. Iron ore Mine d. Mica Mine



