 **SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION [2023-24]**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) ANSWER KEY**

**Class: X Max Marks: 80**

**Date: 8.2.2024 Reading Time: 8:30 to 8:45 am**

**No of Sides:12 Writing Time: 8:45 to 11:45 am**

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|  | **SECTION -A**  **Q No 1-20 are MCQ - Choose the best option:** |  |
| **Q.NO** | **QUESTIONS** | **MARKS** |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that industrial society was ‘capitalist’.   1. Robert Owen b) Louis Blanc 2. **Karl Marx** d) Tsar Nicholas II |  |
| 2. | Match the correct columns  **Column I Column II**  A. Minimum Support Price i. Ration Shops  B. The Public Distribution System ii. Pre Announced Price  C. Annaporna Scheme iii. 1992  D. Revamped Public Distribution System iv. 2000   1. **A-ii B-i C-iv D-iii** 2. A-ii B-i C-iii D-iv 3. A-iv B-iii C-ii D-i 4. A-iii B-ii C-i D-iv | (1) |
| 3. | Arrange the following in a chronological order:   1. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution. 2. The Reign of Terror 3. The abolition of censorship 4. Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.   **a) (D), (C), (A), (B)**  b) (A), (D), (B), (C)  c) (C), (A), (B), (D)  d) (A), (C), (D), (B) | (1) |
| 4. | What is meant by Social Exclusion?   1. Process by which all individuals are excluded from certain privileges 2. Process by which all individuals are given privileges 3. **Process in which individuals as group are excluded from facilities and opportunities that are enjoyed by the general public** **people** 4. None of the above | (1) |
| 5. | 1. A concentration camp 2. Hitler addressing SA and SS columns 3. **Nuremburg rally in 1936** 4. Hitler being greeted at the Party Congress in 1938 | (1) |
| 6. | What was the main reason behind the increasing demand for timber during colonial rule in India?   1. Construction of temples and palaces 2. Expansion of railways and shipbuilding 3. Increase in traditional woodcraft industries 4. Need for firewood by local communities | (1) |
| 7. | Democracy is better than any other form of government because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. It is a more accountable form of government. 2. It is all about political competition and power play. 3. It leads to corruption. 4. It never allows the quality of decision making. | (1) |
| 8. | The Western coastal Strip, South of Goa is referred to as  a) Coromandel b) Konkan c) **Kannada** d) Northern area | (1) |
| 9. | Due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family  a) **Historical and Cultural** b) Historical and Geographical  c) Cultural and Geographical d) Educational and Historical | (1) |
| 10. | Depending on the length of the river, arrange them in descending order  i. Godavari ii. Kaveri iii. Krishna iv. Mahanadi  a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) b) **(i) (iii) (iv) (ii)**  c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) d) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) | (1) |
| 11. | A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R)  Assertion (A) Drought creates a shortage of food in affected area  Reason (R) Due to a natural calamity total production of food grain decreases   1. **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).** 2. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) 3. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. 4. Assertion (A) is false, and Reason (R) is true. | (1) |
| 12. | The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers that make  a) Delta b) Lagoon.  c) **Estuaries** d) Backwaters | (1) |
| 13. | Who gave the slogan “Garibi hatao” in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971?   1. N T Rama Rao b)Janta Party   c).Indira Gandhi d) BJP | (1) |
| 14. | My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country  a) Bhutan b) **SriLanka**  c) Bangladesh d) Nepal | (1) |
| 15. | A statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice.  Assertion (A): China is a democratic country.  Reason (R): In China, elections are held regularly after every five years to elect the country’s parliament.   1. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. **A is false but R is true** | (1) |
| 16. | “A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country.”   1. Legislature b) **Executive** 2. Judiciary d) Parliament | (1) |
| 17. | The current anti-poverty strategy consists of two planks, they are  a) Socio-economic reasons and Public Distribution system  b) Promotion of economic growth and Targeted anti-poverty Programme  c)**Anti-poverty programme and Promotion of economic growth**  d) None of the above | (1) |
| 18. | Complete the table   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Plan | Objective | | 1. 12th Plan | Endeavors to make the country’s Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education | | 1. **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan** | Step towards providing learning education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years | | 1. Mid-day meal | **To** **encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status** | | (1) |
| 19. | The cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in India, especially in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country   1. The Southern and the Eastern parts 2. The Southern and the Northern parts 3. The Eastern and the Western parts 4. **The Southern and Western parts.** | (1) |
| 20. | What is India’s share of worlds area and population?  a) **2.4% and 17.5%** b) 17.5% and 2.4%  c) 2,4% and 15,5% d) 2,4% and 16.5% | (1) |
|  | **SECTION – B**  **Q. no. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions** | **2x4=8** |
| 21. | **What were the defects of Article 48?**  Article 48, which gave the President the powers to-   * impose emergency * suspend civil rights * rule by decree. | (2) |
| 22. | **List out the disputes taken up by the Supreme Court of India.**   * Between citizens of the country * Between citizens and government * Between two or more state governments and * Between governments at the union and state level. | (1/2x4=2) |
| 23. | **List any two reasons for the decline of public distribution system.**   * Resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin * Selling poor quality grains at ration shop * Irregular opening of the shops | (2) |
| 24. | **a) Why is India called a republic?**   1. The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position. 2. All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. 3. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.   **b) India is called a secular country. Why?**  Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect. | (2) |
|  | **SECTION – C**  **Q.no. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.** | **3x5=15** |
| 25. | **“In the early years, the revolutionary government introduced laws that helped improve the lives of women.” Analyse.**   * Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory for all girls. * Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will. Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law. * Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for by both women and men. * Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses. | (3) |
| 26. | **In India Monsoon is treated as a unifying bond. Give reasons**   * The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. * Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very much typical of the monsoons. * The Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people, including their festivities, revolve around this phenomenon. * Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west, eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon. * These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. * The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit. (any 3 points) | (3) |
| 27. | **Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways. Explain**   * Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task of law making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place. * Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India this control is direct and full. Those who run the government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of Parliament. * Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money can be spent only when Parliament sanctions it. * Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter. (any 3) | (3) |
| 28. | **Explain the main causes of poverty in India.**  The main causes of poverty in India are   * Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration * No job opportunities and low growth rate of income * Job opportunities were created in the agricultural sector, but the effects were limited to some parts of India * Decline of Indian handicraft industries, which led to unemployment, poverty and misery, which were responsible for low rate of income growth * Social factors like caste system, religious faith and belief also kept certain section of people in society in poverty * High growth rate of population led to a very low per capita income in the country * Huge income inequalities due to unequal distribution of land and other resource | (3) |
| 29. | **Countries like Japan, did not have any natural resources yet they became rich. How?**   * They have invested on people, specially in the field of education and health. * These people have made sufficient use of other resources like land and capital | (3) |
|  | **SECTION - D**  **Q.no. 30 to 33 are long answer questions** | **5x4=20** |
| 30. | **Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.**  An account of Interstate disparities of poverty in India are   * The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state * All those state level, poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of early 70s. The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to * Bihar and Orissa continued to be the poorest state with the poverty ratio of 33.7% and 30.6% * Along with rural poverty, urban for poverty is also high in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh * There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West * State Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded, introducing poverty with the help of high agricultural * Kerala has focused more on human resource development * In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty * In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement   Or  **Explain anti-poverty measures taken by the government of India**  The anti-poverty measures taken by the government of India are   * Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. * Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. * Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self- employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. * Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. * Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. | (5) |
| 31. | **“The Constitution says that the government shall not deny the right to equality to any person or individual in India.” Analyse.**   1. The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. It means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person’s status. This is called the rule of law. 2. Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person. 3. The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls. 4. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public. 5. The same principle applies to public jobs. All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. 6. The Government of India has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Various governments have different schemes for giving preference to women, poor or physically handicapped in some kinds of jobs. 7. The principle of non-discrimination extends to social life as well. The Constitution mentions one extreme form of social discrimination, the practice of untouchability, and clearly directs the government to put an end to it. The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in any form.   OR   1. **“The Constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal.” Analyze.**  * First, the Constitution prohibits ‘traffic in human beings.’ Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes. * Second, our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or begar in any form. Begar is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the ‘master’ free of charge or at a nominal remuneration. When this practice takes place on a life-long basis, it is called the practice of bonded labour. * Finally, the Constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.   **b) The Constitution of South Africa guarantees its citizens several kinds of new rights. List them.**   * Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened. * Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; * Right to have access to adequate housing. * Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water; no one may be refused emergency medical treatment. (any 2) | (5)  (3+2=5) |
| 32. | **Explain the distribution of rainfall in India.**  The distribution of rainfall is uneven in India   * Parts of western coast and north-eastern India receive about 400 cm rainfall annually * It is less than 60 cm in western Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab * Rainfall is equally low in the interiors of Deccan Plateau and the east of the Sahyadris * A third area of low precipitation is around Leh in Jammu and Kashmir * The rest of the country receives moderate rainfall * Snowfall is restricted to the Himalayan region   Or   1. **Explain how latitude and altitude affect India’s climate**   Latitude   * The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from Rann of Kuchchh. In the west to Mizoram in the east. * Almost half of the country lying South of the Tropic of Cancer belongs to the tropical area. * All the remaining area north of the Tropic lies in the sub tropic * Therefore India’s climate has characteristic of tropical as well as subtropical climate   Altitude   * India has mountains to the north, which have an average height of about 6000m * India also has a vast coastal area where the maximum elevation is about 30m * The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. Hence the subcontinent experiences milder winter.  1. **List and explain the three striking features of the hot weather season**   The three striking features of the hot weather season are loo, Kamal Baisakhi and Mango showers   * Loo are strong, gusty hot dry winds blowing during the day over the north and the north western India. * Localized thunderstorms associated with violent winds, torrential downpours, often accompanied by hail. In West Bengal, these storms are known as Kaal Baisakhi * Towards the close of the summer season, Pre monsoon showers are common, especially in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of Mangoes, and are often referred to as Mango showers. | (5)  (2+3=5) |
| 33. | **How was democracy destroyed in Germany?**   * On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler. * A mysterious fire that broke out in the German Parliament building in February facilitated his move. * The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution. * On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. * All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.   OR  **“Hitler felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology.” Explain with reference to Nazi schooling.**   * All schools were ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as ‘politically unreliable’ were dismissed. * Children were first segregated: Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. * ‘Good German’ children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. * Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. * Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine. | (5) |
|  | **SECTION - E**  **Q. 34 to 36 are Case - Based questions** | **4x3=12** |
| 34. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division.  **34.i) Name the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.**  Majuli  **34.ii) The Ganga plain extends between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rivers.**  Ghaggar and Teesta rivers  **34.iii) Differentiate between bhangra and khadar**.  The older alluvium which lies above the floodplains of the rivers and presents a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar.  The newer younger deposits of the floodplains are called khadar. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 35. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  “Not everyone in Europe, however, wanted a complete transformation of society. Responses varied from those who accepted that some change was necessary but wished for a gradual shift, to those who wanted to restructure society radically. Some were ‘conservatives’, others were ‘liberals’ or ‘radicals’. What did these terms really mean in the context of the time? What separated these strands of politics and what linked them together? We must remember that these terms do not mean the same thing in all contexts or at all times.”  **35.i) What were the beliefs of the conservatives?**   * Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals. * Conservatives had been generally opposed to the idea of change. * Conservatives believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.   **35.ii) What kind of a nation did the liberals want?**  Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.  **35.iii) Mention any two significant views of the radicals**.   * 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. (any 2) | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 36. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  “The time is after midnight. An expectant crowd sitting for the past five hours in a chowk of the town is waiting for its leader to come. The organisers assure and reassure the crowd that he would be here any moment. The crowd stands up whenever a passing vehicle comes that way. It arouses hopes that he has come. The leader is Mr. Devi Lal, chief of the Haryana Sangharsh Samiti, who was to address a meeting in Karnal on Thursday night. The 76-year-old leader, is a very busy man these days. His day starts at 8 a.m. and ends after 11 p.m. … he had already addressed nine election meetings since morning… been constantly addressing public meetings for the past 23 months and preparing for this election.”  **36.i) Which party was formed by Chaudhary Devi Lal?**  Lok Dal  **36.ii) In 1991, which party won the state assembly elections?**  Congress  **36.iii) What were the promises Chaudhary Devi Lal made before the elections?**  In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen. He promised that this would be the first action of his government. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
|  | **SECTION- F**  **Q37 is Map marking**  **37a) History map for 2 marks,**  **37b) Geography map for 3 marks** | **(2+3=5)** |
| 37. | **a) On the outline map of France identify the following places:**  A) The Port city  B) National Anthem of France was first sung here  b) In the given map of India, mark the following places  i Wular lake  ii The state with lowest population density  iii Malwa Plateau | (2)  (1)  (1)  (1) |

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