

Total No. of Printed Pages—23

X/25/SS

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Please check that this Question Paper contains **55** questions.
- (ii) For candidates without an Internal Assessment, their marks will be multiplied by 1.25 to adjust their total to a maximum of 100 marks.
- (iii) 15 minutes time is given for the candidates to read the Question Paper. The Question Paper will be distributed 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the examination. In these 15 minutes, the candidates should only read the instructions and questions carefully and should not write answers on the Answer Sheet.
- (iv) The Question Paper contains 5 sections, **Section—A, B, C, D and E.**
- (v) **Section—A** contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options. The answers to this Section must be provided in the boxes provided in the Answer Sheet. Answers given anywhere else will not be counted for marking.

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- (vi) **Section-B** contains Short Answer-type Questions. Answer the questions briefly, in not more than **30** (thirty) words.
- (vii) **Section-C** contains Long Answer-type Questions. Answer the questions in not more than **80** (eighty) words each.
- (viii) **Section-D** contains Case-based Questions.
- (ix) **Section-E** contains Map Skill-based Questions. A Map provided with Answer Book should be used for this Section.

SECTION—A

Multiple Choice Questions (Answer **all** questions) : 1×30=30

1. What was Otto von Bismarck's role in German history?
 - (A) He was a Chancellor of Prussia who unified Germany
 - (B) He was a King who ruled Prussia
 - (C) He was a military leader who defeated Napoleon
 - (D) He was a revolutionary who overthrew the government

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2. How did India contribute to the British War effort during the World War I?

- (A) By providing financial support
- (B) By providing medical aid
- (C) By sending troops to fight
- (D) By supplying ammunitions

3. Which Act passed by the British for the Indians that restricted civil liberties?

- (A) The Arms Act
- (B) The Rowlatt Act
- (C) The Vernacular Press Act
- (D) The Indian Press Act, 1910

4. Who was the first to publish a newspaper in India?

- (A) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (B) James Augustus Hickey
- (C) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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5. Which among the following transformed the transportation of London in the 19th century?
- (A) The 19th century political movement
 - (B) Underground railway system
 - (C) Better planned suburb
 - (D) Rapid industrialization
6. Choose the incorrectly matched pair.
- (A) Coalbrookdale—Abraham Darby
 - (B) Proto-industrialization—Powerful guilds
 - (C) Seth Hukumchand—First Indian jute mill
 - (D) Spinning jenny—James Watt
7. Who was a prominent Indian writer who utilized printing to spread nationalist ideas?
- (A) Aurobindo Ghose
 - (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (C) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (D) Subramania Bharati

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8. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Unification of Italy :

- I. Count Cavour was made the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia.
- II. Giuseppe Mazzini established the Young Italy.
- III. Garibaldi liberated Sicily and Naples.
- IV. The Carbonari Society was formed by the charcoal burners.

Options :

- (A) I, III, IV, II
- (B) II, I, III, IV
- (C) IV, II, I, III
- (D) III, II, I, IV

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the options given below :

(A) : By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization.

(R) : Industrial groups pressurized the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- (D) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

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- 10.** Which of the following forest ecosystems is most vulnerable to climate change-induced die-offs?
- (A) Boreal forests
 - (B) Montane cloud forests
 - (C) Temperate deciduous forests
 - (D) Tropical rainforests
- 11.** The telecommunication system in India is divided into multiple zones. What are these zones called?
- (A) Centres
 - (B) Channels
 - (C) Circles
 - (D) Classes
- 12.** Which of the following birds is known for its distinctive call that sounds like laughter?
- (A) Hornbill
 - (B) Myna
 - (C) Parrot
 - (D) Peacock

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- 13.** What is the term used for the process of removing soil and rock to expose the mineral deposits in an open-pit mine?
- (A) Blasting
 - (B) Excavation
 - (C) Haulage
 - (D) Stripping
- 14.** Which nuclear power plant in India is the largest with a total installed capacity of 1440 MW?
- (A) Kaiga Atomic Power Station
 - (B) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
 - (C) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
 - (D) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- 15.** Choose the correctly matched pair.
- (A) Ferrous—Natural gas
 - (B) Non-ferrous—Nickel
 - (C) Non-metallic—Limestone
 - (D) Energy mineral—Cobalt

16. Which of the following reasons can be attributed to the growing importance of road transport over the rail transport?

- (A) Railways are more restricting
- (B) Railways are expensive mode of transport
- (C) Roads are more popular medium of travelling for long distances
- (D) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography

17. Who is responsible for the development and maintenance of seaports in India?

- (A) The Indian Ports Association
- (B) The Ministry of Shipping
- (C) The Ministry of Transport
- (D) Private Companies

18. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to conservation of mineral resources :

- I. Mineral resources can be finite and non-renewable.
- II. Extraction of mineral ores is difficult and very expensive.
- III. Sustainable use of resources can contribute greatly to its depletion.
- IV. Conservation of minerals becomes only a local concern today.

Options :

- (A) Statements (I) and (II) are correct
- (B) Statements (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
- (C) Only statement (II) is correct
- (D) Statements (III) and (IV) are correct

19. Which of the following is a benefit of decentralization?

- (A) Concentration of power
- (B) Improved accountability
- (C) Authoritative governance
- (D) Centralized regime

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- 20.** What is the term for the process of caste groups uniting to achieve political power?
- (A) Caste consolidation
 - (B) Caste fragmentation
 - (C) Caste mobilization
 - (D) Caste polarization
- 21.** Which Article of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'?
- (A) Article 1
 - (B) Article 2
 - (C) Article 3
 - (D) Article 4
- 22.** What is the result of expression of gender division in politics?
- (A) It has resulted inequality in society
 - (B) It has provided superior status to women
 - (C) It has helped to improve the women's role in public life
 - (D) The position of women remains the same

- 23.** If you are appointed as a voters' awareness observer in your neighbouring Assembly Constituency, what is your primary job?
- (A) To see the level of information and motivation among voters
 - (B) To ensure that all polling personnel for the constituency are reported to their duty
 - (C) To check the security measures
 - (D) To provide EPIC to all voters
- 24.** Which is the oldest political party in India?
- (A) The Janata Dal (Secular)
 - (B) The Communist Party of India
 - (C) The All India Trinamool Congress
 - (D) The Indian National Congress
- 25.** How can voter awareness programs promote critical thinking among voters?
- (A) By educating voters about the electoral process
 - (B) By making voting compulsory
 - (C) By promoting fact checking
 - (D) By providing information on political parties

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- 26.** A consumer buys a product with a label indicating 'batteries not included'. What is the consumer's right in this situation?
- (A) Right to choose
 - (B) Right to information
 - (C) Right to redress
 - (D) Right to refund
- 27.** Which of the following is a benefit of the service sector?
- (A) Contribution to GDP
 - (B) High productivity
 - (C) High IMR
 - (D) Low wages
- 28.** What is the name of the United Nations agency responsible for promoting development?
- (A) ILO
 - (B) UNDP
 - (C) UNICEF
 - (D) WHO

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29. What is the purpose of consumer education and awareness?

- (A) To lobby government
- (B) To promote business growth
- (C) To protect consumers from unfair practices
- (D) To provide consumers with more information

30. What is the main reason for the growth of the service sector in India?

- (A) Foreign investment
- (B) Government policies
- (C) Globalization
- (D) IT revolution

SECTION—B

Short Answer-type Questions (Answer **any nine**) : 2×9=18

31. “The press plays a double role in promoting and forming public opinion.” Explain.

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- 32.** GDP is expressed in monetary terms. Why? Give two points to support your answer.
- 33.** “India is heading towards water scarcity.” Trace the possible solutions to tackle this problem.
- 34.** What are potential resources? Give two examples.
- 35.** How did factories in England multiply in the late 18th century?
- 36.** Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.
- 37.** The Government of India had taken various steps to protect the interest of the consumers. Highlight the rights of the consumers as taken by the Government.
- 38.** “Women’s Justice Initiative (WJI) adopts various strategies to deal with the different facets of women’s rights violations.” Give two arguments in favour of this statement.
- 39.** Compare and contrast the growth and development of Bombay (Mumbai) and London as urban centres in the 19th century.

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40. Highlight the salient features of the convention adopted by the UN General Assembly for empowerment of person with disabilities.
41. How did print culture assist the growth of nationalism in India? Explain.
42. Write a brief note about the sacred groves in Meghalaya.

SECTION—C

Long Answer-type Questions (Answer either (a) or (b) for each question) : 5×4=20

43. (a) Explain how the following factors contributed for the growth and spread of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century :
- (i) Rise of the new middle class
 - (ii) Ideology of liberalism

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

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- 44.** (a) “Today globalization of agriculture is supposed to increase the production of food and improve the economic situation of farmers across the world.” Substantiate the statement.

Or

- (b) Classify four major soil types of India with examples.

- 45.** (a) “One of the challenges faced by political parties is lack of internal democracy within parties.” What do you understand by the statement? Explain.

Or

- (b) In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples.

- 46.** (a) “Per capita income is considered a better indicator of economic development as compared to national income.” Illustrate the statement with reference to Indian context.

Or

- (b) How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

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SECTION—D

(Case-based Questions)

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow : 4×2=8

47. CASE I :

(A) India is a federal country with a parliamentary system. The Constitution of India divides power between the Central Government and the States. The Central Government has the power to make laws on matters such as defence, foreign affairs and communication, while the States have the power to make laws on matters such as education, health care and agriculture.

Recently the State of Maharashtra wanted to increase the quota for reservations in government jobs and education beyond the 50% limit set by the Central Government. The Central Government opposed this move, leading to a dispute between the two governments.

Questions : 1×4=4

(a) What is federalism and how is it practised in India?

(b) What are the advantages of federalism in India?

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(c) What was the dispute between the Central Government and the State of Maharashtra about?

(d) How did the Central Government respond to Maharashtra's proposal?

Or

(B) Gender inequality remains a pressing issue in India, despite the considerable progress over the years. Deeply rooted in societal norms this problem affects women in various aspects of life, from education and employment to political participation and health care. India's patriarchal society often restricts women's access to equal opportunities, perpetuating disparities in income, leadership roles and social rights. Gender-based violence and discrimination further exacerbate these inequalities. Efforts are being made to combat gender inequality, including legislative measures, women's empowerment programs and increased awareness. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao initiatives for instance aims to improve female education and tackle gender bias. While progress is being made, addressing gender inequality requires a concerted sustained effort from all sectors of society. By recognizing the value of gender equity, India can

unlock the full potential of all its citizens and promote a more inclusive and just society.

Questions :

- (a) What are the reasons you attribute for disadvantage position of women in India? 2
- (b) Do you think that the political expression of gender division has considerably improved the status of Indian women? How? 2

48. CASE II :

(A) A small illiterate farmer grows rice on his three acres of land. He takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that his harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though he sprayed his expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. He is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. The following year, he takes a fresh loan for cultivation. This time he gets a normal crop but the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan.

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He is caught in debt. To pay off the debt, he has to sell off his land.

Questions :

(a) Why did the farmer depend on informal sector for loan? 2

(b) How did he fall into debt trap? 2

Or

(B) Adulteration, the act of contaminating or debasing a product with inferior or harmful substances, poses a significant threat to consumer's safety. This unethical practice can occur in various industries, including foods, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. In the food industry, adulteration can lead to serious health issues, as seen in 2013 Horse Meat Scandal in Europe. Counterfeit cosmetics can cause skin irritation, allergic reactions and even serious health problems. Adulterated medications can have devastating consequences, including harmful side effects, worsening of medical conditions or even death.

Consumers can protect themselves by being vigilant and taking precautions. When purchasing food,

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check labels and buy from trusted sources. Be cautious of unusual prices or packaging. For cosmetics buy from authorized retailers and check for certifications. When it comes to medications, ensure you buy from licensed pharmacies and check for expiration dates.

Questions : 1×4=4

- (a) What happened in the 2013 Horse Meat Scandal in Europe?
- (b) What is the main concern with food adulteration?
- (c) What is cosmetic adulteration?
- (d) How can consumers protect themselves from adulteration?

SECTION—E

Map Skill-based Questions (Answer **any four**). Locate and label the following in the outline map of India supplied to you : 1×4=4

49. A pre-colonial port connected India to the Red Sea

50. The Naval Kishore Press (1880s)

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51. The deepest and landlocked port
52. One of the world's largest iron ore deposits in the Western Ghats
53. Gandhiji offered a Satyagraha here along with peasants in 1918
54. The first cooperative sugar factory
55. In 1905, this State became a part of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam

[For Visually Handicapped (Blind) students only in lieu of the above questions]

Answer **any four** of the following : 1×4=4

49. Name the pre-colonial port which connects India to the Red Sea.
50. Where is the Naval Kishore Press (1880s) located?
51. Name the port which is deepest and landlocked.
52. Name one of the world's largest iron ore deposits in the Western Ghats.
53. Where did Gandhiji offer a Satyagraha along with peasants in 1918?

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- 54.** Name the place where the first cooperative sugar factory was set up.
- 55.** Name the State which became a part of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905.

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