1.   Please check that this question paper contains 3 printed pages
2.   Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page
      of the answer-book by the candidate.
3.   Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
4.   Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
5.   15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. During these time students are not
      allowed to write answers

MID TERM EXAMINATION

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE   **Marks: 80**

Class: X   **Time: 3 Hrs**

<u>General Instructions:</u>

1. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory. However, internal choices are provided.
2. Question numbers1 to 10 are multiple choice questions. Each question carries one mark
3. Question numbers 11 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answers to these questions should not exceed 30 words each.
4. Question numbers 21 to 26 are short answer type questions. Each question carries three marks. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Question numbers 27 to 34 are long answer type questions. Each question carries five marks. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 35 is a map question carries 3 marks.

1. Who makes laws on the subjects contained in the concurrent list?
   a) Union government
   b) State governments
   c) Both union and state governments
   d) None of these

2. Which of the following agreements reserved seats for the depressed classes in Provincial and Legislative councils?
   a) Poona Pact   b) Nagpur Pact   c) Gandhi Irwin Pact   d) None of the above

3. A type of resource named 'R' is found in Chotanagpur region in abundance but cannot be utilized yet due to lack of appropriate technology in India to access these. How can we classify 'R'?
   a) Stock resource   b) Potential resource

   c) Actual resource   d) None of these

5. Which of these following was 'NOT' one of the initial demand of Sri Lankan Tamils?

    a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.

    b) Regional autonomy

    c) Equality of opportunity in securing jobs and education.

    d) Creation of an Independent Tamil Ealam (State)

6. Which one of the following rights has led to fragmentation of landholding size?

    a) Right to succession   b) Right to information

    c) Right to inheritance   d) Right to land ceiling

7. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in the Human Development Report of the UNDP?

    a) Per Capita Income in US$ b) Education levels of the people

    c) Body Mass Index   d) Life expectancy at birth

8. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

    a) State Government – State List

    b) Central Government – Union List

    c) Central and State Governments – Concurrent List

    d) Local Government – Residuary Powers

9. Why did the government shift its strategy from long term to short term programmes to remove unemployment?

    a) Large scale corruption

    b) Luke warm response from the State governments

    c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement

    d) Lack of funds

10. Which one of the following subjects is not included in the union list?

    a) Defence b) Foreign Affairs c) Police d) Banking

11. Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil disobedience movement?

12. "When France sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold"- who is the speaker of the line here?

13. What is the administrative name reorganized internationally to the area extent upto 12 nautical miles from base line of a coastal country?

14. Give any two examples of institutional reforms in agricultural sector in India during 1980s and 1990s.

15. "Indian constitution has a unitary basis". Support the statement with one example.

16. Briefly explain 1848 liberal national movement.

17. All Indian states are not formed on the basis of language. Give examples

18. State the importance of the 'Equal wages Act'.

19. What was the reason for the rejection of Frankfurt Parliament by the Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia?

20. Give one example to prove the interdependence of three sectors of the economy.

21. What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points.

22. Name the important beverage crop introduced by the British in India. Explain the geographical conditions needed.

23. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of Power sharing.

24. Briefly explain the importance public facilities in economic development.

25. Highlight major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' and 'holding together' type.

26. Explain the reason for the 'Lahore session of the Congress' in 1929 to be called the historical session.

27. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

28. Suggest any two measures to integrate the people belonging to different ethnic group in a society.

29. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments.

30. Briefly explain various forms of powersharing

31. Discuss factors of land degradation.

32. What is language policy? How language policy is strengthened Democracy? Explain.

33. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation". Justify the statement.

34. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in the Indian economy in the last decade? Give reasons.

35. On the given outline map of India,

    A. locate and label the following.

           (i) A place where the congress session was held in 1919.

           (ii) A place associated with 'Dandi March'.