



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA PERIODIC TEST- 3

Class: X

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Date : 18-12-2024

M.M: 40

Time: 1 Hr 30 min

General Instructions:

- This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
- Section-A: Question no. 1 to 10 are Objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- Section-B: Question no. 11 and 12 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
- Section-C: Question no. 13 is short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
- Section-D: Question no. 14 to 16 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- Section-E: Question no. 17 is source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- Section-F: Question no. 18 is map-based questions carrying 4 marks with two parts, 18(a) from History (2 marks) and 18(b) from Geography (2 marks).

SECTION-A

- Which of the following symbols became a part of the nationalist movement, representing a rejection of foreign goods and a move towards self-sufficiency? (1)
(A) National Flag (B) The Khadi cloth
(C) National song (D) Picture of Bharat Mata
- How does democracy produce an accountable government? (1)
- Democracy is more successful than other forms of government in _____. (1)
(A) Ensuring economic development (B) Accommodating social diversity
(C) Maintaining the military power (D) Ensuring an autocratic rule
- Which principle of power sharing does the reserved seats for women and minorities in local government bodies represent? (1)
(A) Vertical division of power (B) Federal division of power
(C) Power-sharing among social groups (D) Power-sharing among political parties
- Raghu has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits money in it. Whenever, he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as _____ deposit. (1)
(A) fixed (B) term (C) demand (D) surplus
- Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the formal credit system in the country? (1)
(A) Punjab National Bank (B) Bank of India
(C) State Bank of India (D) Reserve Bank of India
- _____ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. (1)
(A) Collateral (B) Credit (C) Interest (D) Cooperative

8. Rama, a 35 years old lady whose husband has started doing farming activities that her husband did to support her kids. However, she regularly faces problems with various expenses related to agriculture and household needs. (1)
Accordingly, which of the following can be the most crucial for improving her well-being?
(A) Giving her knowledge about minimum support price.
(B) Providing her with the Kisan Credit Card.
(C) Encouraging her to avail crop insurance scheme.
(D) Making her open a bank account in a nearby bank.
9. Aus, Aman and Boro are varieties of which crop? (1)
(A) Maize (B) Jowar (C) Pulses (D) Paddy
10. Identify the reasons as to why nowadays several international organisations are promoting the cultivation and consumption of millets. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options. (1)
I. Millets are very high in nutritional value.
II. These crops hardly needs any irrigation.
III. These crops can easily grow in dry conditions.
IV. They are an attractive food choice for youths.
(A) Statements I and IV are appropriate.
(B) Statements I, II and III are appropriate.
(C) All the statements are appropriate.
(D) Only statement I is appropriate.

SECTION-B

11. Describe any two Majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government. (2)
12. “In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organize rural poor, into Self- Help Groups (SHGs).” In the light of the given statement, explain the functioning of the SHGs. (2)

SECTION-C

13. Describe the provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 and its impact on the Civil Disobedience Movement. (3)

SECTION-D

14. "Democracies have been criticized for their slow decision-making processes compared to autocratic governments". Explain why this characteristic of democracy is also seen as one of its strengths. Support your answer with examples. (5)
15. (a) What is the main source of income of the banks? (1)
(b) Differentiate between formal sector credit and informal sector credit. (4)
16. (a) Hari owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh, he wishes to cultivate either jute or sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. (2)
(b) Explain the institutional and technological reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers. (3)

SECTION-E

17. Read the passage below and answer the following questions: (4)
- The idea of "Swaraj" (self-rule) took on different meanings for different sections of Indian society. For some, it was linked with political freedom, while others saw it as a means to improve their social and economic conditions.
- (17.1) For which community did "Swaraj" mean the right to regain control over lost lands and reduce taxes?
- (17.2) Which group associated "Swaraj" with freedom from oppressive landlords and moneylenders?
- (17.3) In the industrial context, what did "Swaraj" represent for mill and factory workers?
- (17.4) How did the meaning of "Swaraj" differ for upper-class Indians compared to lower-class communities?

SECTION-F

18. (a) On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
1. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927
 2. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters
- (b) On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
1. A state with leading producer of Jute.
 2. A state with largest producer of Rubber.