



Class 10 - Social Science

(CBSE)

Date: 29.01.2023

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

1. Indian society is a _____ one. [1]

- a) patriarchal b) matriarchal
c) maternal d) fraternal

2. Identify the country in which, the participation of women in public life is not very high: [1]

- a) India b) Sweden
c) Finland d) Norway

3. Match the following: [1]

| | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men | (i) Communalist |
| (b) A person who says that religion is the principal basis of a community | (ii) Feminist |
| (c) A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community | (iii) Secularist |
| (d) A person who does not discriminate against others on the basis of religious beliefs | (iv) Castiest |

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

4. Match the followings: [1]

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers. | (i) Family laws |
| (b) Rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. | (ii) Sexual division of labour |
| (c) A person who believe s in giving equal right and opportunities to humans. | (iii) Patriarchy |
| (d) Deals with matters related to marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. | (iv) Feminist |

5. What is gender division? [1]

6. What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India? [1]

7. Discuss any four steps taken by the government towards women empowerment and gender equality. [2]

8. What do you mean by sexual division of labour? [2]

9. In what way does gender division of labour in most families reflect that housework and bringing up children are the main responsibility of women? [3]

10. How is gender division understood in Indian society? To what extent does political mobilisation on gender basis help to improve women's role in public life? [3]

11. Suggest the measures to enhance the participation of women in politics? [3]

12. **Assertion (A):** Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. [1]
Reason (R): India is a patriarchal society.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
13. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of: [1]
a) Social community b) Politics
c) Cultural community d) Economy
14. Communalism does not involve thinking along which of the following lines? [1]
a) It follows that people who follow different religions can belong to the same social community b) The fundamental interests of the community must be the same
c) Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life d) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community
15. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that: [1]
A. one religion is superior to that of others.
B. people belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
C. followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
D. state power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.
- Which of the statements is/are correct?**
- a) A, B, C, and D b) B and D
c) A and C d) A, B, and D
16. Mention the features of secularism described in the Indian Constitution. [2]
17. What were Gandhiji's views regarding religion and politics? [2]
18. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your view point. [3]
19. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____. [1]
a) Opposition party b) Ruling party
c) Coalition party d) Majority party
20. It is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to hold power in the government. They agree on some policies to promote collective good. They seek to implement those policies by winning popular support through elections. Which type of party is referred to here? [1]
a) Political Party b) All of these
c) Ruling Party d) Opposition Party
21. What is meant by 'Political Party'? [1]
22. Is the rise of political parties necessary for the emergence of representative democracy? [1]
23. Which is the most visible institution in a democracy? [1]

24. What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bharatiya Janta Party? [2]
25. What is the role of the opposition party in a democracy? [2]
26. "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples. [3]
27. Define the **Political Party**. Describe any four main challenges faced by the Indian political parties. [5]
28. **Assertion (A):** The role of opposition parties is important in a democracy. [1]
Reason (R): They favours the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
29. Which of the following is false with respect to the Multi-Party System? [1]
- a) In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition b) It is a system where there is a chance of coming to power either on their own or by alliance
- c) The United States of America has a multi-party system d) All of these
30. Any _____ system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections. [1]
- a) Autocratic b) Democratic
- c) Communist d) Monarchy
31. Why multi-party system does not enjoy trust among the people? [1]
32. What do you mean by one-party system? [1]
33. What is two-party system? [2]
34. Give any two merits and demerits of one-party system. [2]
35. Which one of the following is the objective of International Monetary Fund? [1]
- a) To rehabilitate war ruined economies b) To minimize imbalances in quantum and duration of international trade
- c) To provide long term loans for promoting economic development d) To provide guarantee on capital investment
36. Globalisation has proved to be advantageous for the Indian economy on the account of: [1]
- a) Greater competition among producers b) Has created monopoly in the Indian markets
- c) No change in the competition among producers d) Lesser competition among producers
37. Arrange the following in logical sequence with respect to Spreading of Production by an MNC: [1]
- i. The company's customer care is carried out through call centres located in India.
- ii. The components are manufactured in China.
- iii. Shipping to Mexico and Eastern Europe is done where the products are assembled and the finished products are sold all over the world.
- iv. A large MNC, producing industrial equipment, designs its products in research centers in the United States.
- a) i,iii,iv,ii b) ii,iv,iii,i

c) iv, iii, ii, i

d) iv, ii, iii, i

[1]

38.



The given picture is relating to which issue?

a) Demonstration against Liberalisation

b) Demonstration against World Trade Organisation.

c) Demonstration against Globalisation

d) Demonstration against International Monetary Fund

39. Match the following:

[1]

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| (a) The world's largest automobile manufacturing company with production spread over 26 countries | (i) To bring down the cost of production and ensure more profits |
| (b) Liberalisation of trade | (ii) Ford Motors |
| (c) Quotas | (iii) Business is allowed to make a decision freely about what they wish to import or export |
| (d) Cheap labour and other resources lead. | (iv) A government-imposed trade restriction that limits the number or monetary value of goods that a country can import or export during a particular period. |

40. Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach?

[1]

41. What leads to availability of greater choice of goods in the market for consumers?

[1]

42. Describe the impact of globalisation on small producers.

[2]

43. What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

[2]

44. Why did 'Ford Motor Company' want to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe? Explain.

[3]

45. Explain the role of Multinational Corporations in the globalisation process.

[5]

46. Why do people generally move from one country to another? Why has there been a slow movement of people between countries in the past few decades? Explain.

[5]