

UP Board 10 Social Science - 825-FA - 2023 Question Paper

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :96
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 3 hours 15 Minutes duration.
2. The question paper consists of 96 questions.
3. In Section - B, there are 20 short Solution type questions, each carrying 2 marks, out of which any 10 questions are to be Solved. Apart from these, there are 6 long Solution type questions, each carrying 5 marks, out of which any 3 questions are to be Solved.
4. Minimum 30% marks in each subject (30 out of 100 for theory, adjusted for practicals where applicable).
5. Use of any electronic appliances is strictly prohibited.

1. When was the Indian National Congress established?

- (A) 1882
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1887
- (D) 1880

2. When did the Great Economic Depression begin?

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1932

1. Who gave this statement “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold”?

- (A) Bismarck
 - (B) Cavour
 - (C) Mazzini
 - (D) Metternich
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2. Who had a major role in the unification of Germany?

- (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - (B) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - (C) Otto von Bismarck
 - (D) William I
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3. Who is addressed as the “Father of the Nation” in India?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Sardar Patel
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7. Which one of the following is a subject of the Union List?

- (A) Trade
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Defence
 - (D) Agriculture
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8. How many States are there in the Indian federation?

- (A) 26
 - (B) 27
 - (C) 28
 - (D) 29
-

9. If we talk about gender discrimination, it means

- (A) Unequal role of men and women in society
 - (B) Biological differences between men and women
 - (C) Inequality in number of boys and girls
 - (D) None of these
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10. Which is the most spoken language in India?

- (A) Punjabi
- (B) Kashmiri
- (C) Hindi
- (D) Urdu

11. Which of the following is a conventional resource?

- (A) Wind energy
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Tidal energy

12. In which of the following states are laterite soils found?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

13. Which of the following states is the major producer of copper?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Bihar

14. Which of the following minerals is non-metallic?

- (A) Manganese
- (B) Mica
- (C) Bauxite
- (D) Zinc

15. Which of the following resource is abiotic?

- (A) Livestock
- (B) Natural vegetation
- (C) Rocks
- (D) Fish

16. In which of the following states is the major producer of bauxite?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Madhya Pradesh

- (C) Kerala
 - (D) Odisha
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17. Who among the following persons is related to the Primary sector of the economy?

- (A) Fisherman
 - (B) Teacher
 - (C) Postman
 - (D) Businessman
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18. When was the Right to Information Act implemented?

- (A) 2005
 - (B) 2010
 - (C) 1999
 - (D) 2001
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19. Where should the consumer go to get justice?

- (A) Police Station
 - (B) Civil Court
 - (C) Appropriate Consumer Forum
 - (D) District Magistrate
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20. Which of the following persons belongs to the unorganized sector?

- (A) Agricultural Labourer
 - (B) Bank Manager
 - (C) Gazetted Officer
 - (D) Soldier
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1. Main Causes of Quit India Movement:

The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Revolution, was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 and marked a decisive moment in the Indian freedom struggle. The major causes behind the movement are discussed below:

2. Thoughts of Joseph Mazzini:

Joseph Mazzini was a prominent Italian nationalist and key figure in the unification of Italy. He was also an advocate for the idea of a nation-state and the principles of republicanism and democracy. His thoughts had a significant impact on nationalist movements around the world.

1. Challenges of a Democratic Government:

A democratic government is characterized by people's participation and respect for individual freedoms and rights. However, there are several challenges that such governments face in ensuring that democracy works effectively and inclusively.

2. Examine critically whether the Indian Union is a quasi-federal structure:

The Indian Union is often described as a quasi-federal structure, meaning that it has characteristics of both a federal system and a unitary system of government. To understand this, we must examine the key features of the Indian Union and analyze whether it fits the characteristics of a true federation or not.

1. Discuss the relative advantages of road transport:

Road transport is one of the most widely used modes of transportation, especially in countries with diverse terrain like India. It has a number of advantages that make it a preferred option for short to medium-distance travel and transport.

2. Mention the characteristics of commercial agriculture:

Commercial agriculture refers to large-scale farming primarily aimed at producing crops and livestock for sale in the market rather than for personal consumption. It plays a crucial role in the economies of many countries, particularly those with substantial export industries in agricultural products.

1. Describe the activities of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

The World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a crucial role in global trade by establishing and enforcing the rules that govern international trade. Its activities aim to promote smooth, predictable, and free trade between nations, helping resolve disputes and ensuring that trade flows as smoothly and predictably as possible.

2. Suggest any four measures for the awareness of consumers:

Consumer awareness is crucial for ensuring that individuals make informed choices regarding the goods and services they purchase. It helps protect consumers from exploitation and ensures that their rights are safeguarded. There are various measures that can be adopted to promote consumer awareness.

1. What was the role of the unification of Germany and Italy in the rise of European Nationalism?

The unification of Germany and Italy played a pivotal role in the rise of European nationalism in the 19th century. These unifications marked the culmination of national movements that sought to unite fragmented states into single, cohesive nations based on common language, culture, and identity. These processes had profound implications for both the countries involved and for the broader European political landscape.

2. How has technology stimulated the globalization process? Explain with examples.

Technology has been one of the key drivers of globalization in recent decades, facilitating the movement of goods, services, information, and people across borders. The rapid advancements in communication, transportation, and information technology have made the world more interconnected and interdependent than ever before.

1. What is the status of representation of women in the legislatures of India?

The status of women's representation in the legislatures of India is a significant issue in the context of gender equality and political empowerment. Despite progress in other areas, the political participation of women has remained relatively low in India. The representation of women in the Indian Parliament and state legislatures has been a matter of concern, as it affects the formulation of policies and laws that directly impact the lives of women and other marginalized groups.

2. What do you understand by local self-government in India? Mention any two merits and any two demerits of this government.

Local self-government refers to the system of governance in which local bodies such as municipalities, panchayats, and zila parishads are empowered to manage and govern the affairs of their localities. These local bodies are responsible for managing public services, infrastructure, and welfare programs at the grassroots level. In India, the concept of local self-government was institutionalized by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, which provided for rural and urban local bodies, respectively.

1. Describe the importance of soil resource and mention the characteristics of any two types of soils.

Soil is a vital natural resource for sustaining life on Earth, as it plays a critical role in supporting plant growth and providing nutrients to crops. The fertility and texture of soil determine agricultural productivity, which is crucial for food security. Furthermore, soil also plays a role in water filtration, carbon storage, and supporting various ecosystems.

2. What is meant by land resource? Suggest any four measures for the needed changes in the land use of India.

Land resource refers to the total land area available for human activities, including agriculture, forestry, urbanization, and industrial use. The way in which land is used or misused can have significant impacts on the environment and economy. Land resources are finite, and thus proper management is crucial for sustainable development.

1. What is meant by sector of economy? Discuss the characteristics of secondary sector.

The term sector of economy refers to the division of the economy into various sub-categories based on the types of activities people are involved in to earn a living. These sectors can be broadly classified into three categories: primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

- Primary Sector: Involves activities related to natural resources, such as farming, fishing, mining, and forestry. - Secondary Sector: Focuses on manufacturing and industrial activities where raw materials are processed into finished goods. - Tertiary Sector: Involves services such as healthcare, education, banking, tourism, and retail.

2. Distinguish between Organized and Unorganized sectors and throw light on the problems of the workers of the Unorganized sector.