



SATISH SCIENCE ACADEMY

DHANORI PUNE-411015

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

Section A

1. Which of the following statements is not correct in the context of the Non- Non-Cooperation Movement? [1]
 - a) Gandhiji was the main force behind the non-cooperation movement.
 - b) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras
 - c) The movement aimed to involve people from all sections of society.
 - d) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools; headmasters and teachers resigned; lawyers gave up their practice
2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in the state of: [1]
 - a) Kerala
 - b) Karnataka
 - c) Haryana
 - d) Rajasthan

3.

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES	

 [1]

- c) By using savings accumulated over time
d) By lending additional loans to friends and family

9. It is the law-making organ of the government. [1]
a) Defence
b) Legislature
c) Executive
d) Judiciary

10. Identify the painting from the options given below. [1]



- a) Club of Thinkers
b) The Frankfurt Parliament
c) Duma
d) The House of Parliament
11. Evaluate the impacts of using information and communication technology in Globalisation by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]
- MNCs give online support to anyone in the world using customer care in India.
 - Designers in the Delhi office design the magazine for the head office in London.
 - Computer accessories and parts manufactured in a foreign country and sold in another.
 - Children's toy cars are produced in China for Indian customers.

- a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
b) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
c) All the statements are appropriate.
d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Which form of government is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual? [1]

- a) Politics
b) Monarchy
c) Dictatorship
d) Democracy

13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]

- The Second Round Table Conference
- Ambedkar established Depressed Class Association
- Chauri Chaura Incident
- The Non-Corporation Movement and the Khilafat Movement launched.

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

14. Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land-dependent only on rain and growing crops, like jowar and arhar. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. Everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully [1]

employed.

Which situation is being faced by Laxmi and her family?

- a) Structural unemployment
- b) Seasonal unemployment
- c) Frictional unemployment
- d) Disguised unemployment

15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]

Statement I: By the 1970s, caricatures, and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

Statement II: There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

- a) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- b) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. In a talent hunt competition, the judge decided to challenge the participants with a unique twist. Alongside their [1]

performances, they were given a task to identify a specific type of soil based on clues related to Laterite Soil.

Which of the following clues provided by judge would be most useful in identifying the Laterite soil?

Clues:

- i. This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- ii. The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
- iii. These soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic ($\text{pH} < 6$), and generally deficient in plant nutrients.
- iv. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys, particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.

- a) Clue i
- b) Clue i and iv
- c) Clue iii
- d) Clue ii and iii

17. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion? [1]

Statement i: Raise and highlight issues popular issues.

Statement ii: Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

Statement iii: Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

Statement iv: Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.

- a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- b) Statement i and ii are right.
- c) Statement iii is right.
- d) Only statement iv is right.

18. It led to a decline in the child sex ratio of the country: [1]

- a) poor economic background
- b) threat from the society
- c) sex-selective abortion
- d) family burden

19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party? [1]

- a) Political party hold power in the government
- b) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections
- c) Elected Political party choose its own prime minister in the government
- d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

- i. Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
- ii. What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector?
- iii. Why this unorganised sector is more important?

28. Differentiate between Federal Government and the Unitary Government. [3]
29. Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India? [3]

Table 8 : Percentage Share of Sector-wise Contribution of GDP

Country	Gross domestic product \$ billions		Agriculture % of GDP		Industry % of GDP		Manufacturing % of GDP		Services % of GDP	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
China	1,211.30	11,007.70	15	9	46	41	32	30	40	50
India	476.6	2,095.40	23	17	26	30	15	16	51	53
Germany	1,950.00	3,363.40	1	1	31	30	23	23	68	69
Japan	4,731.20	4,123.30	2	1	31	27	21	19	67	72
UK	1,635.40	2,858.00	1	1	25	19	15	10	74	80
USA	10,284.80	18,036.60	1	1	23	21	16	12	76	78
World	33,391.00	73,891.90	5	4	31	28	19	15	64	68

Section D

30. Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy. [5]
- OR

"There is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India." Justify the statement.

31. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War? [5]
- OR

Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

32. Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India. [5]
- OR

Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political and their leaders.

33. Which are the two major sources of formal credits in India? Why do we need to expand the formal sources of credit? [5]
- OR

Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit.

Section E

34. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply

disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- i. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. (1)
- ii. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.) (1)
- iii. What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

- i. What is one of the impacts of sedimentation in reservoirs? (1)
- ii. What impact did the release of water from dams during heavy rains have on the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006? (1)
- iii. Explain the negative environmental impacts associated with multi-purpose projects. (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- i. Explain how people look at a mix of goals for development with an example. (1)
- ii. That which cannot be measured is not important for development. State a reason either in favour or against the statement. (1)
- iii. Mention any two important developmental goals besides seeking more income. (2)

Section F

37. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: [5]
- The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.
 - The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920.
- b. On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- Tehri - Dam
 - Bokaro - Coal mines
 - Pune - Software Technology Park
 - Tuticorin - Sea port

