



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. Choose the correct option, related to the founders of the **Swaraj Party** within the Congress. [1]
a) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru d) Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan
2. By which year nearly two billion people will live in absolute water scarcity? [1]
a) 2020 b) 2030
c) 2025 d) 2040

3. **Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh** [1]

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%

As per the data given above who has the highest percentage of literacy rate in the rural population?

- a) Male
b) Children
c) Female
d) Male and Female

4. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers? [1]
- i. Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.
ii. Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
iii. Announcing minimum support price.
iv. Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.
- a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. b) Statement i and ii are correct.
c) Statement ii is correct. d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
5. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the: [1]
- a) State government b) Gram sabha
c) Block level d) Zilla parishad
6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of power sharing among different social groups? [1]
- a) Power sharing among different social groups can be observed in arrangements like the 'community government' in Belgium
b) Power sharing among different social groups is a method used to alienate minority communities from the government.
c) Power sharing among different social groups is exclusively limited to religious and linguistic groups.
d) Power sharing among different social groups is primarily focused on giving minority communities a fair share in power.
7. **Assertion (A):** If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development. [1]
Reason (R): Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.
- 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.
8. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. [1]
Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation?
- a) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation. b) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
c) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap. d) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
9. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its: [1]
- a) President b) Prime Minister

c) Legislature

d) Judiciary

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



The above postage stamp of 1850 representing the Republic of France had which figure on them?

a) Marianne

b) Clement Ader

c) Nicolas Appert

d) Andre-Marie Ampere

11. Evaluate the impact of policy change that took place in India around 1991 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

[1]

- i. Indian producers were allowed to compete with producers around the globe.
- ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.
- iii. Foreign companies were allowed to set up factories and offices in India.
- iv. Businesses were allowed to make decisions freely about what they wished to import or export.

a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

c) Only statement iv is appropriate.

d) All the statements are appropriate.

12. What was the rate of economic growth for poor countries under democracy in 1950-2000?

[1]

a) 4.34%

b) 4.28%

c) 3.95%

d) 4.42%

13. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.

[1]

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
- II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

a) IV, III, II and I

b) II, III, I and IV

c) I, II, IV and III

d) I, III, II and IV

14. Madanlal is a farmer who produces one ton of wheat and sells it for Rs. 200 to a Shyamlal who runs a flour mill. Shyamlal converts the wheat into flour and sells it to Ramlal who is a baker for Rs. 300. Ramlal sells the bread

[1]

to the shopkeeper for Rs. 250, and the shopkeeper to the consumer for Rs. 300.

Referring to the above case, the purchase of wheat by Shyamlal is termed as?

- a) Capital goods
- b) Intermediate goods
- c) Final goods
- d) All of these

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

Statement I: Printed books at first did not resemble the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

Statement II: The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

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

16. During a geography class, the teacher discussed alluvial soils with the students, giving them various clues. [1]

Which of the following clues provided by teacher is correct?

Clues:

- i. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
- ii. This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- iii. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
- iv. These soils develop under tropical and subtropical.

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

17. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]

Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

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

18. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? [1]

- a) It gives official status to one religion
- b) It ensures the equality of citizens within religious communities
- c) It provides all individuals freedom to profess any religion
- d) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion

19. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Partisanship? [1]

- a) All of these
- b) Parties are not a part of the society and thus involve partisanship
- c) Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue
- d) A person who is strongly committed to a party is Partisanship

20. Shyamal tells us that every season he needs loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he would borrow money from the village moneylender at an interest rate of five percent per month (60% per annum). For the last few years, Shyamal has been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three percent per month. At the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit, which is to be repaid when the crops are ready for harvest. Besides the interest charge on the loan, the trader also makes the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also, since the crop prices are low after the harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop at a low price from the farmers and then selling it later when the price has risen. How does the trader benefit from this arrangement? [1]

- a) The trader offers loans to farmers without any interest.
- b) The trader provides free farm inputs to the farmers.
- c) The trader charges a low-interest rate compared to the village moneylender.
- d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.

Section B

21. Study the picture and name this structure located in the Belgian capital. [2]



22. What area was known as the Balkans? [2]

OR

Explain any three provisions of the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804.

23. What do you know about Green Revolution? [2]

24. Describe any three characteristics of **Union List** mentioned in the Indian Constitution. [2]

Section C

25. Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. Explain. [3]

26. How would you classify industries on the basis of their main role? [3]

OR

Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Why were the cotton textile industry concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat?
- ii. What could be the possible reason behind spinning being centralised while weaving being decentralised?

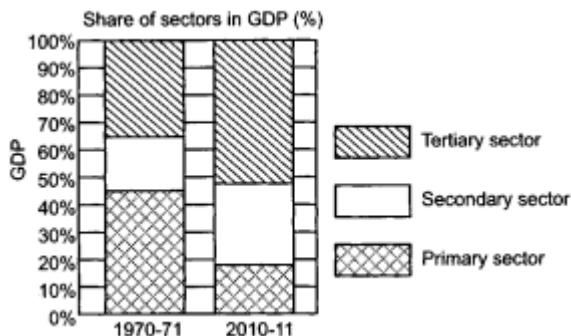
27. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary

1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

28. State an example to prove that in India equal power is not granted to its constituent units. [3]
29. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow [3]



- Which sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period?
- Which sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP?
- Why has the Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP? Give one reason.

Section D

30. What are the major sources of energy in rural households of India? Identify the major problems faced due to these sources. Give suggestions to solve these problems. [5]

OR

What is the difference between an open pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts?

31. Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century Europe? [5]

OR

How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World War? Explain.

32. "Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to efficient functioning of Indian political parties". Justify the statement. [5]

OR

Describe the role of opposition party in democracy.

33. Mohan works at a construction site in a sub-urban area while Sudhir is a marketing manager in a company. Both want credit to buy home. Create a list of arguments explaining who has more possibility of getting a home loan from formal sector. [5]

OR

"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Explain the statement.

Section E

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

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative

councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.

- i. Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed? (1)
- ii. What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference? (1)
- iii. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death? (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 the 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 the 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. Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. (1)
- ii. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. (1)
- iii. How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? (2)

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

[4]

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

- i. Identify the new area of knowledge which has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike. (1)
- ii. What have the scientists warned about the present type of development? Explain. (1)
- iii. Explain how our future is linked together? (2)

Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[5]

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg– Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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