



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. Baba Ramchandra was: [1]
 - a) An indentured labourer
 - b) a yoga trainer who was also a peasant
 - c) Founder of the Kishan Sabha of Awadh in October 1920 along with Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - d) Leader of the peasants revolt in Awadh
2. The rivers which flow to the west side in India are _____. [1]
 - a) Narmada and Tapi
 - b) Ganga and Godavari
 - c) Ganga and Yamuna
 - d) Krishna and Godavari
3. Given chart gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. Read the given data and find out which region can use the reserves for the maximum number of years. [1]

Region/Country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of years Reserves will last

Rajiv's valuable equipment until the loan and interest are fully repaid. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years.
- b) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 percent per month.
- c) The bank will return Rajiv's valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan.
- d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.

9. Name the official language spoken in Sri Lanka.

[1]

- a) Arwi
- b) Sinhalese
- c) Arabic
- d) English

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

[1]



Which of the following aspect best represent the given image?

- a) Napoleon here is represented as a postman
- b) Napoleon here is represented as a harbinger
- c) Napoleon here is represented as a soldier
- d) Napoleon here is represented as a torch bearer

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. Democracy improves the quality of _____.

[1]

- a) Education
- b) Governance
- c) Decision-making
- d) Food

13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

[1]

- i. Champaran Satyagraha
- ii. Kheda Satyagraha
- iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- iv. Rowlatt Act.

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

c) i, ii, iii, iv

d) i, iii, ii, iv

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

Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to the office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. In which sector Kanta is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

a) Unorganised Sector

b) Organised Sector

c) Secondary Sector

d) Primary Sector

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

Statement I: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.

Statement II: Printing woodblocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana* are a Japanese collection of Buddhist scriptures.

a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues: [1]

- i. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
- ii. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
- iii. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
- iv. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.

Identify the incorrect clue.

a) Clue iv

b) Clue iii and iv

c) Clue i

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. India is a secular state because: [1]

a) There is an official religion

b) It teaches defensive action to the people

c) It allows discrimination on religious grounds

d) It allows freedom to practise any religion

19. Consider the following statements on parties. [1]

A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.

C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) B and C

b) A and B

c) A and C

d) A, B, and C

20. In a bustling marketplace, Sarah, a shoe manufacturer, sought to acquire wheat for her family. With the convenience of money, she effortlessly sold her shoes and exchanged the money for the desired wheat, avoiding the complexities of a direct barter system. The use of money eliminated the need for a double coincidence of wants, streamlining transactions. Why is the use of money preferred in transactions? [1]

a) Money ensures a unjust distribution of resources

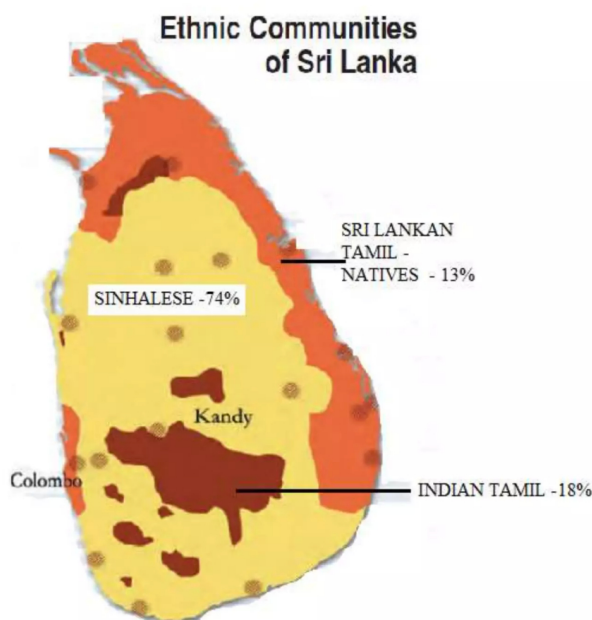
b) Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.

c) Money helps in storing wealth

d) Money eliminates the need for negotiation and bargaining

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and compare the location of Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils in the country. [2]



22. Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. [2]

OR

Who were the architects of the unification of Germany?

23. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming? [2]

24. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example. [2]

Section C

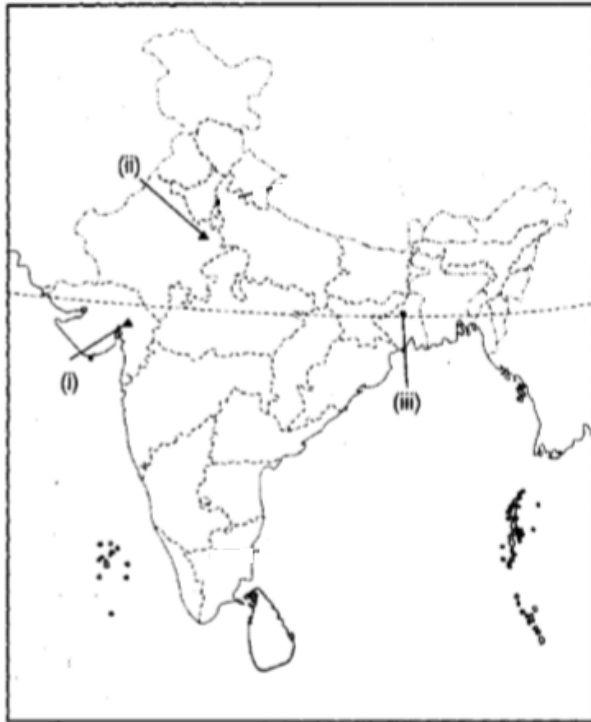
25. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples. [3]

26. On the given political map of India, identify the locations marked on the map with the help of details given below. CBSE 2015 [3]

i. Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat

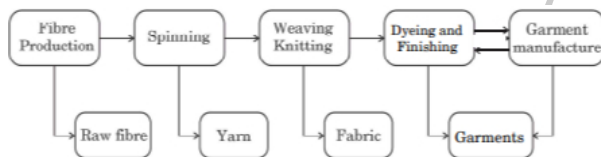
ii. A software park in Rajasthan

iii. A iron and steel plant



OR

Study the given flowchart and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing?
- ii. Give one example of value addition in the textile industry.

27. Details of funds released for farmers during the last five years are as under for loans and the development of irrigation and transportation facilities. [3]

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
13,000	13,397.13	13,045.72	11,495.67	16218.75	12744.11

How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loans, irrigation and transportation facilities?

28. Examine the 'holding together' nature of Indian Federalism. [3]

29. Compare the workforce in three sectors and answer the question given below. [3]

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	TOTAL
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
TOTAL	82	393	475
TOTAL IN %AGE	17.2	82.7	100%

The organised sector follows formal processes and procedures. They abide by government rules and regulations and provide job security, yet the grim percentage of workers employed in this sector tells a different story altogether. Analyse the possible reasons for this distorted figure.

Section D

30. (a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets. [5]
(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?

OR

Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

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

OR

Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

32. **There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well.** [5]
Explain the statement with examples.

OR

Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well as of the opposition parties.

33. What are demand deposits? Explain the features of it? [5]

OR

Explain with an example the role of credit for development.

Section E

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence'.

- i. Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people? (1)
- ii. Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India? (1)
- iii. Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930). (2)

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

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate

their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

- i. What kind of agricultural structures were constructed for water harvesting in the hilly areas? (1)
- ii. In different regions of India, name any two methods of rainwater harvesting with its purpose. (1)
- iii. What types of water storage structures are found in arid and semi-arid regions? What is its purpose? (2)

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

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- i. Explain the significance of the prices of oil in the world market. (1)
- ii. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources then how can it be overused? (1)
- iii. The question of the sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (2)

Section F

37. a. Two features **A** and **B** are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. [5]

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

b. Locate and label any **four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant



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