

Time : 3 hrs. 15 min.

Social Science Class | 10

M.M. : 70

- **Note :** First 15 minutes are fixed for candidates to read the question paper.

Direction : (i) This question paper is divided into two sections 'A' and 'B'. It is necessary to solve all the questions of each section simultaneously. Answers to each section must be started from the new page. (ii) The marks prescribed for each question are marked against it. (iii) There are four types of questions in the question paper - Multiple Choice, Ultra Short Questions, Short Questions and Detailed Questions, in which the instructions are given against them. (iv) It is necessary to attach the maps given for 'A' and 'B' clauses to be firmly attached to the answer sheet. (v) Maps for visually impaired examiners have been given to write the answer in question no. 14 in section A and question no. 28 in section B in separate clause at the place of work.

Section - A (Multiple Choice Questions)

- **Direction :** Choose the correct answer from the following options and write in your answer sheet :

1. The nation from where nationalism was started is : 1

- (a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) France (d) England.

Ans. (c) France.

2. What was the main reason of Non-Cooperation Movement : 1

- (a) Rowlatt Act
(b) First World War
(c) Khilafat
(d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Ans. (a) Rowlatt Act.

3. 'Do or Die', this slogan was given by : 1

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(c) Bhagat Singh
(d) Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans. (d) Mahatma Gandhi.

4. Under whose leadership was done the unification of Italy : 1

- (a) Garibaldi (b) Otto Von Bismarck
(c) Napoleon (d) William the first.

Ans. (a) Garibaldi.

5. How many federal states are there in India : 1

- (a) 27 (b) 28
(c) 29 (d) 30.

Ans. (b) 28.

6. Which political party is not a national party : 1

- (a) Bhartiya Janata party
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Bahujan Samaj Party
(d) Samajvadi Party.

Ans. (d) Samajvadi Party.

(Very Short Answer Questions)

7. When and how was Germany's unification done? 2

Ans. Bismarck was the gifted son of Germany. While acting as prime minister he started the progress of unification of Germany. After defeating Napoleon III the unification of Germany was completed. On 18 January 1871 William I was declared as the King of unified German empire.

8. Why is casteism harmful for democracy? Write its two causes. 2

Ans. Casteism is harmful for democracy. Its two reasons are given below :

- (i) In casteism merit is discarded and these are ignored in various fields.
(ii) Casteism creates hatred among citizens and violence is increased in society.

9. Give two challenges which are faced by Indian democracy. 2

Ans. The two challenges faced by Indian democracy are :

- (i) communalism, and
(ii) casteism.

(Short Answer Questions)

10. Why is communalism harmful? Give its two reasons. 3

Ans. **Communalism :** Communalism is harmful in the following way :

- (i) Communalism paves the way for fanaticism, which is responsible for many disturbances and turmoils.
(ii) In the feeling of communalism voter is unable to cast his vote to right candidate.

Or

What is responsive government? Give its two characteristics. 3

Ans. Responsive Government : In democracy government is responsive, where public chooses their representatives. In it :

- (i) the representatives are elected by public directly, and
- (ii) there is a legitimate government in responsive government.

11. Why was Congress not satisfied with the report of Simon Commission? 3

Ans. The persistent demand for further reforms led the British government in 1927 to appoint a Statutory Commission. The Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, reported in 1930. This created the Government of India Bill. The Act went another step forward in perpetuating the communal cleavage between the Muslim and the non-Muslim communities by prescribing separate electorates on the basis of 'Communal Award'. Congress was, thus not satisfied with the report. After that Congress put forward a new policy of complete independence.

Or

Describe Jallianwala Bagh massacre. 3

Ans. In the protest against the Rowlatt Act, the people of Amritsar district of Punjab were utterly resentful. Imposing the Martial law, the control was given to General Dyer. On 12th April 1919, the public meeting was banned in the city while complete information was not provided to the public. On 13 April, there was a festival of Baisakhi. On this day a public meeting was organized in Jallianwala Bagh to protest the government policy. The meeting was running peacefully. At that time, General Dyer closed the exit of the garden along with 200 native and 50 white British soldiers and started the shower of bullets on the unarmed masses. There was a bullets shower on the unarmed masses for 10 minutes. Thousands of people were killed and innumerable wounded in this massacre. This incidents led to a fierce discontent among the Indians.

(Detailed Answer Questions)

12. What is federalism? Give four characteristics of India's federal structure. 6

Ans. Meaning of federalism : Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Characteristics of India's federal system : The four main characteristics of India's federal system can be discussed in the following way :

- (i) **Establishing-cultural unity :** India is a country full of diversities. People of different languages, races, religions and classes reside in it. So, it is necessary to establish unity in diversity for nation's unity and integrity. This can be done easily by establishing federal system.
- (ii) **Successful operation of administrative system :** From the point of area and population

India is a vast country. So, it is not easy task for central government to look after the administration of such vast area. So the land is divided into units called states and local issues are resolved by these governments. This increases the efficiency of administration. The subjects of national issue are taken up by Centre and issues of local level are dealt by state governments.

(iii) Coordination between national unity and local independence : National unity is achieved in federal system. Many provisions are incorporated in the constitution for emergency that federal structure changes into unitary form. In routine circumstances states enjoy their autonomy and union government does not interfere in their day-to-day work.

(iv) Check on central government's unrestrained power : In a unitary system of government all powers are vested in the central government, which creates apprehension of using power in autocratic manner. But in federal system power is divided between Centre and States and such apprehension is washed out altogether.

Or

What is decentralization? What provisions are included first in Indian constitution? Mention any four. 6

Ans. Decentralization : Our country is a believer in a democratic system and adopting a democratic process. It is known as an example of good democracy all over the world. In a large country like India, only two-tier governance (central government and state government) system cannot operate smoothly. Many states of India are larger than many independent countries of Europe. There are also many states which have their own distinct culture and identity. Therefore, decentralization of power is absolutely necessary. When certain powers of the Central and State Government are delegated to local governments (Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and Municipality etc), the situation is called decentralization of power.

It is called decentralization of power. Decentralization of power is also necessary because there are many issues and problems at the local level in India, which can be resolved at the local level itself. Infact people have a good understanding of their fields. And they know what the root problem is. Decentralization of power makes it possible to make local people directly partners in decisions. This makes the habit of ordinary people to participate in democracy. For democracy this is the ideal situation.

Nature of decentralization : India's policy-makers understood the importance of decentralization. In Constitution, Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and Municipalities etc. were established in villages by making various provisions for this.

Provisions for decentralization : In order to make the process of decentralization more strong and

effective, a big step was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution with big money, under which the following arrangements were made :

- (i) It is a Constitutional obligation to conduct elections to local autonomous bodies regularly.
- (ii) Appropriate seats are reserved for scheduled castes, tribes and backward castes for the posts of members and office bearers in elected autonomous bodies. A suitable number of seats are also reserved to provide proper representation to women.
- (iii) To conduct panchayat and municipal elections in each state. The State Election Commission has been formed. It works independently.
- (iv) State Government have to give some of their revenue and rights to the above mentioned local autonomous bodies so that they can do all the work smoothly.

13. What were the problems in front of international economy after Second World War? How was it resolved in the Bretan Woods conference? 6

Ans. International Economy after World War

First : As a result of World War I, the indemnity and warfare crisis problems disrupted the world's economic resources and international trade. Mechanization and scientificization in industries, the excess of production, the decline in the purchasing power, economic nationalism and inequality in gold division caused a gruesome economic crisis in the world. In October 1929, the value of shares in the stock market of New York dropped slightly, as a result, there was a panic in the financial world. The consequences of this economic recession were far reaching and effective.

The consequences of economic recession :

Economic slowdown of many countries due to economic recession, the factories were closed and the problems of unemployment was terrible. Millions of people and companies had to take up destructive losses in business. The bourgeois, industrialists, middle class people, even the workers, farmers and labourers were in the dire financial crisis.

The countries of America and Europe had to face severe losses in international trade. They were forced to adopt a 'Conservation policy' in the business. Due to unemployment, starvation, instability, insecurity and frustration, faith for democracy started declining. Workers and farmers were dissatisfied and attracted to communism and fascism.

After Second World War international economy had to face two main problems :

- (i) social order of the society suffered greatly, and
- (ii) on economic front great economic crises was seen.

Bretton Woods Conference : After World War it was the main issue to rebuild the destroyed economy of nations. To achieve this objective a conference was

organized in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire of USA. International Monetary Fund was created in this conference. The World Bank was also established. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund are the twins born by Bretton Woods Conference.

Or

How did world economy took its place? What contribution was made by technology for it? 6

Ans. Rise of World Economy : To understand the rise of the world economy one has to understand the changing trends of food production and consumption in industrial Europe. In the last decades of the eighteenth century, the population of the European country Britain started increasing rapidly. Of food demand increased. Demand for agricultural products started increasing as cities expanded and industries grew. Agricultural products started getting expensive. Under pressure from big landowners, the government had also banned the import of maize. The laws by which the government enforced this ban were called 'Corn Law'.

Industrialists and city dwellers, upset over the high food prices forced the government to abolish the Corn Law immediately.

The End and Effect of the Corn Law : After the Corn Law was abolished, food items were imported at very low prices. The cost of imported foods was also lower than those produced in Britain. As a result, the condition of British farmers began to deteriorate as they could not compete with the value of imported goods. Farming stopped on vast tracts. Thousands became unemployed. They started migrating from the villages either to the cities or to other countries.

Consumption levels in Britain rose when food prices fell. From the middle of the nineteenth century Britain's industrial progress was extremely rapid which increased the income of the people. This increased the needs of the people. Food items began to be imported in greater quantities.

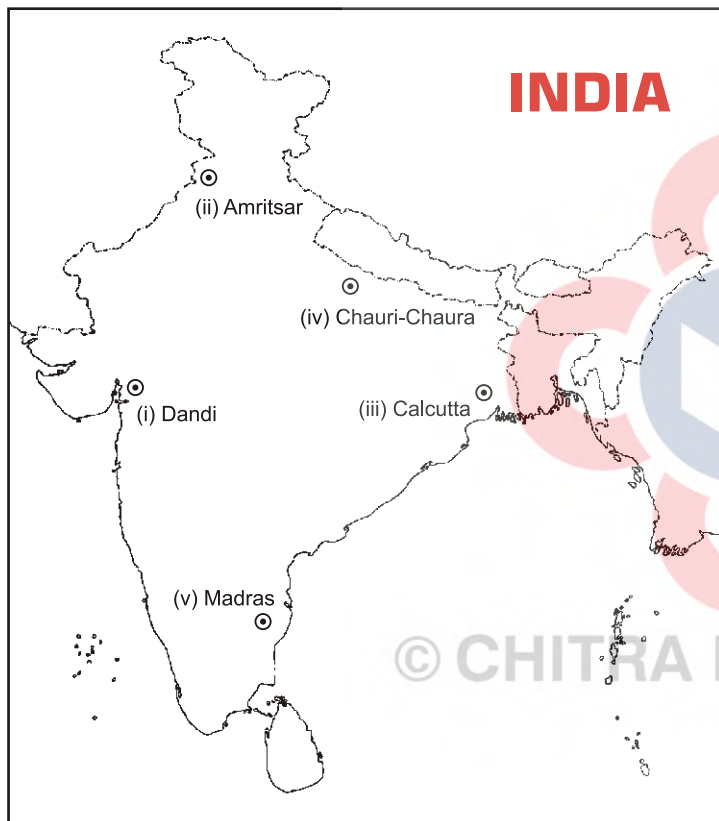
Contribution made by Technology : In all the changes that were taking place, technology played an important role. Railways, steamships, telegraph etc. were playing a very important role in the transformation. Changes in the nineteenth century were not imaginable without technology. Technological progress is also the result of social, political and economic factors. For example, due to colonization, huge improvements in traffic and transportation were made. Fast moving trains were built, the weight of the bogies was reduced, the size of the ships increased so that any product could be delivered easily far markets from the fields at lower cost.

(Map Related Questions)

- **Instructions :** Show the following locations with the name in the map of India given. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ marks are prescribed for correct name and correct marking.

14. (i) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement.
 (ii) The place where the incident of Jalianwalla Bagh place.
 (iii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
 (iv) The place where the incident occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi postponed Non-Cooperation Movement.
 (v) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Ans.



Section - B
(Multiple Choice Questions)

- **Instructions :** Choose the correct answer from the following options and write in your answer sheet :

15. Black soil is found in : 1
 (a) Jharkhand (b) Gujarat
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar.
Ans. (b) Gujarat.
16. Which is a fibrous crop : 1
 (a) jute (b) coffee
 (c) barley (d) rubber.
Ans. (a) jute.
17. Which city is called as electronic capital of India : 1
 (a) Delhi (b) Lucknow
 (c) Bhopal (d) Bengaluru.
Ans. (d) Bengaluru.

18. Which port is situated on the eastern coast of India : 1

- (a) Kandhala (b) Kochi
 (c) Mumbai (d) Vishakhapatnam.

Ans. (d) Vishakhapatnam.

19. Who have affected the most from globalization : 1

- (a) textile exporter
 (b) workers
 (c) rich class
 (d) multinational companies.

Ans. (b) workers.

20. Foreign trade is conducted between : 1

- (a) two nations (b) two provinces
 (c) two cities (d) two villages.

Ans. (a) two nations.

(Very Short Answer Questions)

21. What is seasonal unemployment? 2

Ans. During few months in a year people do not find any employment, then it is called as seasonal unemployment.

22. Give main objectives of World Trade Organisation. 2

Ans. The main objectives of WTO are as following :

- (1) increase the level of living
- (2) to propagate the production and trade of goods
- (3) to propagate the production and trade of services
- (4) optimal use of world resources
- (5) conservation and protection of the environment.

23. Who is the consumer? 2

Ans. A consumer is a person who uses that item by purchasing from the marketplace and thus satisfies his requirements.

(Short Answer Questions)

24. What is water scarcity? Give its three main reasons. 3

Ans. **Water Scarcity :** It is amazing that three-fourths part of the earth is covered with water and being a renewable source, water is still rare due to increasing demand for it due to the proper management, distribution and excess population. According to Falkenmark, a Swedish expert, water scarcity occurs when water availability is less than 1,000 cubic metre per person per year. Generally, the situation of difficult condition facing to get the water is called the water scarcity. In the metro cities and desert of Rajasthan, there is water scarcity.

25. Give such three causes where consumers are exploited. 3

Ans. **Causes where Consumers are Exploited**

The exploitation of the people can be done in different ways. The following are some of the main ways :

1. The moneylenders impose different types of restrictions on the debtor. They force the producer to sell their products at a lower rate. They can also force to sell the land to repay the debt.
2. Many people working in the unorganized sector have to work on low wages and also withstand the worst conditions.

3. The merchant/producers exploit consumers with fraudulent and unfair trade practices.

Traders weigh the less in weight, in addition, they add the charges which have not been described before or mix the products.

Or

Describe three main types of economic activities. 3

Ans. Three main types of Economic Activities

Economic activities are often divided into three categories : primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector involves activities related to agriculture, dairy, fishery and forestry, secondary involves manufacturing and tertiary involves service related activities. This classification is very useful because it gives us knowledge about development as well as business status. By this, we get the following information :

- (1) Economic activities and their contribution to national income done by different people or groups.
- (2) Contribution of various sectors in GDP.
- (3) Accounts of available employment in different sectors.
- (4) Numbers of workers employed in different sectors
- (5) Clear split of economic activities.

(Detailed Answer Questions)

26. Describe in detail the four sources of non-conventional energy. 6

Ans. Four non-conventional energy sources

Fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.) are rapidly being depleted due to excessive consumption of energy. Fossil fuels have also caused environmental problems. In such a situation, non-conventional energy resources can be an important alternative to energy recovery.

- (i) **Atomic or Molecular Energy** : This type of energy is obtained from atoms. This energy is produced with the help of radioactive materials. Uranium and thorium used for nuclear power in India are found in the Aravalli mountain ranges of Jharkhand and Rajasthan. They are being used in nuclear or molecular energy production.
- (ii) **Geothermal Energy** : Geothermal energy is generated by using the heat released from the interior of the earth. As the depth of the earth increases, the temperature increases. In such areas, ground water gets absorbed by absorbing heat from the rocks. It gets hot and rises towards the earth's surface and converts into steam. This steam is used to drive the turbine and generate electricity. There are hundreds of hot water springs in India, which can be used in power generation. Two pilot projects in India for harnessing geothermal energy have been started in the Parvati Valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and in the Puga Valley of Ladakh.
- (iii) **Tidal Energy** : Ocean waves are used to obtain this type of energy. At high tide, the narrow gateway fills water within the entrance and

remains in the dam when the gate is closed. Outside the flood gates, the dam's water is carried by the pipe through the tide as the sea loads, which leads it to an energy-producing turbine. Ideal conditions for generating energy by tidal waves are present in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat.

- (iv) **Biogas** : In rural areas, biogas can be generated from agricultural wastes, livestock and anthropogenic wastes. The decomposition of organic matter produces gas. The thermal efficiency of biogas is higher than that of dung cakes and kerosene. Biogas plants are set up at the government's aid and private level. The plants using animal dung have been set up in rural India under the name of Gobar gas plant. Gobar gas plants provide advanced type of fertilizer along with energy to the farmers.

Or

Discuss the changing nature of the international trade. 6

Ans. Changing Nature of International Trade

There has been a huge change in the international trade of India in the last 75 years. This trend of change can be seen in the following form :

- (1) In the past, India used to export raw materials, but now due to progress in industrialization, the finished goods are being sent more to overseas.
- (2) The quantity of imported petroleum is increasing as India's demand for petroleum continues to grow. In India, 28% of the entire import business is of petroleum.
- (3) In recent years, India's export business has grown steadily and its base has become even wider, which is being considered as auspicious sign. In the last few years, the commodities which have been steadily expanded include marine products, ores and minerals, stitched garments, electronic products, gems and jewellery, chemicals, engineering goods and handicrafts.
- (4) In this era of liberalization, by bringing liberal and friendly change in the export-import policy, where a detailed enclosure has been prepared for Indian exports, while quantitative controls according to India's commitment to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the end of the red tapism has been implemented rapidly in the Indian economy.
- (5) Following the Chinese model in the export policy of the year 2000-01, Indian Government has transferred four conventional export promotion sectors as special economic enclaves to increase the country's exports. Kandhla (Gujarat), Santacruz (Maharashtra), Kochi (Kerala), and Surat (Gujarat) have been included as the special economic enclaves.
- (6) India's foreign trade is operated by government and non-government organizations. For this, the government provides import-export licence and the trade of certain items has been exempted from the licence. The government has set up Jeans Board,

Export Inspection Council, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Indian Packaging Institute, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Agricultural and Modified Food Products Export Development Authority and Export Promotion Council for encouraging. Other organizations include Head of Indian Export Association, Indian Mediation Council and Indian Diamond Institute.

- (7) For increasing foreign trade, India participates in the International Trade Fair and organizes it in its own country.
- (8) The government is promoting export; therefore, only those companies are being given discount for importing which are capable to export. To promote and encourage export, Indian Government has made several provisions to discount in taxes and prioritize the privatization of it.



27. Why is the conservation of minerals necessary? Explain any four methods of conserving minerals. 6

Ans. Mineral resources are an important place in natural resources. Industrial development of any nation depends on the availability of mineral resources. The availability of minerals at the world level is limited. As a result, the use of minerals in the world is being done extensively. Keeping these features in mind, it is imperative to preserve the minerals resources. Some mineral resources are such that once they are used, they are ending, such as manganese, mica, platinum, antimony, mercury, radium etc. On the contrary, some minerals can be used continuously by rotating. Therefore, conservation of mineral resources that are consumed once is most essential, which will keep our future generation from mineral intake easily. Four methods for conservation of mineral resources are following :

- (1) Metals ores should be used by cycling process. For example, iron and gold can be re-used after melting.
- (2) Alternative sources should be used to conserve mineral resources.
- (3) During the excavation of mineral resources and their manufacturing process, waste should be minimized.
- (4) Other items should be used in their place to conserve the mineral resources. Mineral resources that are about to end should be used prudently and their conservation is very important for future.

(Map Related Questions)

● **Instructions :** In the map of India given below, indicate the following :

- 28. (i)** Any one centre of iron-steel industry by sign  with the name. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (ii)** Rana Pratap Sagar by sign \triangle with the name. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (iii)** Region of red soil by sign  with the name. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (iv)** Any one atomic energy centre by sign \odot with the name. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (v)** Capital of Maharashtra sign \bullet with the name. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Ans.

