

SOCIAL SCIENCE CHAPTER WISE QUESTIONS

SUB-ECONOMICS

LESSON-1-DEVELOPMENT

- Q.1. "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.
- Q.2. Explain these statements-
- Different persons have different development goals.
 - What may be development for one may be or may not be development for the others. It may be destructive for the others.
 - People look at mix. Of goals.
- Q.3. "Money in your pocket can't buy all goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain
- Q.4. Differentiate the world bank and UNDP on the basis of their methods used in the comparison of the development of the countries.
- Q.5. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Explain the statement.

LESSON-2-SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

- Q.1. Distinguish between final and intermediate good.
- Q.2. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give at least three examples.
- Q.3. How does public sector contribute to the economic development of the nation? Explain.
- Q.4. "The decreasing share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement.
- Q.5. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.
- Q.6. Distinguish between public and private sector.

LESSON-3-MONEY AND CREDIT

- Q.1. "SHG can help in solving the problem of credit in rural areas". Explain.
- Q.2. How can the formal sector loan be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
- Q.3. How is it possible to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with example.
- Q.4. How does public sector contribute to the economic development to the nation? Explain.
- Q.4. "Banks are efficient medium of exchange." support the statement with arguments.
- Q.5. How are deposits with the banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with example.
- Q.6. "Credit is useful as well as harmful, it depends on the risk involved." Support the statement with example.

LESSON-4-GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

- Q.1. How does foreign trade play an important role in integrating the market across the countries? Explain.
- Q.2. How has globalization been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India? Explain.
- Q.3. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of service across countries". Support the statement with suitable example.
- Q.4. How is the MNC able to cope up with large demands all over the world's control prices.
- Q.5. How did the Cargill foods become the largest produce of edible oils in India?
- Q.6. The GOI decided that the time had come for Indian producer to compete with producers around the globe and this decision was supported by powerful international organization. Name the organization and explain the function.
- Q.7. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign investment by the Indian Government after Independence? Why did it wish to remove these barriers later on?

SUB-GEOGRAPHY

LESSON-1-RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Q.1. The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution substantiate the statement with examples
- Q.2. 2 Distinguish between Regar and laterite soil.
- Q.3. Consequence of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries. Justify the statement.
- Q.4. What step has taken at the international level to protect environmental problems.
- Q.5. One physical factor contributes to maximum land degradation in India most pronounced in rainy seasons and has direct effect on fertility of the land. What is that physical factor?
- Q.6. How gross cropped areas is different from net sown area

LESSON-2-AGRICULTURE

- Q.1. Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other. Justify the statement.
- Q.2. Which crop is known as the golden fiber? Explain the two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. mention its uses
- Q.3. Q.3. Describe the geographical conditions required for tea cultivation. name any two producing states of tea.
- Q.4. The government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in 1980s and 1990s. Support this statement with examples.
- Q.5. Explain land gift movement started by Vinoba Bhave in 1952?

LESSON-3-MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- Q.1. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain method of conservation of mineral resources.
- Q.2. Discuss the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environmental degradation.
- Q.3. Why is the iron and steel industries concentrated around the Chottanagpur plateau?
- Q.4. How is petroleum an important source of both energy and raw material. Explain with five examples in all giving at least two form of each.
- Q.5. "Consumption of energy in all form has been rising all over the country. There is urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving." Suggest and explain some measures to solve this burning problem.

LESSON-4-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- Q.1. The jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in the Hoogli basin mention the five factors for the same.
- Q.2. Manufacturing sector is the back bone of economic development? Explain with example.
- Q.3. Suggest any three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.
- Q.4. Industrialization and urbanization go hand inland. Justify the statement with arguments.
- Q.5. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. Support your answer with arguments.

LESSON-5-LIFELINE OF NATION ECONOMY

- Q.1. Describe mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? Write it's the significance in a country like India.
- Q.2. Describe the distribution pattern of the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples
- Q.3. "International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country". Justify the statement with arguments.
- Q.4. "Road and rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other". Justify the statement.
- Q.5. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy". Support this statement with relevant examples.

SUB-HISTORY

LESSON-1-RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Q.1. Frederic sorrieu visualise his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics. Explain how.
- Q.2. Ideology of liberalism allied with National unity in early 19th century in Europe? Explain in three points.
- Q.3. Language too played on important role in developing nationalist sentiments” Justify the statement.
- Q.4. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- Q.5. Explain the process of unification of Germany. Italy and Great Britain.
- Q.6. Analyse the female figures become on allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe?

LESSON-2-NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Q.1. Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satya graham against the proposed Rowlett Act?
- Q.2. British rule in India would have collared if Indians had not cooperated “How did this Statement help in Starting a mass movement in India against the British Rule.
- Q.3. The sense of collective belonging come partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore Songs, icons s image” Analyse the statement.
- Q.4. Gandhi ji choose as the symbol of his civil Disobedience movement. Long Answer type: -
- Q.5. The first world war creates new economic and political situations in India Explain with examples.
- Q.6. Describe the significance of the civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom Struggle of India
- Q.7. Distinguish between the Non-cooperation movement and the civil Disobedience movement.
- Q.8. Under what circumstances did Mahatma Gandhi Start the Quit India movement what were its consequences.

LESSON-3-THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Q.1. What were guilds? How did they make it difficult for new merchants to set business in towns in England? Explain
- Q.2. In Victorian Britain upper classes preferred and made things why.
- Q.3.The first world war created the favourable conditions for the development of industries in India support the statement with suitable examples.
- Q.4. By the first decade of the 20th century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India, support the statement with examples.
- Q.5. Manchester Could never recapture its old position in the India market after the First World War why?
- Q.6. Explain the problem were faced by the cotton weavers in India after coming of Manchester goods.

LESSON-4-PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

- Q.1. The production of hand written manuscripts satisfies the ever increasing demand for books: Give any three reasons.
- Q.2. Oral culture these entered print and printed material was orally transmitted Justify the statement.
- Q.3. Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions of French Revolution. Explain the reasons.
- Q.4. Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities but also connected communities and people in different parts of India Elucidate.
- Q.5. Mass Literacy increased many fold in the 19th century in Europe women. Children and workers started reading books discuss.
- Q.6. Evaluate the effort made by the British in India to impose censorship on the press.

SUB-POLITICAL SCIENCE

LESSON-1-POWER SHARING

- Q.1. Describe the majoritarian measures taken by the leaders of Sinhala community to establish their supremacy
- Q.2. Explain the consequence of the majoritarian policies adopted by sri-lankan government.
- Q.3. Distinguish between prudential reason and moral reason of power sharing.
- Q.4. What are the different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies? give an example of each of these.
- Q.5. Explain the difference between horizontal and vertical power sharing

LESSON-2-FEDERLISM

- Q.1. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? explain with example.
- Q.2. distinguish between “coming together federation” and “holding together federation.
- Q.3. Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative power between the union government and state government of India.

OR

How is the legislative power divided between union Government and state Government? Explain with example

Q.4. Discuss the constitutional Amendment act of 1992 regarding the decentralization of power.

OR

What step have taken in 1992 towards decentralization in India

- Q.5. Explain democratic policies adopted by government of India which made it a successful federation.
- Q.6. “Judiciary play an important role in Indian federalism” prove statement.

LESSON-3—GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

Q.1_ Women in Indian society still suffer from discrimination and oppression. Support the statement with example.

OR

Mention different aspect of life in which women are discriminated and disadvantage in India.

Q.2.What step can be undertaken to improve the women's representation in politics?

Q.3. how does communalism take various forms in politics? Explain any five.

Q.4."Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons. But it is one of the foundations of our country "Examine the statement.

OR

Mention any five constitutional provisions that makes India a Secular state.

Q.5. Do you agree that caste alone cannot determine election result in India ?Support your answer with the valid arguments.

Q.6.How caste is politicized? Explain any five points.

Q.7. "Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India "Write any five example to justify the statement.

LESSON-4-POLITICAL PARTIES:

Q.1 what do you mean by political party? State the various functions that political parties performed in a democracy.

Q.2. what party system can be ideal for any country? Why did Indian choose to have multi-party system?

Q.3. Distinguish between National party and Regional party.

Q.4 What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

Q.5. Suggest some reform to strengthen parties so that they perform their function well.

LESSON-5-OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Q.1 How can the success of democracy be assessed? Explain

OR

"Democracy is better than any other form of government" give any five arguments in favour of this statement

Q.2. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsible and legitimate government?

Q.3. What are the condition under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

Q.4."Expectation from democracy function as the criteria for judging any democratic country" Justify the statement.

OR

How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy?

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - 10

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (vi) Questions number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35a. from History (2 marks) and 35b from Geography (4 marks).

SECTION-A

1. "Young Italy", the secret society of Italy, was set up by : [1]
(a) Garibaldi (b) Cavour
(c) Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel II
2. Who among the following were associated with 'Swaraj Party' formed during India's freedom struggle ? [1]
(a) C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
(c) Motilal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
3. What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for? [1]
(a) The place where Columbus landed.
(b) The place where silver mines were located.
(c) The fabled city of gold.
(d) The famous slave market.

Or

Who among the following set up the first Indian Jute Mill in Calcutta in 1917?

- (a) Seth Hukumchand
- (b) G.D Birla
- (c) Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

4.was the author of 'Gulamgiri' a book on caste injustices. [1]
5.was the first book printed by Gutenberg. [1]
6. Why could not manuscripts satisfy the increasing demand of books in Europe during fourteenth century? [1]
7. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to..... [1]
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. [1]
Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised are known as developed resources.
9. Assertion (A): Resources are free gifts of nature. [1]
Reason (R): Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.
Options :
 - (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 correct but R is wrong.
 - (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Or

Assertion (A): Soil is the most important renewable natural resources.

Reason (R): Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.

Options :

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
 - (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
10. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals may occur in the [1]
 - (i) Cracks (ii) Crevices
 - (iii) Faults or joints (iv) Beds
 - (a) Only (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) Only (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) All of the above
 11. How is iron-ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangaluru? [1]
 12.mineral is indispensable for electrical and electronics industry due to its dielectric strength. [1]
 13. The language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium is : [1]
 - (a) German (b) Dutch
 - (c) Spanish (d) French
 14. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called? [1]
 - (a) Communalist (b) Secular
 - (c) Casteist (d) Feminist

Or

A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste is known as :

- (a) Caste formation (b) Caste hierarchy
(c) Caste discrimination (d) Pyramid

15. Why are there delays in decision making in democracies ? [1]

16. A democratic government is one which fulfils ; [1]

- (a) accountable government.
(b) a legitimate government.
(c) a responsible government.
(d) all of the above.

17. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die : [1]

- (a) Before the age of one year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
(b) Before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
(c) Before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.
(d) Out of 1000 live births in that particular year.

18. Match the following : [1]

Column - A	Column - B
(i) Formal source of credit	(a) Cooperative Societies
(ii) In formal source of credit	(b) Commercial Banks
	(c) Landlords

19.Is the main source of credit for the rich household. [1]

Or

Anything which is generally accepted by the people in exchange of goods and services is called

20. Which one among the following is a far reaching change in the policy made in India in 1991 ? [1]

- (a) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government which is known as liberalization.
(b) Put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments.
(c) Restrictions set by the government to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
(d) By giving protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

SECTION-B

21. Why was Balkans after 1871, the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe ? Explain four reasons. [3]

Or

How did Mazzini realise that creation of nation-states was a necessary step in freedom struggle ? Explain.

22. What was the impact of the spread of rinderpest or the cattle plague on the African people? Explain. [3]

Or

Explain the miserable conditions of Indian weavers during the East India Company's regime in the eighteenth century.

23. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab ? Explain. [3]
24. "Most federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.' Is it true for India ? Explain. [3]
25. Differentiate between community government in Belgium and majoritarian government in Sri Lanka. [3]
26. In our country, women still lag much behind than men despite some improvements since independence. Justify this statement by giving four reasons. [3]
27. Distinguish between final goods and the intermediate goods. [3]

Or

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India ? Give at least three reasons.

28. Mention any four characteristics of development. [3]

SECTION-C

29. How did Non-Cooperation Movement start with participation of middle class in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. [5]
30. Why is a dense network of railway transport found in North Indian Plains ? Give reasons. [5]
31. "There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development". Justify the statement by giving at least three reasons. [5]
32. There a lack of internal democracy within political parties in India ? Explain with examples. [5]
33. How does foreign trade play an important role in integrating the markets across the countries ? Explain. [5]

Or

How has globalisation been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India ? Explain.

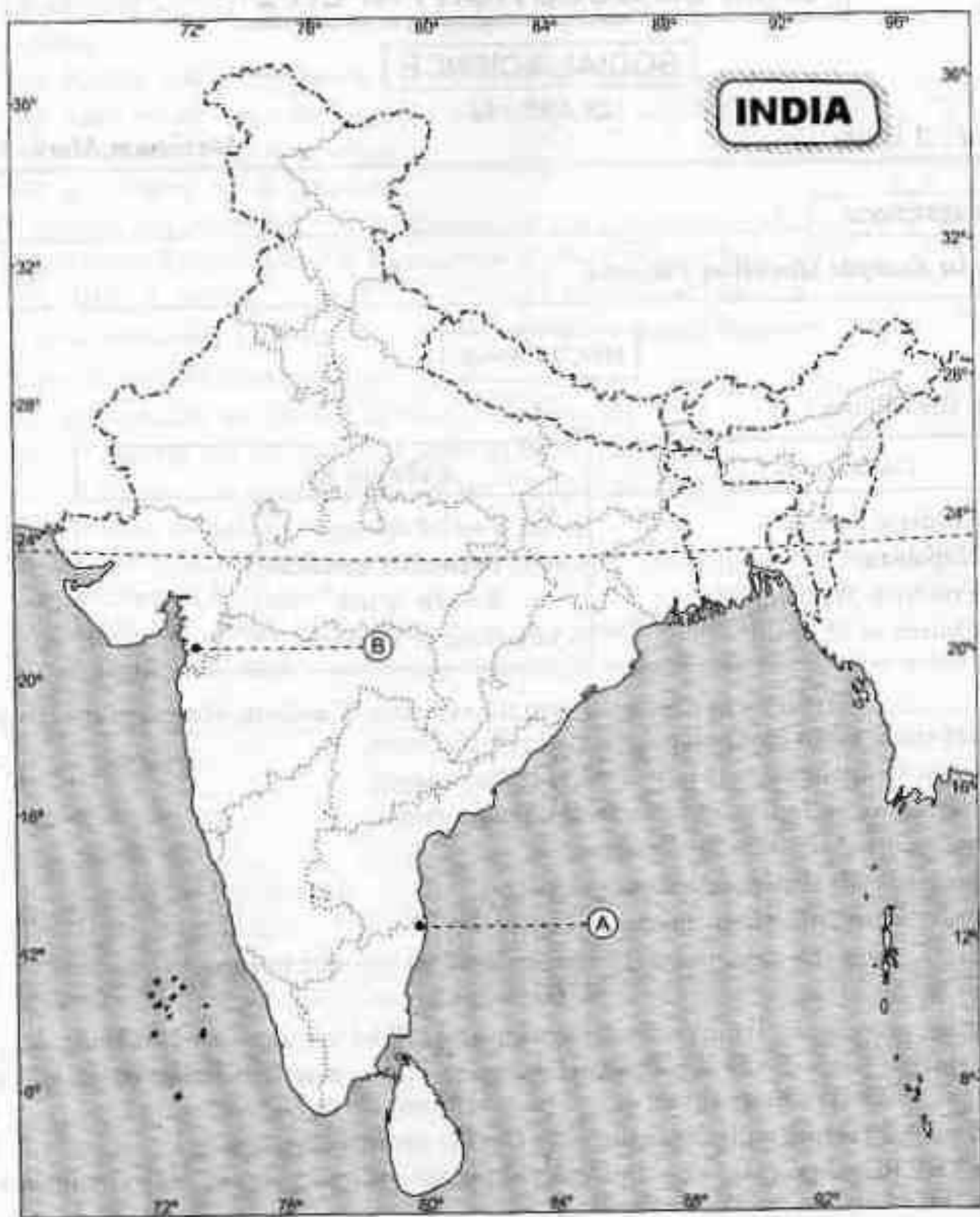
34. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers ? Suggest any five measures. [5]

SECTION-D

35. (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. [2]
(A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
(B) The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
(i) Vishakhapatnam-Major Sea Port (ii) Pune-Software Technology Park
(iii) Bokaro-Iron and Steel Plant (iv) Singrauli-Thermal Power Plant

(v) Talcher - Coal mine

(vi) Naharkatia - Oil field



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - 10

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions

Same as in Sample Question Paper-1.

SECTION-A

1. Match the column :

[1]

Column A	Column B
1. Frederic Sorrieu	(a) Feudal System
2. Napoleon	(b) Frankfurt parliament
3. Friedrich Wilhelm IV	(c) French artist
4. Church of St. Paul	(d) King of Prussia

2.treaty was drawn up with the objective of undoing of most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars. [1]

3. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because : [1]

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
- (b) It supported the Muslim League.
- (c) Congress felt that people deserved swaraj.
- (d) There were differences among the members.

4.was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America. [1]

Or

Production process involving carding, twisting and rolling are associated with.....

5. "The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away. Who said these words ? [1]

6. Assertion (A): Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion. [1]

Reason (R): Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels and gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.

Options :

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Or

Assertion (A): Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R): Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.

Options :

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
7. Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for the effective use of [1]
 8. 'Amul Dairy Milk Scheme' is an example of which type of Industry? [1]
 (a) Basic Industry (b) Agro-based Industry
 (c) Co-operative Industry (d) Joint Sector Industry
 9. Power sharing is good because : [1]
 (a) It increases the conflict between social groups.
 (b) It ensures the instability of political order.
 (c) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 (d) It leads to violence.
10. How were Dutch and French speaking people accommodated in the 'Community Government' in Belgium? [1]
 11. When different parties share power to form a government it is called [1]
 12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists : [1]

List I	List II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

13. A society that values man more and gives them power over woman..... [1]
 (a) Feminist society
 (b) Heterogenous society
 (c) Patriarchal society
 (d) Communist society
14. Studies of political and social inequalities in democracy show that : [1]
 (a) democracy and development go together
 (b) inequalities exist in democracy also
 (c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
 (d) dictatorship is better than democracy

Or

In which field is the achievement of dictatorship better than that of democracy ?

- (a) Education field (b) Economic field
 (c) In the field of defence (d) National unity

15. Mention any one development goals of a farmer. [1]
16. The main limitation of average income to be used as a measure of development is that it: [1]
- cannot be calculated correctly.
 - does not address environmental issues.
 - is a lengthy process.
 - does not consider equitable distribution of income.
17. State two limitation of the barter system. [1]
18. How money eliminates double coincidence of wants ? [1]

Or

A major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks is.....

19. By connecting different countries, globalization shall result in : [1]
- Lesser competition among producers.
 - Greater competition among producers.
 - No change in competition among producers.
 - None of the above.
20. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ? [1]

SECTION-B

21. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension ? Explain. [3]

Or

Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

22. The sugar industry is now shifting from the North to the South. Mention three reasons for this. [3]

Or

What are the major challenges of the sugar industry ? Mention any three.

23. "Dynastic succession is the major challenge for political parties." Explain. [3]
24. Explain, how power is shared among different organs of government. [3]

Or

"Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power-sharing." Support the statement by giving three points of difference.

25. Explain any three forms of casteism in Indian Politics. [3]
26. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account ? Explain with an example. [3]
27. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ? [3]

Or

'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain.

28. How is it possible to create more employment in rural areas ? Explain with examples.

[3]

Or

How does public sector contribute to the economic development to the nation? Explain.

SECTION-C

29. The indentured workers had discovered their own ways of surviving.' Analyse the statement. [5]

Or

How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in Britain during the nineteenth century ? Explain with examples.

30. Explain the favourable geographical conditions required for the production of rice. Also mention any two major rice producing states of India. [5]

31. "The cotton textile industry has the largest concentration in and around Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat)." Give reasons. [5]

32. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 ? [5]

33. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers ? Suggest any five measures. [5]

Or

"Banks are efficient medium of exchange". Support the statement with arguments.

34. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

C

How can consumers and producers be benefitted from foreign trade ? Explain with examples.

SECTION-D

35. (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. [2]

(A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

(B) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]

(i) Paradwip – Major Sea Port

(ii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park

(iii) Salem – Iron and Steel Plant

(iv) Narora – Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Surat–Cotton textile industry

(vi) Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

