

A.P.S.S.T.F

Vizianagaram

X CLASS SOCIAL

SCERT MODEL PAPERS -3

PRE-FINAL PAPER

GRAND TEST PAPER

(Total 5 papers with answers)

S.S.C. Public Examinations

SCERT Model Paper - I SOCIAL STUDIES

SECTION-I

12 X 1 = 12 M

1. Where was the First International Earth Summit held?
2. Which erosion does the given image show?

(Rio de Janeiro)
(Gully Erosion)



3. Which of the following is not related to agro-based industries?
(a) Sugar (b) Rubber (c) Cement (d) Coffee.

(c) Cement

4. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?

(Metternich)

5. Expand I.M.F.?

(International Monetary Fund)

6. What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for?

(Gold)

7. Agriculture : State List :: Marriage :

(Concurrent List)

8. Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation?

(Mayor)

9. Give two examples for National parties.

(BSP -Bahujan Samaj Party, BJP - Bharatiya Jnata Party, CPI(M) - Communist Party of India (Marxist), INC - Indian National Congress)

10. What is per capita income?

Per capita income is "the total income of the country divided by its total population".

11. Find out the mismatched pair.

(b) Ranbaxy - IT

(a) Tata Motors - Auto-Mobiles

(b) Ranbaxy - IT

(c) Asian Paints - Paints

12. Arrange the states from the North to south.

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Haryana

Answer:- Haryana, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

SECTION-I I

8 X 2 = 16 M

13. What are the Agro-Based Industries? Give an example.

i) Industries that use agricultural products as raw materials are called agro based industries.

ii) Ex: Cotton, woollen, jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee, edible etc.

14. Write the merits of the road ways.

a) It is easy to construct roads and maintain them.

b) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

c) The roads provide door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower

15. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.

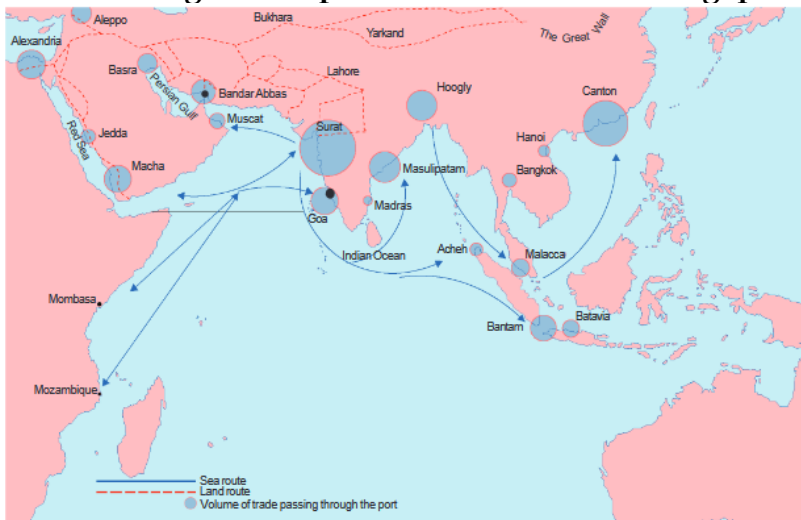


Fig. 19 – The trade routes that linked India to the world at the end of the seventeenth century.

1. Which Sea separates Asia from Africa?

(Mediterranean Sea)

2. Name any two ports on the west coast of India?

(Surat port, Mormugao port)

16. "Printing Press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th Century"

Comment on it.

- a) Newspapers spread the new ideas and also shaped the nature of the debate.
- b) Debates on beliefs of different religions were published in newspapers. These shaped the ideas and the opinions of the public.
- c) Some people criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others opposed the reforms.
- d) Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy carried out reforms by writing books.

17. A few subjects in various parts of the Indian Constitution are listed here, Group Them under the Union, state and Concurrent lists below. as provide in the table.

**(a) Defence (b) Police (c) Agriculture (d) Education (e) Forests (f) Communications.
(g) Banking (h) Marriage (i) Trade**

Answer:

- a) Union List : Defence, banking, communications
- b) State List : Police, trade, agriculture
- c) Concurrent List: Education, forest, marriage

18. Mention any two Constitutional Provisions that make India Secular State.

- a) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- b) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- c) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

19. What do you understand by Globalisation? Explain in your own Words?

- a) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries
- b) Countries are connected through the movement of goods, services, investments, technology, and people between countries.

20. Prepare any two Slogans to alert Consumers.

- a) Know about products – Buy the better ones
- b) Purchase goods – Take bills
- c) Before you buy – Observe the logo of ISI

SECTION-III

8 X 4 = 32 M

21. How have Flora and Human activities affect the depletion of Fauna Explain?

- a) Expansion of the railways, agriculture, and mining activities contributed to deforestation.
- b) Shifting cultivation is one of the causes of forest degradation or deforestation.
- c) Large scale development projects contributed to the loss of forests.
- d) Some of the forest area was cleared for river valley projects.
- e) Grazing and fuel wood collection contributed to depletion of forest resources.

22. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

- a) The total volume of workable mineral deposits is only one per cent of the earth's crust.
- b) We are speedily using mineral resources that required millions of years to be created.
- c) The rate of refilling is very small in comparison to the present rate of usage of minerals. Hence, mineral resources are decreasing quickly.
- d) Mineral resources finite and non-renewable.
- e) Rich mineral deposits are our country's most valuable wealth.
- f) Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

23. Read the following map and answer the questions given below.



1. Write any two African countries that share their boundaries with Mediterranean Sea.

Ans:- Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt

2. Name any two Empires on the given map?

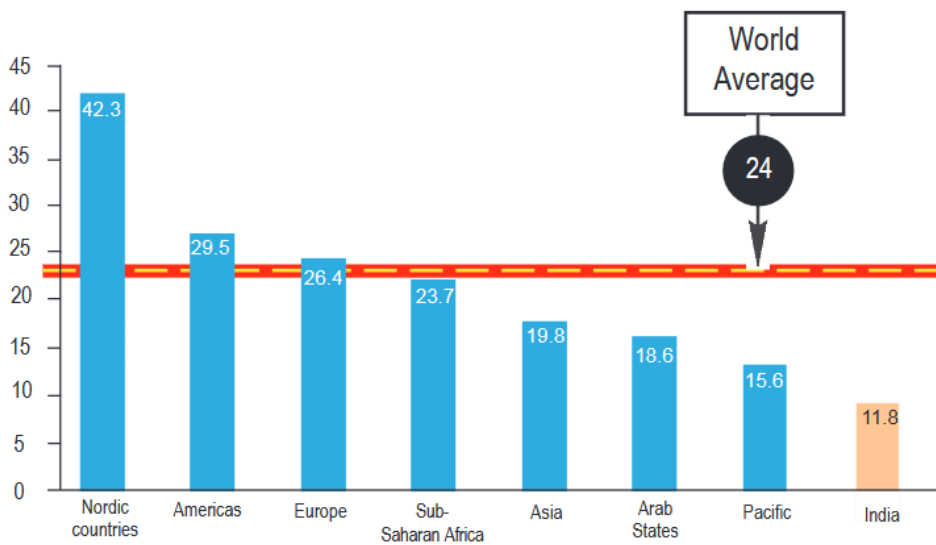
Ans:- Russian Empire, Ottoman Empire, Austrian Empire

24. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

- Mills in Britain busy with war production. So, imports from Britain decreased.
- There was a great demand for goods in India.
- Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs such as jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots etc.
- New factories were set up. Old factories worked multiple shifts to produce more goods.
- Many new workers were employed. Workers worked longer hours.

25. Observe the given Bar Graph.

Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



Critically analyse your observations [any four observations]

- The above bar graph shows the percentage women in national parliaments in different regions of the world.
- Women population is nearly 50% of the total population, but the world average of their representation in national parliaments is only 24%

- c) The regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Arab States, Pacific, and India have lower percentage than the world average.
- d) Women representation in India is only 11.8%. So, there is a necessity to encourage women to come in politics.
- e) Among the above regions, Nordic countries have maximum women representation i.e., 42.3%

26. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

- a) People have the right to choose their rulers and have control over the rulers. .
- b) Citizens participate in decision making whenever it needs.
- c) Therefore, democratic government is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- d) In democracy decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Decisions are made through deliberation and negotiation. So, it is a legitimate government.
- e) Regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations, and citizen's right to information are followed in a democracy.

27. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Environmental degradation in different ways.

- a) Deforestation
- b) Falling levels of ground water
- c) Degradation of soil and soil erosion
- d) Water, land and air pollution,
- e) Burning of fossil fuels
- f) Ozone layer depletion.
- g) Combustion of fuel from automobiles and industries causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

28. Critically examine the progress of Consumer Movements in India?

- a) The COPRA came into force on 24 December 1986. Hence, we observe the National Consumers' Day on 24 December.
- b) There are more than 2000 consumer groups in the country. Out of them, about 50-60 are functioning well.
- c) The COPRA was amended in the year 2019 to further strengthen consumers in India.
- d) Settlement of disputes with the help of a neutral intermediary outside the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, called mediator, is now encouraged.
- e) Consumer awareness is spreading but slowly. Consumer movement will be effective only with the consumers' active involvement.

SECTION-IV

5 X 8 = 40 M

29. A) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of Multi-Purpose river projects.

Advantages:

- a) Irrigation of crops
- b) Electricity generation
- c) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- d) Flood control
- e) Recreation
- f) Inland navigation
- g) Fish breeding

Disadvantages:

- a) Reservoirs become poorer habitats for aquatic life due to excessive sedimentation.
- b) It is difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially to lay eggs.
- c) It leads to the submersion of vegetation and soil.
- d) Local people are being displaced in large number. They are losing their livelihood.
- e) The dams created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.

- f) In many regions farmers shifted to water intensive and commercial crops. This resulted in salinisation of soil.

(or)

B) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers?

- a) Land reforms like abolition of Zamindari system were implemented.
- b) Green Revolution and White Revolution (Operation Flood) were started.
- c) Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease was provided.
- d) Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and bank were established to provide loans at lower interest.
- e) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are introduced.
- f) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- g) The government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
- h) Agricultural Research Institutes are established to develop better varieties of seeds, and introduce modern farming technologies.

30. A) "The Salt March to make clear way it was an effective Symbol of resistance against colonialism." Comment on it

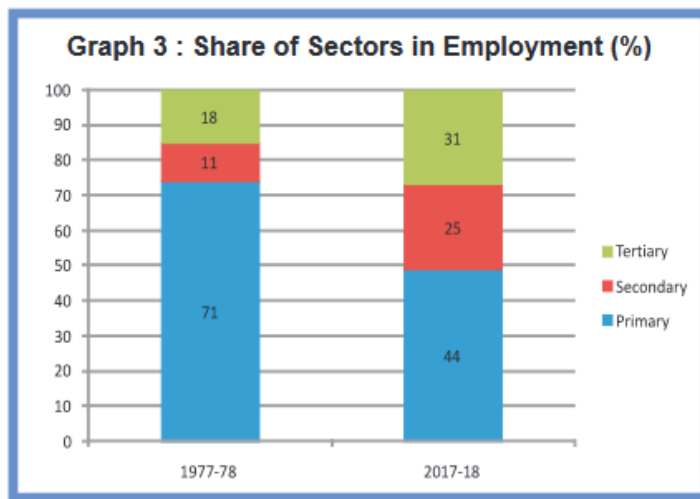
- a) Mahatma Gandhi found that the salt can unite the nation.
- b) On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy and demanded to abolish the salt tax.
- c) Salt was consumed equally by both rich and poor, and it was one of the most important food items.
- d) He started salt march along with 78 volunteers on 12th March in 1930. The march started from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- e) He requested the people to peacefully oppose the British.
- f) He made salt at Dandi on 6 April and violated the salt law.
- g) Thousands of people violated the salt law across the country.
- h) People boycotted foreign cloth. Peasants refused to pay taxes. Forest people violated forest laws. Liquor shops were picketed. Village officials resigned

(or)

B) Some people feared that development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas." Comment.

- a) Some people feared that rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread
- b) Some people attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- c) Martin Luther criticised many of the practices of Roman Catholic Church in his Ninety Five Theses
- d) Print and religious literature inspired many interpretations of faith even among little-educated.
- e) Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and created a view of God and Creation.
- f) The Roman Church executed Menocchio. It imposed severe controls over publishers and book sellers.
- g) People began to think reason for everything. Thus, new ideas emerged.
- h) Print encouraged debates and discussions on different topics. Thus, dissenting ideas created.

31. A) Convert the Bargraph into tabular form and write your comments, What you observe



Tabular form:

Share of Sectors in Employment (%)

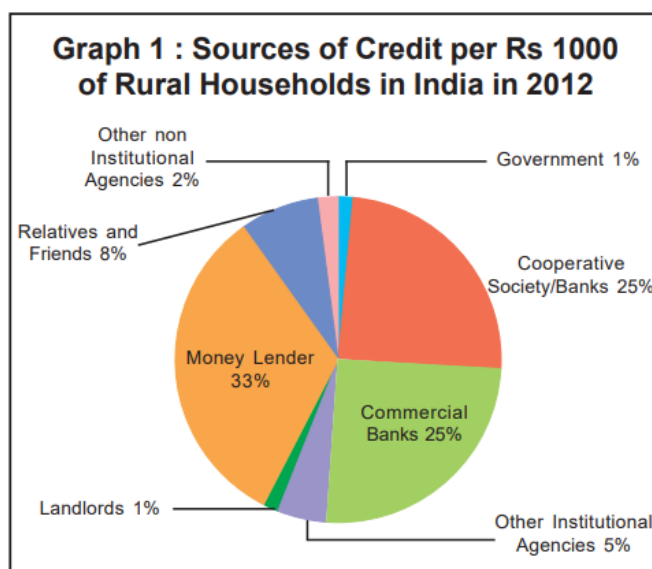
Sector	1977-78	2017-18
Primary	71	44
Secondary	11	25
Tertiary	18	31
Total	100	100

Observations:

- Employment share of primary sector was reduced from 71% to 44% from 1977-78 to 2017-18.
- Many people migrated from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Employment shares of secondary and tertiary sectors increased.
- Employment share of Secondary sector was least both in 1977-78 and 2017-2018.
- Employment share of Primary sector was highest both in 1977-78 and 2017-2018.
- Though employment share was reduced, primary sector was the largest employment sector
- Many industries are established. Service activities are increasing. Hence, their share is increasing.
- Employment share of secondary increased more than doubled i.e., 11% to 25%

(OR)

(B) Analyse the following pie graph.



- This pie chart shows about "Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012".

- b) Money lenders, landlords, relatives and friends, other non-institutional agencies are the informal sources of Credit of rural households in India.
- c) Commercial banks, Cooperative societies, Cooperative Banks, Government, other institutional agencies are the formal source of Credit of rural households in India.
- d) Rural households in India get 44% of credit from informal credit sources.
- e) Rural households in India get 56% of credit from formal credit sources.
- f) Money lenders provide major share of credit i.e 33% to rural households.
- g) Commercial banks provide 25% of credit to the rural households.
- h) Cooperative societies/ banks provide 25% of credit to the rural households.

32. A) Evaluate the power sharing System in India?

- a) Power is shared among the legislature, executive and judiciary in India.
- b) These organs are placed at the same level. They have different powers. None of the organs has unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. Thus, there is a balance of power among these organs.
- c) Power is shared among central government, state government and local government in India.
- d) Some seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assemblies and Parliament in India.
- e) Some seats are reserved for Backward Classes in local governments i.e., Panchayats and Municipalities.
- f) One-third of seats are reserved for women in local governments i.e., Panchayats and municipalities.
- g) Power is shared between different political parties in India. Different political parties together formed coalition governments i.e., UPA, NDA.
- h) The government takes suggestions of people in making different policies. Example National Policy on Education.

(OR)

B) Describe the functions of Political Parties?

- a) Political Parties contest elections.
- b) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- c) Parties play a key role in making laws for a country.
- d) Parties form and run governments.
- e) Defeated political parties play the role of opposition.
- f) Parties shape public opinion.
- g) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- h) Parties organise movements on public problems like rising prices.

33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Narmada River 2) Gujarat 3) Paradwip 4) Tamil Nadu

(OR)

- 5) Kolkata 6) Mahanadi River 7) Bay of Bengal 8) Deccan Plateau

(B) Locate the following in the given outline map of world.

- 1) China 2) Japan 3) France 4) Mediterranean Sea

(OR)

- 5) Egypt 6) Black Sea 7) Sicily 8) Britain

S.S.C. Public Examinations
SCERT Model Paper - II SOCIAL STUDIES

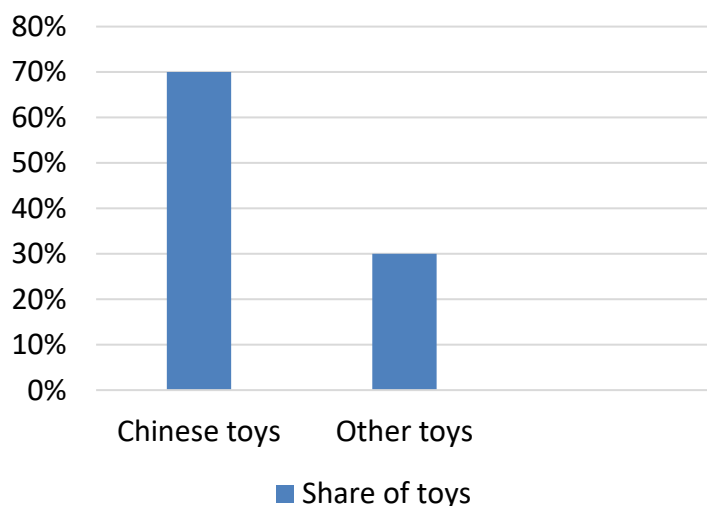
SECTION-I

12 X 1 = 12 M

1. Metals : Recyclable : : Fossil fuels : _____.
(Non-recyclable)
2. Who wrote the book "small is beautiful"?
(Schumacher)
3. From which raw material is Aluminium extracted?
(Bauxite)
4. Find out the mismatched pair from the following.
(Andreas Rebmann – Historian)

Frederic sorrieu	-	Artist
Earnest Renan	-	philosopher
Andreas Rebmann	-	Historian
Friedrich list	-	professor of economics
5. Who was the founder of 'Young Italy'?
(Giuseppe Mazzini)
6. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order.
(ii, iv, i, iii)
 - i) The first world war
 - ii) Potato famine in Ireland
 - iii) The Great Depression
 - iv) Rinderpest or cattle plague in Africa
7. What is the coalition government?
(A government formed by two or more political parties together)
8. Which of the following countries is an example for "holding together" federation? (d)
a) USA b) Australia c) Switzerland d) India
9. Define a multi party system.
(A multi-party system is a system where more than two political parties take part in elections)
10. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is comparing by ____.
(Human development) or (Along with per capita income, Health and education indicators)
11. Show on Bar graph. Chinese toys - 70%, Other toys - 30%.

Share of toys



12. Arrange the following countries from east to west according to their location.
India, USA, Japan, Egypt
(Japan, India, Egypt, USA)

SECTION-I I

8 X 2 = 16 M

13. Define and give an example for a mineral based industry?
 - i) Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.
 - ii) Example: Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.
14. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



1. Where is Indira Gandhi international airport located? (Delhi)
2. Which international airport is located in Kolkata? (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose international terminal)

15. Explain the importance of silk routes.

- a) The name 'silk routes' refers to the importance of silk goods travelling from China to the western countries
- b) The silk routes connected vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- c) Silk, pottery from China and textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia were traded along the silk routes. Precious metals like gold and silver came from Europe to Asia.
- d) Early Christian missionaries and Early Muslim preachers travelled this route to Asia. Buddhism spread in several directions through the silk routes

16. Explain the effects of the great depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

- a) India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
- b) As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent.
- c) Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit. As exports of gunny bags collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent. Jute producers of Bengal faced ever lower prices, and fell into debt.

17. Give examples for Central list and State list.

- a) Central list (Union List) : Defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency
- b) State List: Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation

18. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

- a) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- b) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

- c) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

19. What is the impact of globalisation on India.

- Consumers, particularly rich people in the urban areas, get best quality goods at lower prices.
- MNCs invested in some industries like cell phones etc. Many people got jobs in these industries. At the same time, many people lost jobs due to closure of small companies.
- Some large companies such as Tata Motors emerged as Multinational Companies. Many small companies such as batteries, and toys etc. are closed.

20. Write two slogans on consumer rights.

- If you find defected goods – Take the help of consumer forums
- Before going to markets – Know your rights
- Trader cheats - if you are not aware of rights

SECTION-III

8 X 4 = 32 M

21. Write a note on good practice towards conservation of forest and wildlife?

- People should resist deforestation and promote afforestation. Example Chipko movement.
- Local communities should be involved in management and restoration of degraded forests. Example Joint Forest Management
- Worshipping the trees and preserving them. Example Mundas and Santhals worship mahua and kadamba trees.
- Not allowing hunting in forest area. Example Bhairodev Dakav Sonchrui in Rajasthan.

22. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

- India is a tropical country. It has unlimited possibilities of using solar energy.
- Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas.
- Solar energy is the most economical and eco-friendly.
- Solar installations** are cheaper than traditional energy plants.
- Solar panels can be installed at anywhere, at a small house or a big factory.
- It minimise the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.

23. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.

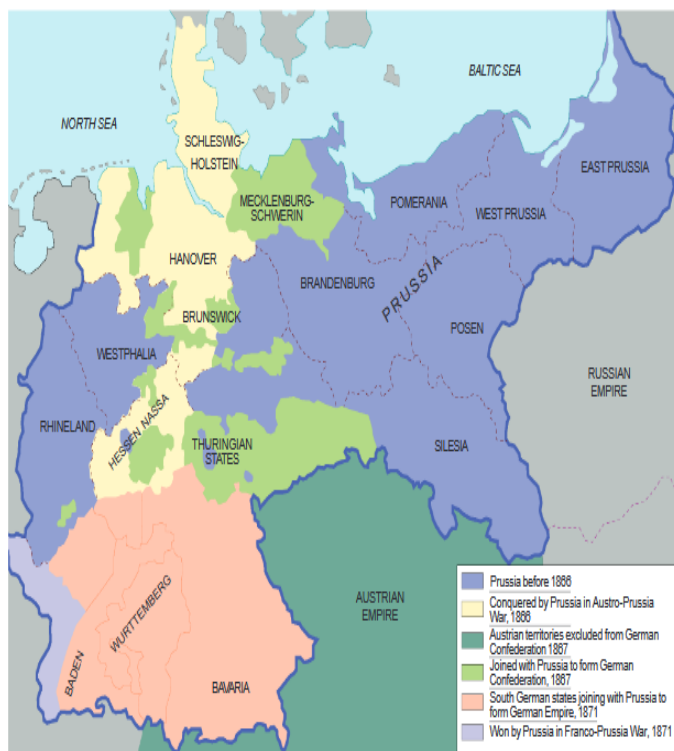


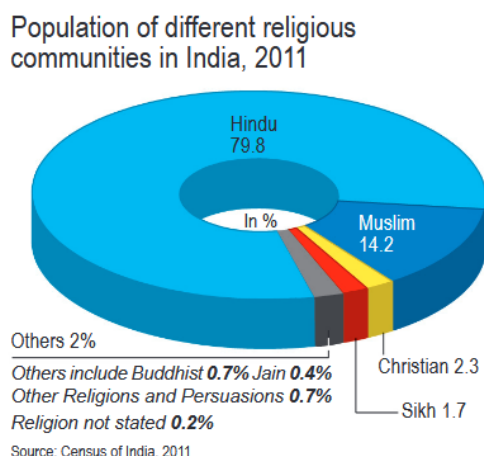
Fig. 12 – Unification of Germany (1866-71).

- Who was the architect of unification of Germany?**
(Otto von Bismarck)
- Write two names of seas you have observed in the map?**
(North Sea, Baltic Sea)
- Write the name of the empire which is on the south of the map?**
(Austrian Empire)
- Who was the first emperor of the German Empire?**
(William I)

24. How did East India company procure regular supply of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

- The East India Company established direct control over the weaver by appointing gomasthas.
- Gomasthas supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.
- The company prevented weavers from dealing with other buyers. The company gave loans to weavers to purchase the raw material.
- The weavers had to hand over the cloth to the *gomastha*. They could not sell the cloth to any other trader.

25. Analyse the graph.



- The above pie chart shows the percentage of the population of different religious communities in India in 2011.
- There six major religions in India. They belong to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, and Jain.
- The above six religions together constitute 99.3%. Other religions and Persuasions constitute 0.7%.
- Majority people are Hindus in India. They are 79.8%. Muslims are in second place in number.

26. Appreciate democratic government is better than all other forms of governments right.

- Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- It improves the quality of decision-making.
- It provides a method to resolve conflicts
- It gives an opportunity to correct mistakes.

27. Why do we use averages? Are there any illustrations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

- The average is used to compare two or more areas, or two or more people.
- For example average income is used to compare development between different countries.
- Average does not show the disparities among the people. Average income does not tell how the income is distributed among the people.
- Although the average income of different countries is the same, the living standards, education, health levels, public facilities, etc. of the people may vary from country to country.

Country	Monthly income of citizens in 2001 (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	10000
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	10000

In the above example, the average income of the two countries is the same. In terms of average income, we assume that the two countries are equally developed. If the incomes of the people are examined individually, it is clear that the income among the people in country A is almost evenly distributed and the income among the people in country B is not evenly distributed. One person in country B is the richest. The other four are extremely poor. So even though average incomes are equal, country A is actually more developed than country B. It can therefore be said that there is a limitation to use of average income to compare development between countries.

28. Explain how the consumers are exploited?

- a) Under weighing goods
- b) Charging high prices
- c) Selling adulterated goods
- d) Selling duplicate goods in the name of original goods
- e) Creating scarcity of goods by hoarding.
- f) Giving false information about the goods or not giving complete information
- g) Negligence in service after sale of goods.
- h) Following unfair terms and conditions

SECTION-IV

5 X 8 = 40 M

29. A) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource

- a) Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, but only a small proportion of it is fresh water.
- b) This fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water.
- c) The fresh water is always being renewed and recharged through hydrological cycle.
- d) Hydrological cycle is the continuous movement of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere and then back to the ground.
- e) Water on the surface is heated by sunlight and turns into vapor and rises into the atmosphere.
- f) This water vapour in the atmosphere gets cooled and clouds are formed.
- g) When clouds meet cool air, water returns to the surface in the form of rain, and snow etc.
- h) All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource.

(OR)

B) Explain the importance of Agriculture in India.

- a) **Employment:-** Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- b) **Food:-** It produces most of the food that we consume.
- c) **Industries:-** It also produces raw material for various industries.
- d) **Exports:-** Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.
- e) **Services:-** Agriculture increases service activities like transport, trade, and insurance etc.
- f) **GDP:-** Agriculture contributes to growth of Gross Domestic Product.
- g) **Prevents urbanisation:-** Agriculture and allied activities stop people from migrating to cities.
- h) **Culture:** People celebrate festivals basing on agricultural activities

30. A) Read the paragraph and comment on it.

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense'

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society:

'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society ... To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. *Inquilab Zindabad!*'

ANSWER

- a) Many leaders felt that we cannot defeat the British with non-violence.

- b) In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded in Delhi.
- c) Its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. They wanted to attack the symbols of British power.
- d) In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly
- e) In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train on which Lord Irwin was travelling.
- f) The British executed Bhagath Singh. Then he was 23 years old.
- g) Bhagat Singh said that he wanted to bring revolution in society not to support the cult of bomb and pistol.
- h) He said that we are scarifying our lives for revolution. We hope revolution will come against the British.

(OR)

B) 'Print culture would bring enlightenment' - Do you agree? Justify your opinion.

- a) The ideas of scientists and philosophers reached common people through books.
- b) Scientists like Isaac Newton published their discoveries, which influenced the readers.
- c) Books became a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
- d) Enlightenment thinkers criticised the tradition, superstition and despotism. Their ideas were popularised through print.
- e) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom. They demanded that everything be judged through application of reason and rationality.
- f) They attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- g) The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely.
- h) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. New ideas of social revolution came into being.

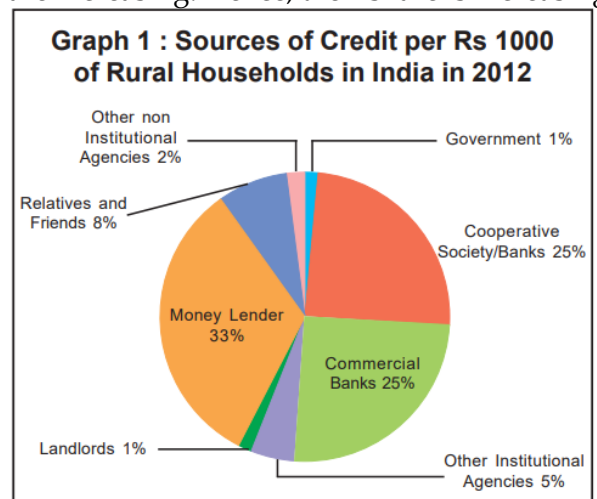
31. A) Analyse the table.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

- a) The bove table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors.
- b) GDP is Rs.2,34,000 crores in 2000 and Rs.57,42,500 crores in 2013
- c) GDP increased nearly 25 times over the thirteen years.
- d) In 2000, the shares of three sectors are primary - 22%, Secondary - 21%, tertiary - 57%
- e) In 2013, the shares of three sectors are primary - 14%, Secondary - 19%, tertiary - 67%
- f) Tertiary sector is rapidly increasing.
- g) The tertiary and secondary sectors account for 86% of country's GDP in 2013
- h) The GDP share of primary sector is largely decreased.
- i) Many industries are established. Service activities are increasing. Hence, their share is increasing.

(OR)

B) Analyse the given graph.



- a) This pie chart shows about "Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012".
- b) Money lenders, landlords, relatives and friends, other non-institutional agencies are the informal sources of Credit of rural households in India.
- c) Commercial banks, Cooperative societies, Cooperative Banks, Government, other institutional agencies are the formal source of Credit of rural households in India.
- d) Rural households in India get 44% of credit from informal credit sources.
- e) Rural households in India get 56% of credit from formal credit sources.
- f) Money lenders provide major share of credit i.e 33% to rural households.
- g) Commercial banks provide 25% of credit to the rural households.
- h) Cooperative societies/ banks provide 25% of credit to the rural households.

32. A) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example of each of these.

Prudential reason:

- a) Conflicts between social groups often lead to violence and political instability. Power sharing reduces these social conflicts.
- b) Hence, power sharing is a good way to ensure the political stability.
- c) Imposing the will of majority community over others damages the unity of the nation. Power sharing brings unity among the different social groups.
- d) For example, reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Legislatures in India.

Moral reason:

- a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- b) A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.
- c) Power sharing allows people to participate in governance.
- d) For example, the government asks for suggestions on New Education Policy in India.

(OR)

B) Explain the characteristics of a National party.

- a) There are some country-wide parties, which are called national parties.
- b) National parties have their units in various states.
- c) All these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.
- d) A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party
- e) Each National party is given a special symbol. The party use this symbol in whichever state they contest.
- f) Election commission gives national party status basing on the party's performance in the last general election.
- g) National parties made manifestoes in view of the national wide interests.
- h) There are 7 National parties in the country in 2019.

(Note: point "d" is main point in this answer)

33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Malwa plateau 2) Luni river 3) Eastern Railway headquarter 4) Chilka lake

(OR)

- 5) Amaravathi 6) Gujarat 7) Mumbai 8) Lakshadweep

B) Locate the following in the given map of world.

- 1) South Africa 2) Mediterranean sea 3) Brazil 4) Japan

(OR)

- 5) Mexico 6) Egypt 7) Russia 8) China

S.S.C. Public Examinations
SCERT Model Paper - III SOCIAL STUDIES

SECTION-I

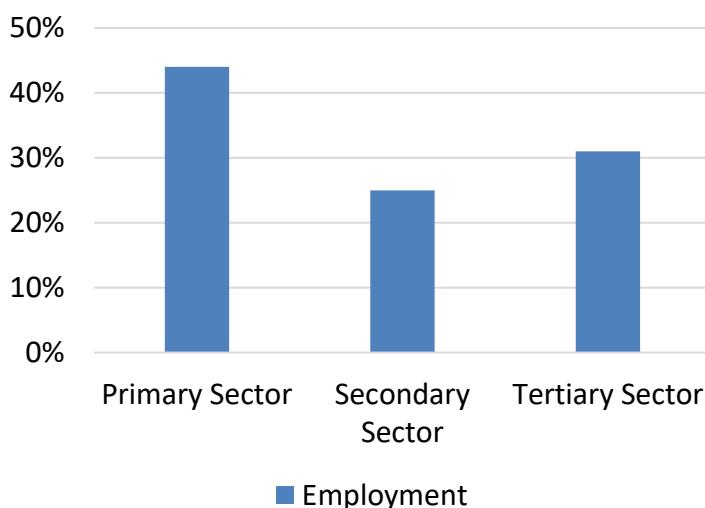
12 X 1 = 12 M

1. Give any one example of renewable resource. (Solar, wind)
2. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton? (Black soils)
3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material? (a) Aluminium
- a) Aluminium b) Cement c) Paper d) Steel
4. Choose the odd one out. (Bismarck)
Mazzini, Cavour, Bismarck, Garibaldi
5. Expand IBRD. (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
6. Germany : Axis power :: Britain : _____. (Allied power)
7. What is Federalism?
(Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.)
8. _____ was the first state created on the basis of language. (Andhra Pradesh)
9. What is "Manifesto"?
(A manifesto is a publication issued by a political party before a General Election. This includes party policies.)
10. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called _____. (Multi National Company)
11. Show on a bar graph.

Employment

Primary Sector	-	44%
Secondary Sector	-	25%
Tertiary Sector	-	31%

Employment



12. Name the Eastern most country from the given list. (China)
Mexico, USA, China, India

SECTION-II

8 X 2 = 16 M

13. Explain the importance of manufacturing industries.
 - a) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture and reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - b) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from India.

- c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

14. What are the means of transportation and communication called the life line of national economy?

- The means of transportation transport the raw materials to the factories and finished goods to the market.
- The means of transportation and communication help to increase trade.
- These are necessary to utilise natural resources.
- Good transportation systems are necessary for fast development.

15. Observe the map and answer the following question.



Fig. 10 – Map of colonial Africa at the end of the nineteenth century.

- Name the ocean on the west side of this map?
(Atlantic Ocean)
- Name the Island in the Indian Ocean?
(Madagascar)

16. “It is difficult to imagine a world without printed material”. - Comment.

- Printed material is found everywhere around us in books, newspapers, etc.
- We read printed books, see printed images, follow the news through newspapers.
- It helped create the modern world.
- It changed our social lives and cultures.

17. Make a table that shows central, state and concurrent lists.

- Union List : Defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency
- State List: Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
- Concurrent List: Education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession

18. Mention the problems faced by the women, today.

- Various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women are going on.
- They are not safe even within their own home from domestic violence.
- They are getting low wages compared to men.
- They are not given much importance in politics.
- They are harassed at the work place.
- There are many cyber crimes against women.

19. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.

People look for some non-material things in life i.e Security, peace, friendship, good health condition, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, a pollution-free environment etc.

20. What precautions should be taken by a consumer before purchasing a product?

- Consumer should check the details of the product i.e, M.R.P., quantity, manufacturing date, expiry date, direction to use etc.
- Consumer should take bills from the seller.
- Consumer should check the logos of ISI, Agmark, Hallmark or +F etc.

SECTION-III

8 X 4 = 32 M

21. Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

- Biodiversity is defined as the variety of life forms on the earth such as plants, animals, microorganisms that are present in an area. They depend on each other for their survival in this area.
- Biodiversity helps to the stability and strength of ecosystems. A diverse ecosystem can withstand and recover from disturbances.
- The plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot live.
- Forests play a key role in the ecological system. We depend on forests for many purposes.

22. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

- The total volume of workable mineral deposits is only one per cent of the earth's crust.
- We are speedily using mineral resources that required millions of years to be created.
- The rate of refilling is very small in comparison to the present rate of usage of minerals.
Hence, mineral resources are decreasing quickly.
- Mineral resources finite and non-renewable.
- Rich mineral deposits are our country's most valuable wealth.
- Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

23 Observe the map and answer the following questions.



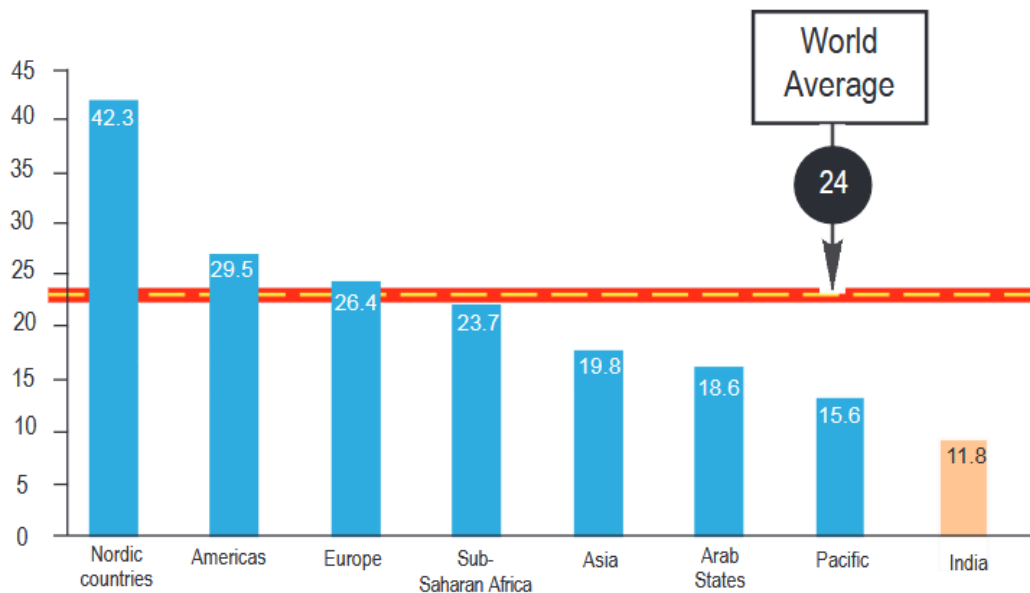
1. What is the sea between Europe and Africa?
(Mediterranean Sea)
2. Name the biggest empire in this map?
(Russian Empire)

24. Explain about "Proto - Industrialisation."

- Even before factories came up in England and Europe, there was a large-scale industrial production for an international market. This production was not based on factories.
- Merchants supplied money to peasants and artisans to produce goods for an international market.
- Peasants and artisans produced goods within their family farms, not in factories.
- Many historians referred this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

25. Analyse the graph.

Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



- a) The above bar graph shows the percentage women in national parliaments in different regions of the world.
- b) Women population is nearly 50% of the total population, but the world average of their representation in national parliaments is only 24%
- c) The regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Arab States, Pacific, and India have lower percentage than the world average.
- d) Women representation in India is only 11.8%. So, there is a necessity to encourage women to come in politics.
- e) Among the above regions, Nordic countries have maximum women representation i.e., 42.3%

26. "Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens." Support or Oppose your answer.

I support this statement.

- a) Basing on political equality, number of people coming in to the political field is increasing. At the same time, economic inequalities are also increasing.
- b) A small number of very rich enjoy a high share of wealth and incomes.
- c) The incomes of those at the bottom of the society are decreasing.
- d) In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 percent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.
- e) In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

27 Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

- a) Sustainable development means
 - (i) development should take place without damaging the environment, and
 - (ii) development in the present should no compromise with needs of the future generation.
- b) Issue of sustainability is important because
 - (i) To use resources carefully.
 - (ii) To protect environment
 - (iii) To make resources available to future generations
 - (iv) To support the growth of all living beings.

28. Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers

- a) Some consumers are **illiterates**. Traders may cheat those consumers.
- b) Producers may sell the products at higher prices due to **limited competition**.
- c) Some consumers do **not aware of consumer rights**.
- d) Traders may cheat consumers because consumers buy in **small quantities**, and they are **scattered**.
- e) Traders may cheat consumers when **government's supervision is weak**.
- f) Consumers are forced to buy at higher prices when the **supply is limited**.
- g) Consumers are cheated when they **do not know complete, true information** about goods.

SECTION-IV

5 X 8 = 40 M

29. A) Explain the importance of water resources.

- a) Water gives life to all living beings.
- b) We use water to drink, cook food, wash clothes etc.
- c) Water is necessary for agriculture.
- d) Industries use water for different purposes i.e., cooling machines.
- e) Water is used to generate hydroelectric power.
- f) Water is necessary for economic development.
- g) Water resources are used to transport goods and human beings.
- h) Many civilisations emerged on the banks of rivers.

(OR)

B) Describe geographical conditions required for the growth of Rice.

- a) Rice is a kharif crop.
- b) It requires high temperature, i.e., above 25° C
- c) It requires high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm
- d) In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- e) Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions.
- f) Rice is grown in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan with the help of canal irrigation and tube wells
- g) Rice is cultivated in standing water. There should be an average of 10-15 cm of water in the field.
- h) It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water.

30. A) Read the paragraph and comment on it.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by Demanding separate electorates for dalits. 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.

Answer:-

- a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar founded Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- b) He demanded separate electorates for Dalits at the second Round Table Conference.
- c) He clashed with Mahatma Gandhi about separate electorates for Dalits.
- d) Gandhiji opposed this demand and began a hunger strike to death.
- e) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.
- f) Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's view and made the Poona Pact in September, 1932.

- g) According to this pact, seats in provincial and central legislative councils were reserved to Dalits.
- h) But, they were to be voted in by the general electorate. (But all voters regardless of caste should vote in these reserved seats.)

(OR)

B) "Some people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment" comment.

- a) The ideas of scientists and philosophers reached common people through books.
- b) Scientists like Isaac Newton published their discoveries, which influenced the readers.
- c) Books became a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
- d) Enlightenment thinkers criticised the tradition, superstition and despotism. Their ideas were popularised through print.
- e) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom. They demanded that everything be judged through application of reason and rationality.
- f) They attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- g) The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely.
- h) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. New ideas of social revolution came into being.

31. A) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

- a) **Among different organs of government (Horizontal distribution of power)**
 - i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - ii) These organs are placed at the same level. They have different powers. None of the organs has unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. Thus, there is a balance of power among these organs.
Ex: There is a balance of power between legislature, executive and judiciary in India
- b) **Among governments at different levels (Vertical division of power)**
 - i) Power is shared among a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
 - ii) The constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government.
Ex:- Constitution gave different powers to central government, state government and local government in India.
- c) **Among different social groups:**
 - i) Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.
 - ii) **Ex:** 'Community government' in Belgium and reserved constituencies in assemblies and the parliament of India.
- d) **Among political parties, pressure groups and movements:**
 - i) Political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In this way, power is shared among these.
 - ii) **Ex:** Coalition governments i.e., NDA and UPA in India

(OR)

B) What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

- a) **Lack of internal democracy:**
 - (i) Power is concentrated in one or few leaders in almost all parties.
 - (ii) Parties do not conduct internal meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - (iii) Personal loyalty became more important than the loyalty to party principles and policies.
- b) **Dynastic succession:**

- (i) In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- (ii) An ordinary member of the party cannot rise to the top in the party. This is bad for democracy.

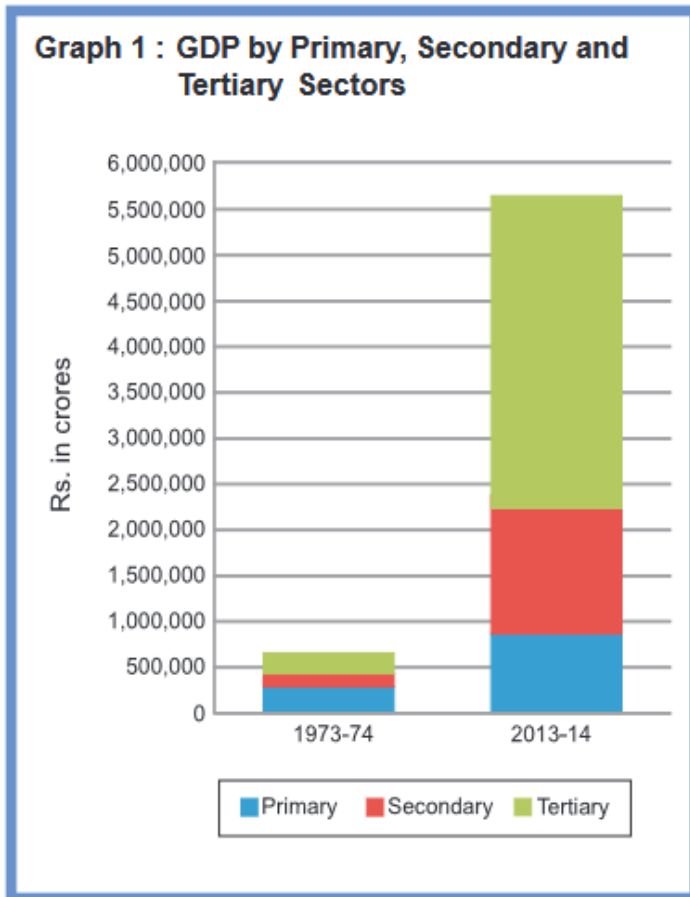
c) Money and Muscle Power:

- (i) Parties nominate candidates who spend lots of money.
- (ii) Rich people and companies give funds to parties and influence the policies of parties
- (iii) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

d) Not offering a meaningful choice:

- (i) Ideological differences among parties are very little. The policies of parties are almost same. So, parties are not offering meaningful choices to the people.
- (ii) In our country, differences on economic policies among all major parties have reduced.

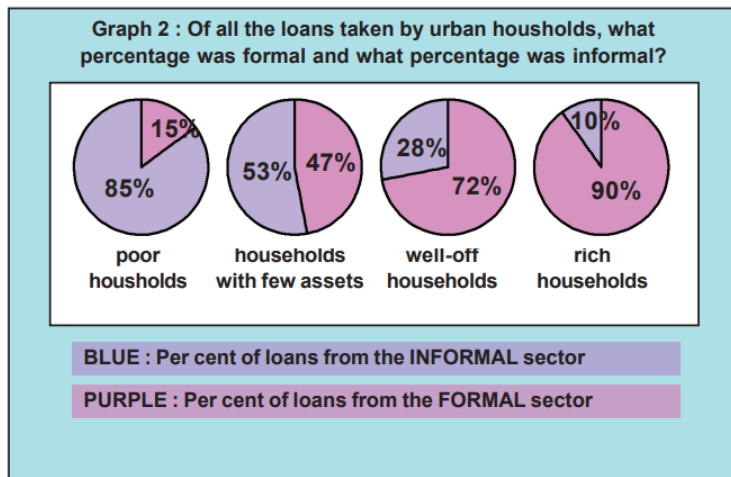
32. A) Analyse the graph



- a) This graph shows GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors during the years 1973-74 and 2013-2014.
- b) Primary Sector was the largest producing sector in 1973-1974.
- c) Tertiary Sector was the largest producing sector in 2013-2014.
- d) Secondary sector was the least producing sector in 1973-1974
- e) Primary sector was the least producing sector in 2013-2014
- f) GDP of India in 1973-1974 was 7,00,000 crores
- g) GDP of India in 2013-2014 was 56,00,000 crores
- h) Tertiary sector was grown the most over the forty years.
- i) GDP increased nearly 8 times over the forty years.
- j) GDP increased in all sectors over the forty years.

(OR)

B) Observe the pie graph and analyse it?



- This pie chart shows about "Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?".
- Majority of Poor households, and households with few assets got loans from informal sources of credit.
- Majority of well-off households, and rich households got loans from formal sources of credit.
- Only 15% of poor households got loans from formal sources of credit, the remaining 85% got loans from informal sources.
- But, only 10% of rich households were got loans from informal sources of credit, 90% of rich households were got loans from formal sources of credit.
- It is observed that the main source of credit to the poor households is informal source.
- The mains source of credit to the rich households was formal source of credit.
- So, the government should take steps to arrange credit from formal sources to poor households.

33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Mumbai
- 2) Jammu
- 3) Jamshedpur
- 4) Goa

(OR)

- 5) Kerala
- 6) Bihar
- 7) Delhi
- 8) Arabian Sea

B). Locate the following in the given map of world.

- 1) Italy
- 2) South Africa
- 3) Belgium
- 4) Germany

(OR)

- 5) Nigeria
- 6) Pacific Ocean
- 7) Norway
- 8) Pakistan

PRE-FINAL EXAMINATIONS : 2024-2025

SOCIAL STUDIES : 10th CLASS

SECTION-I

12 X 1 = 12

1. Give any two examples for renewable resources. Ans: Solar, wind
2. What should be the percentage of forest area in Geographical area? Ans: 33%
3. Which is called "Golden Fibre"? Ans: Jute
4. What is Plebiscite?
Ans:- A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal
5. Indentured labour migration was abolished in the year ____ Ans:- 1921
6. Expand IBRD. Ans:- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
7. What is coalition government? Ans:- A government formed by two or more political parties together
8. Which of the following subject is not included in the concurrent list?
A) Marriage B) Trade C) Education D) Adoption Ans:- Trade
9. Which of the following countries has a multi-party system?
A) China B) Britain C) USA D) India Ans:- India
10. What is called using natural resources to meet present needs while considering future requirements?
Ans:- Sustainable Development
11. Arrange these in correct sequence.
A) Market B) Manufacture C) Assemble D) Design Ans:- D, B, C, A
12. Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location.
A) Brazil B) Mexico C) China D) South Africa Ans:- China, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico

SECTION-II

8 X 2 = 16

13. What are the basic industries? Give an example?
 - i) Basic industries (key industries) are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.
 - ii) Example: iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminium smelting.
14. Observe the given map of India and answer the following questions.



- a) In which state the paradwip port is located?
Ans:- Odisha
- b) Name the international airport that was located in Mumbai?
Ans:- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport

15. Write about Bretton woods Agreement?

- 1) Bretton Woods Agreement was a framework to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.
- 2) It was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA

16. "Gandhi said, the fight for swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press and freedom of association." – Comment on it.

- 1) The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and the editorials in vernacular press.
- 2) During the Khilafat and non-cooperation Movement, the British government was trying to crush the three powerful vehicles (liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association) of expressing and cultivating public opinion. Thus, the fight for Swaraj was a fight for this freedom than anything else.

17. Prepare two slogans for effective practice of Federalism.

- 1) Share the power – Live together
- 2) Unity in diversity – Helps to prosperity

18. Mention some problems faced by the women today in India

- g) Various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women are going on.
- h) They are not safe even within their own home from domestic violence.
- i) They are getting low wages compared to men.
- j) They are not given much importance in politics.

19. What are the differences between foreign trade and foreign investment?

Foreign trade	Foreign investment
1. Foreign trade is the sale of goods and services in different countries	1. The investment made by foreign companies in a country for the establishment of factories is called foreign investment
2. Traders have an opportunity to sell goods not only in their own country but also in different countries	2. Producers have an opportunity to invest not only in their own country but also in different countries.

20. Mention any two legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India.

- a) Parliament made the Consumer Protection Act in 1986.
- b) Consumer courts have been set up for redressal of consumer disputes.

SECTION-III

8 X 4 = 32

21. How have human activities affected the depletion of Flora and Fauna? Explain

- a) Expansion of the railways, agriculture, and mining activities contributed to deforestation.
- b) Shifting cultivation is one of the causes of forest degradation or deforestation.
- c) Large scale development projects contributed to the loss of forests.
- d) Some of the forest area was cleared for river valley projects.

22. Distinguish between conventional and Non-conventional sources of Energy

Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
1. Conventional sources include firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal)	1. Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.
2. These resources are limited and non-renewable.	2. These resources are abundant and renewable.
3. These resources cause serious environmental problems.	3. These resources are eco-friendly.
4. These resources are widely used for a long time.	4. Usage of these resources has begun recently. They are getting popular.

23. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



Fig. 14(a) — Italian states before unification, 1858.

- What is name of the country shown on this map?
Ans:- Italy
- King Victor Emmanuel-II belonged to which state?
Ans:- Sardinia-Piedmont
- Name one Island located in this map.
Ans:- Sardinia (or) Sicily (or) Corsica
- Name the sea, that located in this map.
Ans: Mediterranean Sea

24. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

- Mills in Britain busy with war production. So, imports from Britain decreased.
- There was a great demand for goods in India.
- Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs such as jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots etc.
- New factories were set up. Old factories worked multiple shifts to produce more goods.
- Many new workers were employed. Workers worked longer hours.

25. Observe the given table and answer the following questions.

- What does this table tell us about? Ans:- Daily time use for different activities by men and women
- Who works more time for income generating work? Ans: Men
- Which activity takes the least time by men? Ans:- Household and related work
- How much time does an average women work every day? Ans:- 7 hours

26. “Democracy can’t reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens”. Support (or) oppose your answer”

- Basing on political equality, number of people coming in to the political field is increasing. At the same time, economic inequalities are also increasing.
- A small number of very rich enjoy a high share of wealth and incomes.
- The incomes of those at the bottom of the society are decreasing.
- In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 percent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.
- In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

27. What is per capita income? How is it calculated?

- Per capita income is the average income of the people in a country.
- Per capita income is calculated by dividing a country’s national income by its total population.

- c) Per capita income is used to compare the development of different countries.
- d) World Bank used per capita income as a criterion to classify countries.

28. Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

- a) The COPRA came into force on 24 December 1986. Hence, we observe the National Consumers' Day on 24 December.
- b) There are more than 2000 consumer groups in the country. Out of them, about 50-60 are functioning well.
- c) The COPRA was amended in the year 2019 to further strengthen consumers in India.
- d) Settlement of disputes with the help of a neutral intermediary outside the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, called mediator, is now encouraged.
- e) Consumer awareness is spreading but slowly. Consumer movement will be effective only with the consumers' active involvement

SECTION-IV

5 X 8 = 40

29. a) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

Advantages:

- h) Irrigation of crops
- i) Electricity generation
- j) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- k) Flood control
- l) Recreation
- m) Inland navigation
- n) Fish breeding

Disadvantages:

- g) Reservoirs become poorer habitats for aquatic life due to excessive sedimentation.
- h) It is difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially to lay eggs.
- i) It leads to the submersion of vegetation and soil.
- j) Local people are being displaced in large number. They are losing their livelihood.
- k) The dams created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.
- l) In many regions farmers shifted to water intensive and commercial crops. This resulted in salinisation of soil.

(OR)

b) Suggest the initiatives to be taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Answer:

- i) Land reforms like abolition of Zamindari system were implemented.
- j) Green Revolution and White Revolution (Operation Flood) were started.
- k) Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease was provided.
- l) Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and bank were established to provide loans at lower interest.
- m) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are introduced.
- n) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- o) The government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
- p) Agricultural Research Institutes are established to develop better varieties of seeds, and introduce modern farming technologies.

30. a) Read the paragraph carefully and write about the importance of Quit India movement.

- a) This paragraph mainly focused on "Quit India movement"
- b) Mahatma Gandhiji led this movement.

- c) The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution.
- d) On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All-India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution of Quit India.
- e) It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech.
- f) The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement.
- g) It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha.
- h) The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement

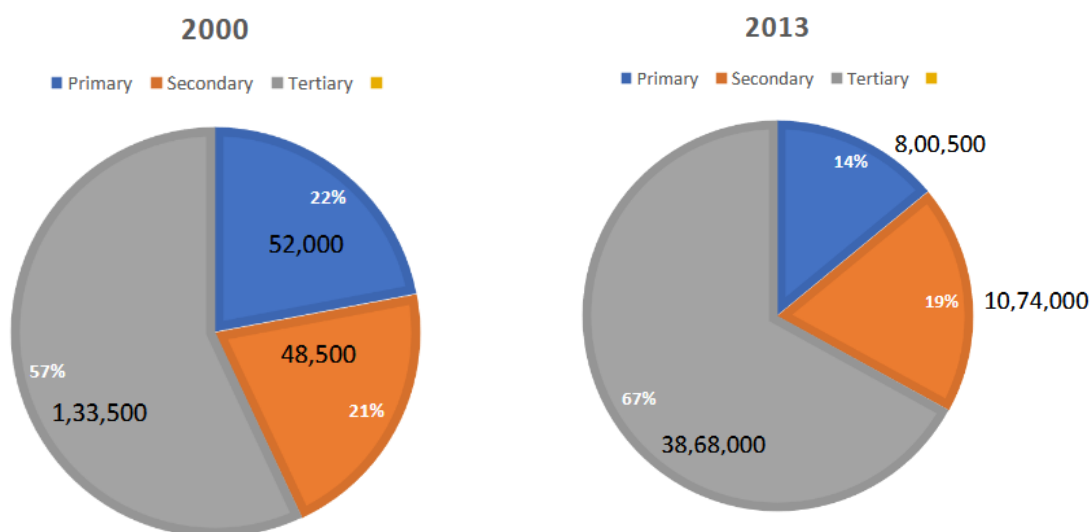
(OR)

b) "Print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India" - Comment

- a) News papers criticised the misrule of the British government.
- b) Newspapers encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities.
- c) Nationalist news papers increased greatly. They spread nationalist ideas.
- d) When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balagangadhar Tilak wrote about this in his news paper Kesari. This provoked widespread protests all over India.
- e) News papers made people to question the British government.
- f) They wrote about freedom of expression.
- g) They mobilised people to fight for independence.
- h) They inspired people to join together and oppose the British rule.

31. a) Show the data as a pie diagram and write your comments what you observe.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

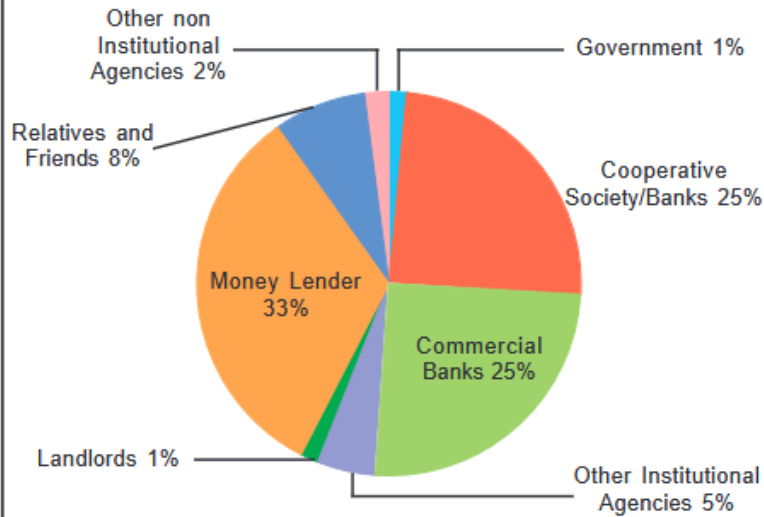


1. GDP for the year 2000 is 2,34,000 crores. GDP for the year 2013 is 57,42,500 crores
2. The share of tertiary sector in GDP increased very largely.
3. The share of secondary sector in GDP in 2000 was the lowest of the three sectors.
4. The share of primary sector in GDP in 2013 was the lowest of the three sectors.

(OR)

b) Observe the pie graph and answer the following questions.

Graph 1 : Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012



1. What does the given pie graph tell us?

Ans: Sources of credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012

2. Give two examples for formal credit in India.

Ans:- Government, Cooperative Societies, Cooperative banks, Commercial banks.

3. What is the percentage of government credit?

Ans:- 1%

4. Who monitors credit policy in India?

Ans:- Reserve Bank of India

32. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

e) **Among different organs of government (Horizontal distribution of power)**

i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.

ii) These organs are placed at the same level. They have different powers. None of the organs has unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. Thus, there is a balance of power among these organs.

Ex: There is a balance of power between legislature, executive and judiciary in India

f) **Among governments at different levels (Vertical division of power)**

i) Power is shared among a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

ii) The constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government.

Ex:- Constitution gave different powers to central government, state government and local government in India.

g) **Among different social groups:**

i) Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.

ii) Ex: 'Community government' in Belgium and reserved constituencies in assemblies and the parliament of India.

h) **Among political parties, pressure groups and movements:**

i) Political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In this way, power is shared among these.

ii) Ex: Coalition governments i.e., NDA and UPA in India

(OR)

b) **Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?**

a) Elected representatives should not change from their party to other parties. In India, the constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.

b) Parties should not select rich persons or criminals as their candidates. In India, the Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

c) Parties should encourage internal democracy. In India, the Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for parties to hold their organisational elections.

- d) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- e) It should be made compulsory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets about one-third, to women candidates. (In India, an act was passed for women reservations in Lok Sabha, and assemblies recently)
- f) The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- g) Parties should not be controlled by one or few leaders. An ordinary member should have a chance to rise to the top position in the party.
- h) Parties should select the candidates who really serve the country.
- i) Parties should make policies in view of the interests of the country.
- j) Political parties should file their income tax returns.

33. a) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Thar desert 2) Chennai 3) Chilka Lake 4) New Delhi

(OR)

- 5) River Mahanadi 6) Lakshadweep Islands 7) Sikkim 8) Amaravati

b) Locate the following in the given world map

- 1) New York 2) Germany 3) India 4) South Africa

(OR)

- 5) Brazil 6) Japan 7) England 8) Mexico

GRAND TEST : 2024-2025

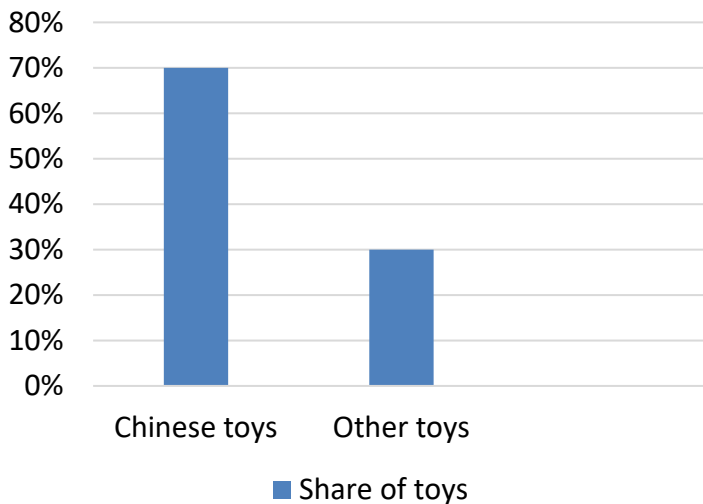
SOCIAL STUDIES : 10th CLASS

SECTION-I

12x1=12

1. Metals : Recyclable : : Fossil Fuels : _____ (Non recyclable)
2. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton? (Black Soils)
3. Which of the following is not related to agro-based industries?
a) Sugar b) Rubber c) Cement d) Coffee c) Cement
4. Secret Society founded by Mazzini in _____ (Young Italy)
5. Expand UNDP. (United Nations Development Programme)
6. First World War was started in _____ (A)
A) 1914 AD B) 1916 AD C) 1918 AD D) 1939 AD
7. What is Federalism?
Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country
8. Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation? (Mayor)
9. Define a multi party system.
(A multi-party system is a system where more than two political parties take part in elections)
10. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called _____
(Multi National Company)
11. Show on Bar graph, Chinese toys- 70%, other toys – 30%

Share of toys



12. Arrange the following countries from west to east according to their location.
A) Vietnam B) Japan C) Brazil D) Egypt (Brazil, Egypt, Vietnam, Japan)

SECTION-II

8X2=16

13. Define and give an example for a mineral based industry?
 - i) Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.
 - ii) Example: Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.
14. Observe the given map of India and answer the following questions.



- a) In which state New Mangalore port is located?
(Goa)
- b) Name the international airport that was located in Chennai?
(Meenambakam)

15. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the life line of national economy?

- a) The means of transportation transport the raw materials to the factories and finished goods to the market.
- b) The means of transportation and communication help to increase trade.
- c) These are necessary to utilise natural resources.
- d) Good transportation systems are necessary for fast development.

16. "Printing Press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th Century" Comment on it.

- a) Newspapers spread the new ideas and also shaped the nature of the debate.
- b) Debates on beliefs of different religions were published in newspapers. These shaped the ideas and the opinions of the public.
- c) Some people criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others opposed the reforms.
- d) Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy carried out reforms by writing books.

17. Give an example for central list and state list.

- a) Central list (Union List) : Defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency
- b) State List: Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation

18. Mention the problems faced by the women today.

- a) Various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women are going on.
- b) They are not safe even within their own home from domestic violence.
- c) They are getting low wages compared to men.
- d) They are not given much importance in politics.

- e) They are harassed at the work place.
- f) There are many cyber crimes against women.

19. What is the impact of globalization on India?

- a) Consumers, particularly rich people in the urban areas, get best quality goods at lower prices.
- b) MNCs invested in some industries like cell phones etc. Many people got jobs in these industries. At the same time, many people lost jobs due to closure of small companies.
- c) Some large companies such as Tata Motors emerged as Multinational Companies. Many small companies such as batteries, and toys etc. are closed.

20. What precautions should be taken by a consumer before purchasing a product?

- a) Consumer should check the details of the product i.e, M.R.P., quantity, manufacturing date, expiry date, direction to use etc.
- b) Consumer should take bills from the seller.
- c) Consumer should check the logos of ISI, Agmark, Hallmark or +F etc.

SECTION-III

8X4=32

21. How do human activities affect the depletion of the flora and fauna? Explain.

- a) Expansion of the railways, agriculture, and mining activities contributed to deforestation.
- b) Shifting cultivation is one of the causes of forest degradation or deforestation.
- c) Large scale development projects contributed to the loss of forests.
- d) Some of the forest area was cleared for river valley projects.

22. Explain the importance of conservation of minerals.

- a) The total volume of workable mineral deposits is only one per cent of the earth's crust.
- b) We are speedily using mineral resources that required millions of years to be created.
- c) The rate of refilling is very small in comparison to the present rate of usage of minerals. Hence, mineral resources are decreasing quickly.
- d) Mineral resources finite and non-renewable.
- e) Rich mineral deposits are our country's most valuable wealth.
- f) Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

23. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.

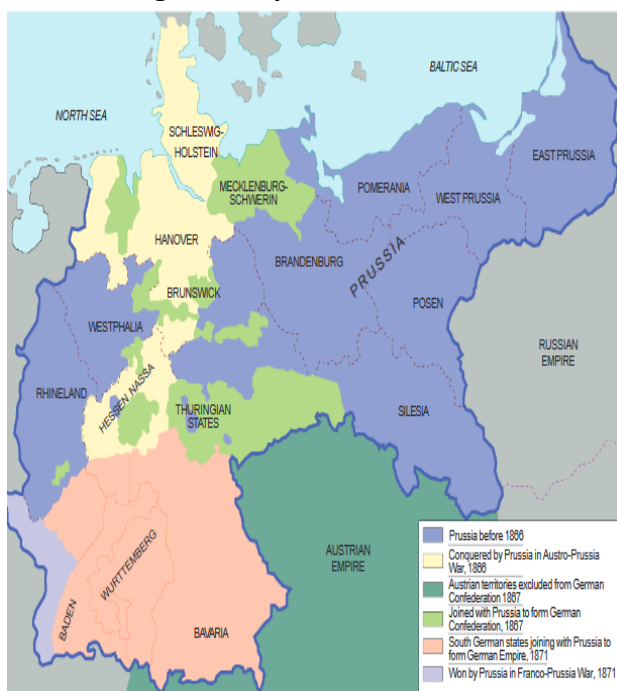


Fig. 12 – Unification of Germany (1866-71).

- a) This map shows the unification of one country. Name that country?
(Germany)
- b) Name any one sea that was located to North in this map.
(Baltic Sea)
- c) Name the Empire that was located to South in this map.
(Austrian Empire)
- d) Who was the chancellor of Prussia during the unification?
(Otto von Bismarck)

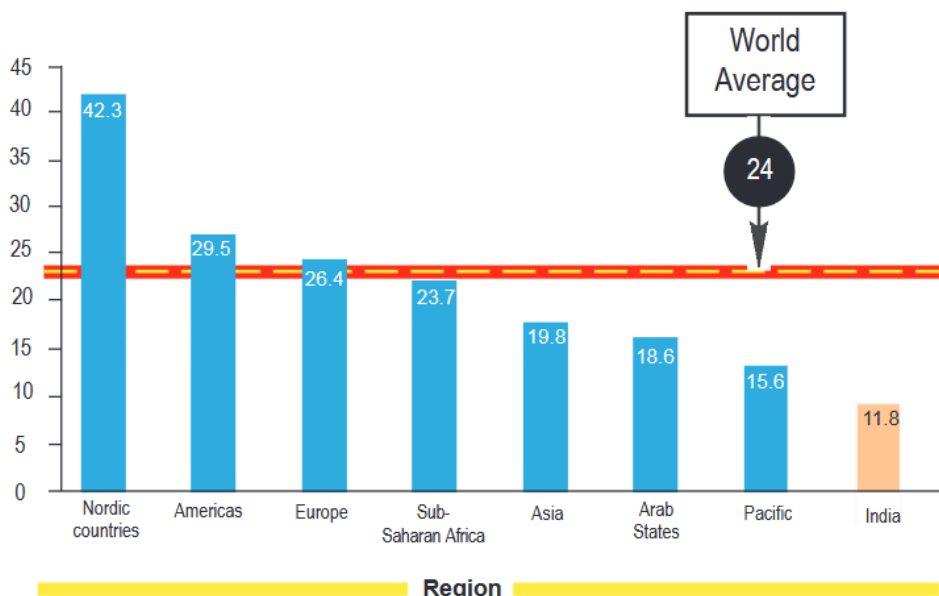
24. Why did some industrialists in 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

- a) There was no shortage of labour. Wages were low.

- b) The machines required large capital investment.
- c) Some goods were in high demand only during certain seasons. Industrialists want to hire workers for those seasons.
- d) Some products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines could not produce those products.

25. Observe the given Bar Graph and critically analyse your observations (any four observations)

Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



- a) The above bar graph shows the percentage women in national parliaments in different regions of the world.
- b) Women population is nearly 50% of the total population, but the world average of their representation in national parliaments is only 24%
- c) The regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Arab States, Pacific, and India have lower percentage than the world average.
- d) Women representation in India is only 11.8%. So, there is a necessity to encourage women to come in politics.
- e) Among the above regions, Nordic countries have maximum women representation i.e., 42.3%

26. Appreciate democratic government is better than all other forms of government right.

- a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- b) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- c) It improves the quality of decision-making.
- d) It provides a method to resolve conflicts
- e) It gives an opportunity to correct mistakes.

27. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Environmental degradation in different ways.

- h) Deforestation
- i) Falling levels of ground water
- j) Degradation of soil and soil erosion
- k) Water, land and air pollution,
- l) Burning of fossil fuels
- m) Ozone layer depletion.
- n) Combustion of fuel from automobiles and industries causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

28. Prepare a pamphlet to aware people on consumer rights.

- a) **Right to safety:-** Consumers have the right to be protected from goods and services that cause harm to their life and property.
- b) **Right to be informed:-** Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services.
- c) **Right to choose:-** Any consumer who receives a service has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service.
- d) **Right to seek redressal:-** Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- e) **Right to represent:-** Consumers have the right to represent in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions.
- f) **Right to consumer education:-** Consumer has right to consumer education which makes the person a well-informed consumer.

SECTION-IV

5X8=40

29. a) Explain the importance of water resources.

- a) Water gives life to all living beings.
- b) We use water to drink, cook food, wash clothes etc.
- c) Water is necessary for agriculture.
- d) Industries use water for different purposes i.e., cooling machines.
- e) Water is used to generate hydroelectric power.
- f) Water is necessary for economic development.
- g) Water resources are used to transport goods and human beings.
- h) Many civilisations emerged on the banks of rivers.

(OR)

b) Describe any four features of Indian agriculture sector.

a) Primary activity:

- (i) Agriculture is a primary activity. It produces food grains and raw material for various industries.
- (ii) Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.

b) Farming systems:

- (i) Primitive subsistence farming is practised in some parts of India like north-eastern states. It depends upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.
- (ii) Intensive subsistence farming is practised in highly populated areas. High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used in this system.
- (iii) In commercial farming, high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used.

c) Cropping Pattern:

- (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- (ii) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.
- (iii) Zaid crops grown during the summer months.

d) Land-holding size:

- (i) Right of inheritance leads to the division of land among successive generations. Land holding size became small and uneconomical.
- (ii) As there is no alternative source of livelihood, people continued to depend on agriculture.

e) Major Crops: Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc.

30. a) "The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. Comment on it.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi found that the salt can unite the nation.
- b) On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy and demanded to abolish the salt tax.

- c) Salt was consumed equally by both rich and poor, and it was one of the most important food items.
- d) He started salt march along with 78 volunteers on 12th March in 1930. The march started from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- e) He requested the people to peacefully oppose the British.
- f) He made salt at Dandi on 6 April and violated the salt law.
- g) Thousands of people violated the salt law across the country.
- h) People boycotted foreign cloth. Peasants refused to pay taxes. Forest people violated forest laws. Liquor shops were picketed. Village officials resigned

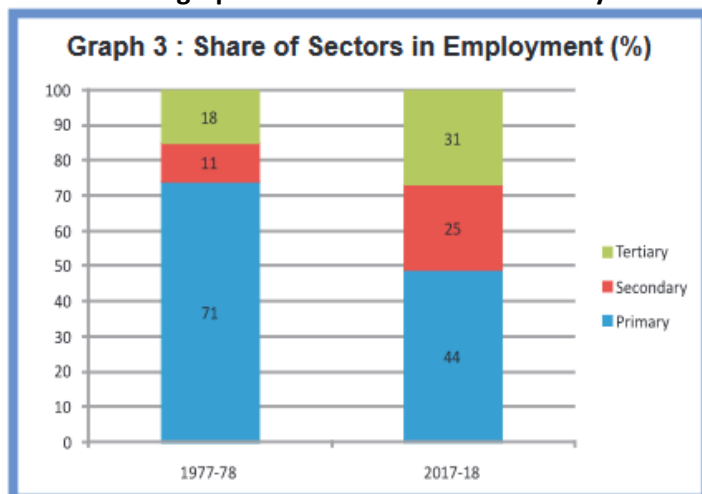
(OR)

b) “Some people feared that development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting”.

Comment on it.

- a) Some people feared that rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread
- b) Some people attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- c) Martin Luther criticised many of the practices of Roman Catholic Church in his Ninety Five Theses
- d) Print and religious literature inspired many interpretations of faith even among little-educated.
- e) Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and created a view of God and Creation.
- f) The Roman Church executed Menocchio. It imposed severe controls over publishers and book sellers.
- g) People began to think reason for everything. Thus, new ideas emerged.
- h) Print encouraged debates and discussions on different topics. Thus, dissenting ideas created.

31.a) Convert the Bar graph into tabular form and write your comments. What you observe.



Tabular form:

Share of Sectors in Employment (%)

Sector	1977-78	2017-18
Primary	71	44
Secondary	11	25
Tertiary	18	31
Total	100	100

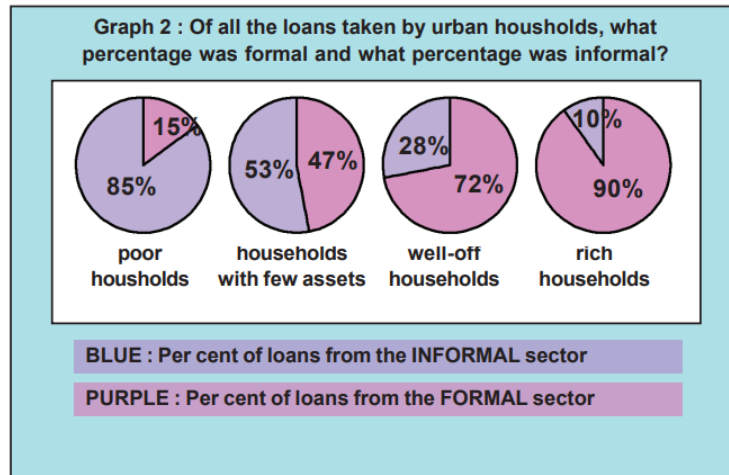
Observations:

- a) Employment share of primary sector was reduced from 71% to 44% from 1977-78 to 2017-18.
- b) Many people migrated from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.
- c) Employment shares of secondary and tertiary sectors increased.

- d) Employment share of Secondary sector was least both in 1977-78 and 2017-2018.
- e) Employment share of Primary sector was highest both in 1977-78 and 2017-2018.
- f) Though employment share was reduced, primary sector was the largest employment sector
- g) Many industries are established. Service activities are increasing. Hence, their share is increasing.
- h) Employment share of secondary increased more than doubled i.e., 11% to 25%

(OR)

b) Observe the pie graph and analyse it.



- i) This pie chart shows about "Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?".
- j) Majority of Poor households, and households with few assets got loans from informal sources of credit.
- k) Majority of well-off households, and rich households got loans from formal sources of credit.
- l) Only 15% of poor households got loans from formal sources of credit, the remaining 85% got loans from informal sources.
- m) But, only 10% of rich households were got loans from informal sources of credit, 90% of rich households were got loans from formal sources of credit.
- n) It is observed that the main source of credit to the poor households is informal source.
- o) The mains source of credit to the rich households was formal source of credit.
- p) So, the government should take steps to arrange credit from formal sources to poor households.

32. a) Evaluate the power sharing system in India?

- a) Power is shared among the legislature, executive and judiciary in India.
- b) These organs are placed at the same level. They have different powers. None of the organs has unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. Thus, there is a balance of power among these organs.
- c) Power is shared among central government, state government and local government in India.
- d) Some seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assemblies and Parliament in India.
- e) Some seats are reserved for Backward Classes in local governments i.e., Panchayats and Municipalities.
- f) One-third of seats are reserved for women in local governments i.e., Panchayats and municipalities.
- g) Power is shared between different political parties in India. Different political parties together formed coalition governments i.e., UPA, NDA.

- h) The government takes suggestions of people in making different policies. Example National Policy on Education.

(OR)

b) Explain the characteristics of a National party.

- a) There are some country-wide parties, which are called national parties.
- b) National parties have their units in various states.
- c) All these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.
- d) A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party**
- e) Each National party is given a special symbol. The party use this symbol in whichever state they contest.
- f) Election commission gives national party status basing on the party's performance in the last general election.
- g) National parties made manifestoes in view of the national wide interests.
- h) There are 7 National parties in the country in 2019.

(Note: point "d" is main point in this answer)

33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) River Narmada 2) Bihar 3) Deccan Plateau 4) Kanyakumari
(OR)

- 5) Kavaratti 6) Gujarat 7) Chandigarh 8) Aravali Range

B) Locate the following in the given World map

- 1) China 2) France 3) Mediterranean Sea 4) Venezuela
(OR)

- 5) Belgium 6) Russia 7) Egypt 8) Mexico

