

CLASS- X SOCIAL SCIENCE

AS PER THE CONSENT OF ALL THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE WORKSHOP HELD
ON 26/08/2016 AT KVCH THE SKELETON OF THE LESSONS FOR
SA-1 ARE FOLLOWING:

HISTORY

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. SILK ROUTE
2. ROLE OF DISEASES IN MAKING THE GLOBAL WORLD
(A) SMALL POX (B) RINDER PEST
3. GRADE DEPRESSION
4. FLOW OF THREE
5. CORN LAW
6. BRETTONWOOD / G-77

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. ORIENT, PROTO INDUSTRIALIZATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION (DEFINITION)
2. HAND LABOUR / MACHINE POWER
3. SPINNING JENNY
4. ARRIVAL OF MANCHESTER GOODS IN INDIA
5. GOMASTHAS, JOBBERS
6. CONDITION OF INDIAN WEAVERS
7. INDUSTRIALISATION DURING FIRST WORLD WAR

NOVELS, SOCIETY AND HISTORY

1. GROWTH OF NOVEL IN INDIA / EUROPE
2. ROLE OF WOMEN
3. ROLE OF PREM CHAND / CHANDUMENON
4. HIGHLIGHTING CAST DISCRIMINATION

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. PRINT IN CHINA
2. ARRIVAL OF PRINT IN INDIA
3. ROLE OF GUTEN BERG IN PRINTING
4. ROLE OF PRINTING IN FRENCH REVOLUTION
5. ROLE OF PRINTING IN CREATING NATIONALISM IN INDIA
6. EFFECT OF PRINT CULTURE ON WOMEN
7. RELIGIOUS AND CAST REFORM THROUGH PRINT CULTURE
8. VERNACULAR PRESS ACT

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES BASED ON
(A) EXHAUSTIBILITY (B) OWNERSHIP
2. LAND DEGRADATION AND CONSERVATION
3. TYPES OF SOIL
(A) ALLUVIAL (B) BLACK SOIL (CHARACTERISTICS)
4. EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION
5. MAP- IDENTIFICATION OF SOIL TYPES

FOREST AND WILD LIFE

1. CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE IN INDIA
2. COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION
(A) CHIPKO MOVEMENT (B) BEEJ BACHAO ANDOLAN
3. CAUSES OF DEPLETION OF FOREST IN INDIA

WATER RESOURCES

1. CAUSES OF WATER SCARCITY IN INDIA
2. MULTIPURPOSE RIVER VALLEY PROJECT
(A) MERITS (B) DEMERITS
3. QUOTATION OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
4. RAIN WATER HARVESTING
5. TRADITIONAL WAYS OF WATER CONSERVATION

AGRICULTURE

1. INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING
2. COMMERCIAL FARMING
3. CROPPING PATTERN
4. RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS (GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION AND DISTRIBUTION)
5. TEA AND COFFEE (GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION AND DISTRIBUTION)
6. TECHNOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS
A. LAND REFORMS (B) GREEN REVOLUTION

ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT

1. MIXED GOALS
2. UNDP, HDI, WORLD BANK, LIFE EXPECTANCY, LITERACY RATE, SEX RATIO (DEFINITION)
3. PER CAPITA INCOME, NATIONAL INCOME
4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
5. "DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAS DIFFERENT GOALS "- EXPLAIN

SECTORS OF ECONOMY

1. RISING IMPORTANCE OF TERTIARY SECTOR
2. MNC
3. UNEMPLOYMENT, DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT
4. GDP, NREGA-2005
5. ORGANISED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POWER SHARING

1. STORY OF SRILANKA, BELGIUM
2. WHY POWER SHARING IS NEEDED
3. FORMS 4. TYPES

FEDERALISM

1. CONCEPT (FEATURES)
2. IS INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY? EXPLAIN
3. DE-CENTRALISATION

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

1. STORY OF MEXICO
2. POLITICS OF SOCIAL DIFFERENCES AND DIVISION
3. TYPES
4. THREE DETERMINANTS

GENDER CAST AND RELIGION

1. GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(A) PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY, FEMINIST MOVEMENT
2. RELIGION
(A) SECULARISM (B) COMMUNALISM
3. POLITICS OF RELIGION
4. CAST- (A) BREAKING DOWN OF CAST SYSTEM IN INDIA (B) POLITICS ON CAST SYSTEM

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS QUIZ

	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS-20					
CRITERIA	EXCELLENT 5	VERY GOOD 4	GOOD 3	FAIR 2	AVERAGE 1	
KNOWLEDGE	Conceptually very sound	Conceptually sound	Lacks a few concepts	Lacks basic concepts	Poor understanding	
CRITICAL THINKING	Very well thought and very logically answered.	Well thought and logically answered.	Thought but lacks logic.	Neither adequately thought nor logically delivered.	Lacks thought and logic.	
TEAM WORK	Very well coordinated and very good team spirit.	Well coordinated and very good team spirit.	Well coordinated and good team spirit.	Good team spirit but lacks coordination.	No team work, No coordination.	
TIME MANAGEMENT	Very prompt and adhere to time.	Prompt and adhere to time.	Not always prompt.	Neither prompt nor adhere to time.	Takes long time to respond.	

ASSESSMENT RUBRICSGROUP DISCUSSION

CRITERIA	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS-20					
	EXCELLENT 5	VERY GOOD 4	GOOD 3	FAIR 2	AVERAGE 1	
CONCEPT	Conceptually very sound	Conceptually sound	Conceptually good	Lacks basic concepts	Poor understanding	
COMMUNICATION SKILL	Student is audible, shows a high level of enthusiasm. Involves the class in a significant way in terms of both participation and discussion.	Student is audible, enthusiastic, encourages class discussion and participation.	Student is audible, generates some enthusiasm for the topic	Student is audible.	Student is not well spoken, not audible.	
ORGANISATION	All arguments were clearly tied to an idea and organized in a tight logical fashion.	Most arguments were clearly tied to an idea and organized in a logical fashion.	All arguments were clearly tied to an idea but the organization was not always clear or logical.	Arguments were neither tied to the idea nor organized.	Arguments were illogical and not organized.	
TIME MANAGEMENT	Very prompt and adhere to time.	Prompt and adhere to time.	Not always prompt.	Neither prompt nor adhere to time.	Takes long time to respond.	

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS CW/HW COPIES

	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS-20				
CRITERIA	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	AVERAGE
	5	4	3	2	1
REGULARITY	Student is always prompt and regularly attends classes.	Student is late to class once every two weeks and regularly attends classes.	Student is often late to class but regularly attends classes.	Student is habitual late and irregular in attending class.	Student is very often late to class and has poor attendance.
CONTENT THINKING SKILLS	Very good and appropriate understanding of the content.	Good and appropriate understanding of the content.	Lacks proper understanding	Fails to understand the content.	Confused.
LEGIBILITY OF HAND WRITING	Very good and neat hand writing.	Marginally legible handwriting.	Writing is not legible in places.	Writing is shabby.	Very dirty hand writing.
PRESENTATION	Student always presents his work step wise and use map and diagrams.	Student mostly presents his work systematically and diagrams are used.	Student presents his answers by omitting some steps. Mostly incomplete.	Student never presents his work stepwise and avoids map & diagram.	Always irregular and incomplete work.

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS WORKSHEET

	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS-20				
CRITERIA	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	AVERAGE
	5	4	3	2	1
CONTENT	Content is adequate and accurate	Content is very good and accurate	Content lacks few important points	Content is not adequate and accurate	Confused
FORMATION OF QUESTION	The content is entirely covered	The content is sufficiently covered	The content lacks major areas	Few content area is covered	Very little content
PRESENTATION	Critically and logically presented	Logically presented	Lacks logic in presentation	Questions are too long.	Irrelevant questions framed
LAYOUT	Appearance of the work looks professional.	Appearance of the work is organized and relevant.	Appearance lacks structuring.	Appearance of the work lacks professional touch.	Shabby and incomplete

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS STORY TELLING

CRITERIA	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS -20				
	EXCELLENT 5	VERY GOOD 4	GOOD 3	FAIR 2	AVERAGE 1
CONTENT THINKING SKILLS	Very good and appropriate understanding of the material	Good and appropriate understanding of the material	Lacks proper understanding	Fails to understand the material	Confused
COMMUNICATION SKILL	Very good command over language, and very fluent	good command over language and fluent	Good command over language but lacks fluency	Lacks fluency and expression	Poor vocabulary
LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE	Very expressive and very positive body language	Expressive and good body language	Expressive but lacks positive body language	Lacks expression and unable to use his body language	Nervous
CONCLUSION	Excellent moral (value based)	Very good moral. Based on life skill.	Good moral. Useful tips to avoid conflict.	Lacks moral and values.	Incomplete story.

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS ANCIENT STONE TOOLS, JWELLERIES AND MANUSCRIPT

CRITERIA	LEVELS TOTAL MARKS-20				
	EXCELLENT 5	VERY GOOD 4	GOOD 3	FAIR 2	AVERAGE 1
REFLECTION AND KNOWLEDGE	The clear understanding of the topic.	Somewhat clear understanding of the topic.	Lacks proper understanding Of the topic.	Clearly did not understand the information	Incomplete information
BASIC SKILL	It exhibits Various details and a variety of creative techniques.	Many strong elements but needs further improvement.	Planning lacks details.	Creative skills have not developed.	Confused
REALISM	Objects appear real and three dimensional.	Need a few finishing touches.	The model has an incomplete look.	Skills need further improvement	Techniques are not developed at all.
MATERIALS & PRESENTATION	Befitting stones, straws, mud, threads etc. have chosen. Presentation is wonderful.	Selection of materials needs further understanding Presentation is very good.	A few materials are out of proportion. Presentation is good.	Materials like beads, plastic pipes, wire are used. They are not ancient materials. Presentation needs refinement.	Mismatched materials and Presentation.

LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (2016-2017)
CLASS IX -MAP WORK FOR SA-I
SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY

Chapter-1: INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

- **India**-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian, Southern most, northern most, eastern most and western most point of India (location and labelling)

Chapter-2: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zasker, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Wn & En Ghat.

Mountain Peaks - K2, Kanchanchunga, Anai Mudi,

Plateau - Deccan Plateau, Chotta Nagpur Plateau, Malwa plateau

Coastal Plains - Konkan, Malabar, Coromandal & Northern Circar (Location and Labeling)

Chapter-3: Drainage

- **Rivers:** (Identification only)
 - a) The Himalayan River Systems - The Indus, The Ganges, and The Satluj
 - b) The Peninsular rivers - The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi
- **Lakes:** Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika, Vembanad

History-SA-I

Chapter: The French Revolution

Outline map of France (For locating and labeling /Identification)

- Bordeaux
- Nantes
- La Forte
- Paris
- Marseilles
- Alsace
- Normandy

**CLASS IX-MAP WORK FOR SA-II
GEOGRAPHY**

Chapter-4: CLIMATE

1. **Cities to locate:** Tiruvananthpuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur. (location and labelling)
2. **Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cm and over 400 cm** (Identification only)

Chapter-5: NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

- **Vegetation Type :** Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove-For identification only
- **National Parks :** Corbett, Kaziranga, Rantrfambor.'Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas
- **Bird Sanctuaries :** Bharatpur and Ranganthitta
- **Wild life Sanctuaries :** Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam (location and labelling)

Chapter-6: POPULATION (location and labelling)

- The state having highest and lowest density of population
- The state having highest and lowest sex ratio
- Largest and smallest state according to area

HISTORY-SA-II : No map work

LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (2016-2017)

**CLASS X -MAP WORK FOR SA-I
GEOGRAPHY**

Chapter 1 : Resources and Development

Identification only : Major soil Types.

Chapter 3 : Water Resources-Locating and Labelling - Dams:

- Salal
- Bhakra Nangal
- Tehri
- Rana Pratap Sagar
- Sardar Sarovar
- Hirakud
- Nagarjuna Sagar
- Tungabhadra (Along with rivers)

Chapter 4 : Agriculture-Identification only

- (a) Major areas of rice and wheat.
- (b) Largest / Major producer states of sugarcane; tea; coffee; rubber; cotton and jute.
(Location and labelling)

History- No Map

LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (2016-2017)
CLASS X - MAP WORK FOR SA-II
HISTORY

Outline Political Map of India

Nationalism in India - (1918-1930).—(For locating and labelling / Identification.)

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:-

- Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- Madras (1927)
- Lahore (1929)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

- Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
- Kheda (Gujrat) Peasant Satyagrah
- Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- Chauri Chaura (U.P.) calling off the NCM.
- Bardoli (Gujarat) no tax campaign
- Dandi (Gujarat) Civil Disobedience Movement

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 5: Mineral and Energy Resources.

Minerals: (Identification only)

- (i) Iron ore mines : Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary, Kudremukh
- (ii) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya, Hazaribagh.
- (iii) Coal mines : Raniganj, Jhajria, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Neyvali
- (iv) Oil Fields : Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleshwar

Power Plants:- (Locating and Labelling only)

- (a) Thermal: Namrup, Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Ramagundam, Tuticorin
- (b) Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga, Kalpakkam

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries

Locating and Labelling Only

- (1) **Cotton Textile Industries** : Mumbai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Madurai

- (2) **Woollen Industry** : Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mirzapur, Jamnagar
- (3) **Silk Industry** : Anantnag, Srinagar, Murshidabad, Mysore
- (4) **Iron and Steel Plants** : Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam, Salem
- (5) **Software Technology Parks**: Mohali, Noida, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy.

Identification Only:

- Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor.
- National Highways : NH-1, NH-2, NH-7

Locating and Labelling:

Major Ports - Kandla, Mumbai, Mormugao, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradip, Haldia

International Airports: Amritsar (Raja Sansi), Delhi (Indira Gandhi International), Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji), Thiruvananthapuram (Nedimbanerry), Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose), Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

Note: Items of locating and labelling may also be given for identification

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN BY THE PARTICIPANTS TO PULL THE LATE BLOOMERS

1. BOOST THE CONFIDENCE
 2. EASY TIPS TO CLEAR THE CONCEPT
 3. REGULAR PRACTICE OF WRITING A FEW ANSWERS
 4. PRACTICE TO SOLVE SAMPLE PAPER
 5. MAKE PEER GROUPS WITH BRIGHT STUDENTS
 6. CONDUCT SHORT TEST WEEKLY
 7. ASK QUESTIONS REGULARLY
 8. REVISION OF LESSONS IN MLL(MINIMUM LEARNING LEVEL) FORM
 9. USE VISUAL MATERIALS
 10. CHECK THE ANSWERS ORALLY
 11. REPEATED DRILLING OF MLL
 12. CONTINUOUS MOTIVATION OF THE STUDENTS
 13. HISTORY SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN STORY TELLING METHOD
 14. MAP PRACTICE
 15. WRITING OF ANSWERS IN POINTS
 16. CW/HW SHOULD BE GIVEN UTMOST CARE
 17. PRACTICE OF PREVIOUS YEARS QP
 18. PRACTICE OF LONG ANSWERS THROUGH SOME KEY WORDS
 19. REVISE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FREQUENTLY
 20. KEYWORDS TO BE UNDERLINED IN THEIR TEXT BOOKS
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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I

CLASS -X

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions:-

- 1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- 2. Question from serial number 1 to 8 are short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- 3. Questions from serial number 9 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- 4. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- 5. Question number 16 is a 3 marks value based question.*
- 6. Question number 30 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.*

सामान्यनिर्देश-

1. डस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 से 8 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
3. प्रश्न क्रमांक 9 से 21 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। उनमें से प्रत्येक 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
4. प्रश्न क्रमांक 22 से 29 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। उनमें से प्रत्येक 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. प्रश्न क्रमांक 17 मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न है जो 5 अंकों का है /
6. प्रश्न संख्या 30 मानचित्र संबंधी प्रश्न है।

1. Which soil is called regur soil? 1
कौन सी मृदा को रेगुर मृदा कहा जाता है?
2. Name the two Bretton Wood institutions? 1
दो ब्रेट्टोन वूड संस्थाओं का नाम लिखिए ।
Or
Who set up first jute mill in Calcutta?
कलकत्ता में प्रथम जूट मिल किसने स्थापित किया ?
Or
What was the unique feature of the "Fort area" of Bombay in early 1800s?
सन 1800के पहले में बंबई के किले क्षेत्र "की अनूठी विशेषता क्या थी?
3. Project Tiger was launched in which year? 1
बाघ परियोजना किस वर्ष प्रारम्भ की गई ?
4. Name three cropping seasons of India? 1
भारत के तीन फसल ऋतु के नाम लिखें ?
5. Which language is mainly spoken in Flemish region of Belgium? 1
मुख्य रूप से बेल्जियम के फ्लेमिश क्षेत्र में कौनसी भाषा बोली जाती है ?
6. What is literacy rate? 1
साक्षरता दर क्या है ?
7. What is the full form of HDI? 1
एचडीआई का पूरा नाम क्या है?
8. Services such as Transport, Banking comes under which sector? 1
परिवहन , बैंकिंगइत्यादि कौन सी सेवाओं के अंतर्गत आते हैं?
9. Which three types of movements or FLOWS within the international economic exchanges have the economist identified. Explain any three flows
अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विनिमय में किन तीन प्रकार के प्रवाहों की पहचान अर्थशास्त्रियों ने की है . किसी भी तीन प्रवाहको समझाओ 3x1 =3

OR

Explain any three factors responsible for the decline of Indian industry by the end of 19th century.

19 वीं सदी के अंत तक भारतीय उद्योग के पतन के लिए जिम्मेदार किसी भी तीन कारकों के बारे में बताएं

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London?

लंदन साफ करने के लिए उठाए गए किसी भी तीन चरणों का वर्णन करें ।

10. What were the effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws? 3

कॉर्न लॉ के हटाये जाने से क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

Or

State any three problems faced by the cotton weaver of India due to industrialization.

औद्योगीकरण के कारण भारत के सूती कपड़ा बुनकरों ने किन समस्याओं का सामना किया ? किन्ही तीन का वर्णन करें ।

Or

Explain any three reasons due to which the population of London city expanded during the nineteenth century.

उनीसवीं सदी में लंदन शहर की जनसंख्या के विस्तार के किन्ही तीन कारणों का वर्णन करें ।

11. Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India

भारत में प्रेस की वृद्धि में मिशनरियों की भूमिका का वर्णन करें .

3x1 =3

OR

Explain any three main contributions of novel to modern society?

आधुनिक समाज को उपन्यास के किसी भी तीन मुख्य योगदान समझाएँ?

12. What did the spread of print culture in 19th century mean to the reformers in Europe? 3

19 वीं सदी में प्रिंट संस्कृति के प्रसार को यूरोप में सुधारकों का क्या मतलब था?

OR

Describe the ways in which the novel in India attempted to create a sense of Pan- Indian belonging.

जिसमें भारत में उपन्यास के उन तरीकों का वर्णन करें . जिससे इसने अखिल भारतीय अपनेपन की भावना को पैदा करने का प्रयास किया है

13. How can we solve the problem of land degradation? Suggest any three measures.

कैसे हम भूमि क्षरण की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं? किसी भी तीन उपायों का सुझाव दें। 3x1 =3

OR

Distinguish between Khaddar and bangar soils. 3x1=3

खादर और बांगर मृदा में भेद कीजिए ।

14. What is Joint Forest Management Programme? Which was the first state to adopt this programme? .3x1 =3

संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम क्या है? इस कार्यक्रम को अपनाने वाला पहला राज्य कौन था?

15. Explain any three methods or ways of Rain Water Harvesting being practiced in India? 3x1 =3.

भारत में अभ्यास किया जा रहा वर्षा जल संचयन के किसी भी तीन तरीकों या तरीके के बारे में बताएं?

16. Which value is most important for handling human Resource in the country?

कौन सामूल्य मानव संसाधन से निपटने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है? 3x1 =3

17. Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium?

बेल्जियम की जातीय संरचना के बारे में बताएं?

3x1 =3

18. "Social divisions can take different forms in society. Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. .

सामाजिक विभाजन समाज में अलग रूप ले सकता है किसी भी तीन उपयुक्त तर्क के साथ बयान का समर्थन करें। 3x1

=3 19. Why do different persons have different as well as conflicting notions of developmental goals?.

अलग अलग व्यक्तियों के विकास लक्ष्यों विभिन्न रूप में तथा परस्पर विरोधी क्यों होते हैं? 3x1 =3

20. In your opinion, how far is it correct to say that NREGA 2005 as "Right to Work"?

आपकी राय में, ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम 2005 को "कार्य का अधिकार " कहना कहाँ तक सही है? 3x1

21. What are the differences between organized sector and unorganized sector?

3

संगठित क्षेत्र और असंगठित क्षेत्र में अंतर बताएं ।

22. Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian Economy. 5

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर 1929 के ग्रेट डिप्रेशन के प्रभाव के बारे में बताएं .

OR

Explain any five factors responsible for the decline of the cotton textile industry in India in mid nineteenth century.

उन्नीसवीं सदी के मध्य में भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के पतन के लिए जिम्मेदार किसी भी पाँच कारकों के बारे में बताएं

OR

Explain any four causes of pollution in Calcutta in 19th century and early 20th century. Which body controlled industrial pollution in Bengal?

19 वीं सदी और **20** वीं सदी में कलकत्ता में प्रदूषण के किसी भी चार कारणों के बारे में बताएं. कौन सी संस्था बंगाल में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने का काम करती है?

23. How did the print initiate public debates and affect the religious and social reforms? Explain. 5x1=5
कैसे प्रिंट नेसार्वजनिक बहस को आरंभ और धार्मिक और सामाजिक सुधारों को प्रभावित किया? समझाओ.

OR

Describe the development of the novels written for the young ones with examples.

उदाहरण के साथ युवा लोगों के लिए लिखेउपन्यास कावर्णन करो .

24. Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India?

5x1=5

भारत में कृषि की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए किसी भी पांच चरणों का वर्णन करे ?

25. What problems were raised by Smith and Carlos of USA? With what gestures did they draw international attention towards the social problem of USA?

अमरीका के स्मिथ और कार्लोस द्वारा उठाई गयी समस्याएँ क्या थी ? किन इशारों के साथ उन्होने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के सामाजिक समस्या की ओर अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था?5

26. Explain any five key features of federalism which have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution. 5x1=5

भारतीय संविधान में शामिल संघवाद के किसी भी पाँच प्रमुख विशेषताओं के बारे में बताएं.

27. "The makers of the Indian Constitution chose the model of a secular state for India." Which constitutional provisions make India a secular state in the light of the above statement?5x1=5

"भारतीय संविधान के निर्माताओं ने भारत के लिए एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य की मॉडल चुना है. " ऊपर दिए गए बयान के आलोक में भारत के एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य बनाने केसंवैधानिक प्रावधानों क्या हैं ?

28. Besides income, what can be the other attribute to compare economic development? 5x1=5

आय के अलावा, क्या आर्थिक विकास की तुलना करने के लिए अन्य गुण क्या हो सकता है?

29. How far is it correct to say that in recent past, India has experienced some significant changes in the contribution to GDP by the service sector? State 5 factors responsible for the growth of service sector. 5x1=5

यह हाल ही में, भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्र से सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में योगदान में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रभार का अनुभव किया है कि कहने के लिए सही कितनी दूर है? सेवा क्षेत्र की वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार राज्य 5 कारकों का वर्णन करे.

30. On the political outline map of India locate and **label** the following items with appropriate symbols: 1x3=3

a) Hirakud Dam

b) Kaziranga National Park.

c) Area of Black soil

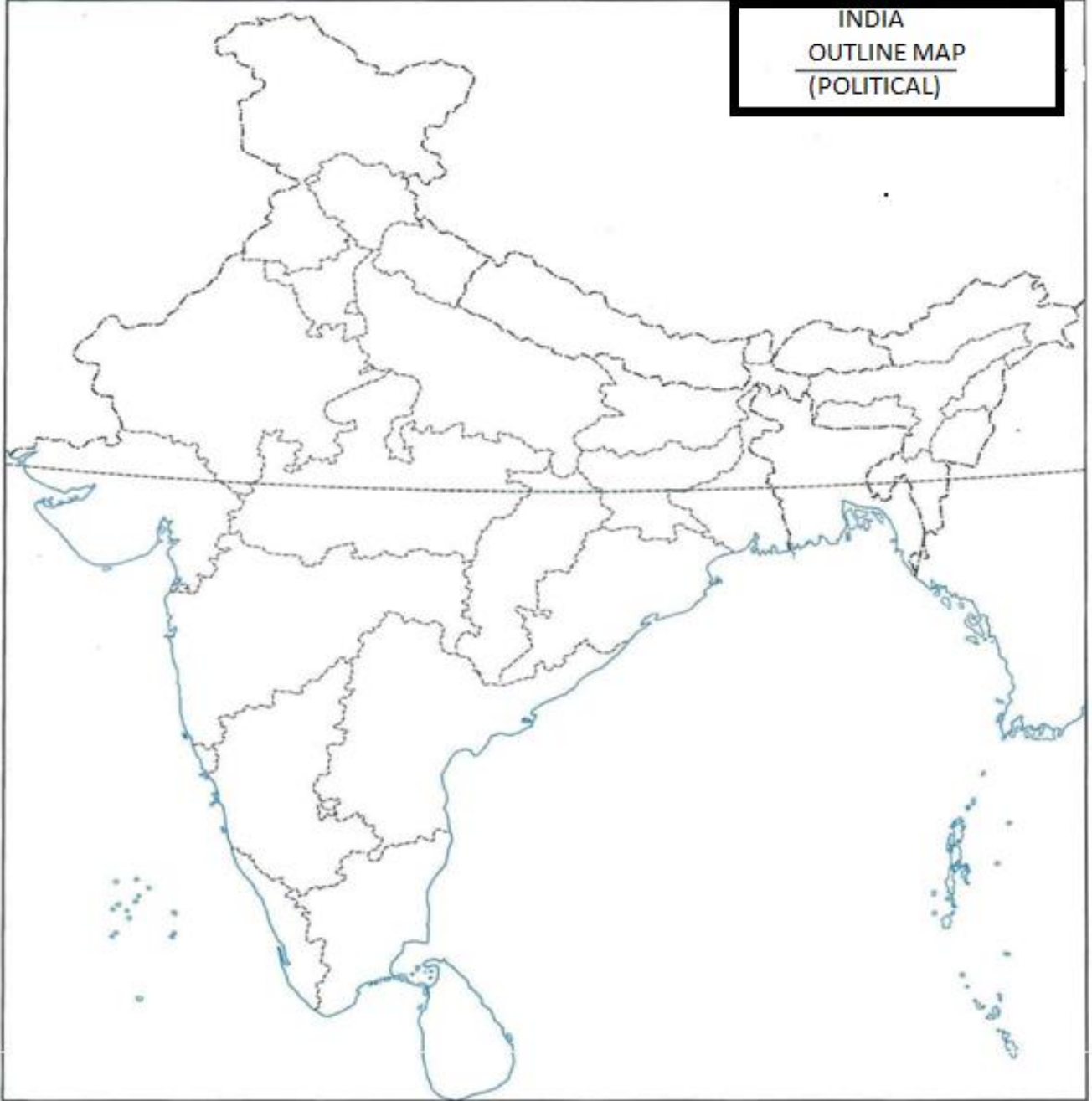
30: दो) भारत की राजनीतिक रूपरेखा नक्शे पर उचित प्रतीकों के साथ निम्न क्षेत्र को दर्शाये.

क) हीराकुंड बांध

ख) काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

ग) काली मृदा का क्षेत्र

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP
(POLITICAL)



PROBABLE QUESTIONS OF SA-1 CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE 2ND SET

1. Where did the big European powers meet in 1885 for dividing Africa ? 1

OR

In which year did the first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) come up ?

OR

When was Rent Control introduced in Britain ?

2. Who introduced hand-printing technology in Japan ? 1

OR

In which language did Vaikam Mohammad Basheer gained popularity as a novelist ?

3. What is the prudential reason behind power sharing ? 1

4. Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head ? 1

5. Which group of countries did face the problem of social division ? 1

6. What is the most common indicator for measuring economic development of a country ? 1

7. Under which economic sector does the production of a commodity through the natural process come?

[HOTS] 1

8. In which sector is manufacturing included ? 1

9. How did Rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans ?

OR

Describe any three main reasons for the decline of textile exports from India in the 19 century.

OR

What is meant by tenement ?

10. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from 19th century onwards. 3

OR

Elaborate upon the contribution of Charles Dickens in the field of novel writing.

11. How can you contribute to minimise the pollution ? Explain. [Value-based question] 3

12. Enumerate any three features of 'regur' soil. 3

13. Assess the need for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India. 3

14. What is Bamboo Drip irrigation ? Mention any two features of it. 3

15. Describe the institutional and technical changes introduced in the field of agriculture in India in the recent years. [HOTS] 3

16. How can power be shared among governments at different levels ? Explain. 3

17. Explain the two basis of social differences with examples. 3

18. How did communalism poses a great threat to Indian democracy ? 3

19. Explain the term 'Sustainable Development'. Suggest two measures to ensure Sustainable Development. 3

20. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. [HOTS] 3

21. Describe the contribution of three sectors in Indian economy. 3

22. Explain the three types of movement of flows within international economic exchange. Mention any one example of any one type of flow from India and one from England. 5

OR

How did the Indian industries develop in the 19th and 20th centuries ? Explain.

OR

Why was the underground railway criticised in London ? Explain the reasons.

23. How far is it right to say that the print culture was responsible for the French Revolution ? 5

OR

Describe in brief the story of the novel 'Mayor of Casterbridge' written by Thomas Hardy.

24. How were the manuscripts written in India before the age of print ? What were their drawbacks and

OR

'Premchand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters from all levels of society.' Support the statement by giving suitable examples.

25. Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India. 5

26. Explain any five key features of Federalism. 5

27. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India as a secular state. 5

28. Is per capita income a true measure of development ? Elaborate. [HOTS] 5

29. "Workers are not exploited in organised sector." Do you agree with the statement ? Explain reasons in support of your answer.

30. PracticeMap question from last five years QPs

PROBABLE QUESTIONS OF SA-1 CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE 3RDSET

1. Which was the main destination of Indian indentured migrants ?

OR

Who manufactured the new model of the steam engine in 1781 ?

OR

Who wrote the book 'The Bitter Cry of Outcaste London' in 1880s ?

2. Who agreed to revise Press Laws in 1835 ?

OR

Who is the author of the novel 'Mayor of Casterbridge' ?

3. Which city is the capital of Belgium ?

4. Name the country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

5. Which movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975 to end racism in the US ?

6. How many categories the World Bank has classified the countries ?

7. Which sector includes activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sector ? 1

8. Which communities generally find themselves in unorganised sector ? [HOTS] 1

9. Explain the role of New International Economic Order (NIEO). 3

OR

What were the problems of Indian weavers of the early 19 century ?

OR

How did Bombay emerge as an important colonial city ?

Highlight any three contributions of novel to a modern society.

11. Which geographical factors are responsible for the evolution of black soil ? Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton ? 3

12. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar soils. 3

13. What efforts or steps were taken by the government to protect forests and wildlife of the country? 3

14. Describe any three traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India. 3

15. Define the following terms:

(a) Current fallow land

(b) Other than current fallow

(c) Cultural waste land. 3

16. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the 'Spirit' of democracy ?
(Value-based question) 3

17. What was the penalty imposed on Carlos, Smith and Normans for their action at the 1968 Mexico Olympics ? 3

18. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so ? Give your view point.

19. Apart from income, which other six things people look for the growth and development ? 3

20. Write the importance of human development index in three points. (HOTS) 3

21. Differentiate between the public and the private sectors in an economy with examples. 3
22. Discuss the factors that led to the end of Brettonwoods System and the beginning of globalisation. 5
OR
Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution.

OR

Explain any five sources of entertainment which came up in the 19 century in England to provide leisure activities.

23. Describe any five strategies developed by the printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products. 5

OR

What were the issues addressed by Thomas Hardy in his novel 'Mayor of Casterbridge' ? How did the novel bring together many cultures ?

24. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India. 5

OR

Summarise the main theme of the novel 'Godan' written by Premchand.

25. What are the four important fibre crops of India ? Describe any two of them. 1+4 = 5

26. "Holding together federations" do not give equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with the help of examples in context to India, 5

27. Describe any five ways in which women in India are still discriminated and oppressed. 5

28. If you get a job in a far off place before accepting it, you would try to consider many factors. Explain any five such factors. [HOTS] 5

29. "When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement. [HOTS] 5

30. Two features (A) and (B) are shown in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.

(A) A soil type

(B) Type of forest 1 + 1=2

INDIA

