

SAT 3

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper.
All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions.
Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

Section A

1. Name a leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him. [1]
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association in 1930 b) Saukat Ali Khan, Muslim League
c) Mahatma Gandhi and ‘Harijan’ Association d) Baba Amte, ‘Dalit Association’
2. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? [1]
This possibly can be due to:
a) low population b) heavy temperature
c) growing population d) scanty rainfall

explanation of A.

correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

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

Shyam is a small farmer. He took a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that there would be a good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and he is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he took a loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment cannot be made. He has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping Shyam improve his condition left him worse off. What kind of situation Shyam is facing?

a) Loan Trap

b) Debt Trap

c) Credit Trap

d) Tariff Trap

9. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? [1]

a) French

b) None of these

c) Dutch

d) German

10. Identify the painting from the options given below. [1]



a) The Planting of Tree of Liberty

b) The Massacre at Chios

c) Peasants' uprising

d) The fallen Germania

11. Evaluate the impact of policy change that took place in India around 1991 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

i. Indian producers were allowed to compete with producers around the globe.

ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.

iii. Foreign companies were allowed to set up factories and offices in India.

iv. Businesses were allowed to make decisions freely about what they wished to import or export.

a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

c) Only statement iv is appropriate.

d) All the statements are appropriate.

12. Which of the following is correct with respect to decision making in a democracy? [1]

a) It improves the quantity of decision making

b) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures

c) Democracy doesn't improve the quality of decision making

d) Citizens are not given the right and the means to examine the process of decision

19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party? [1]

- a) Political party hold power in the government
- b) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections
- c) None of these
- d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good

20. In a small rural village, Farmer Sundar worked tirelessly on his land, preparing for the upcoming crop season. With limited resources, he sought a crop loan from the local bank to purchase essential inputs. Months later, after a good harvest, Sundar diligently repaid the loan. How do farmers like Sundar in rural areas typically repay crop loans? [1]

- a) Through the income earned from their crop production
- b) By purchasing personal assets or belongings
- c) By using savings accumulated over time
- d) By lending additional loans to friends and family

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the language that is dominantly spoken in the Wallonia region. [2]



22. How did the Balkan region become a source of Nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? [2]

OR

How was the spirit of nationalism of the nineteenth century different from that of the first half of the century?

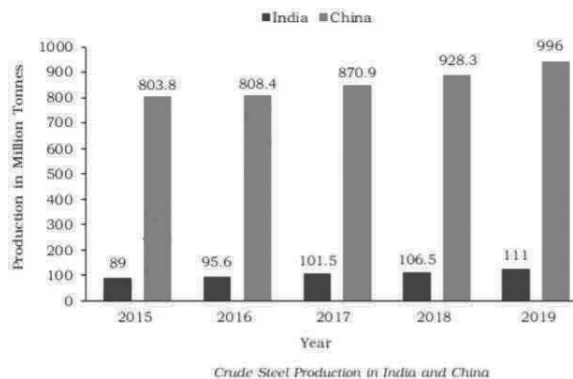
23. List the items which are made of rubber and are used by us. [2]

24. How federalism leads to reservation of seats for different caste groups? [2]

Section C

25. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself? [3]

26. Read the data in the graph given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- i. What was the status of India and China in steel production in the 1950s? What is the status of China today?
- ii. Why is iron and steel called a heavy industry?

OR

"Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand." Justify the statement by giving any three arguments.

27. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follow. [3]

Workers in different sector (in million)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

- i. Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
ii. What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector?
iii. Why this unorganised sector is more important?
28. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Cabinet? [3]
29. Details of funds released for farmers during the last five years are as under for loans and the development of irrigation and transportation facilities. [3]

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

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

Section D

30. Explain any five types of non-conventional sources of energy developed in India. [5]

OR

What efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner? Explain in three points.

31. Why were the years of 1830's of great hardship in Europe? Explain any five reasons. [5]

OR

Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

32. Analyse the major challenges faced by the political parties in India. [5]

OR

Analyse the role of political parties in India.

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

OR

Highlight the contribution of the Krishak Cooperative societies to overcome the problem of credit in rural areas?

Section E

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

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress

leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

- (i) What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants?
- (ii) When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up?
- (iii) What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement?

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

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water. Fortunately, in many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 200 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

- (i) What caused the rooftop rainwater harvesting practice to decline in western Rajasthan?
- (ii) Why do some homes in western Rajasthan continue to use tankas when tap water is readily available?
- (iii) Explain the successful adaptation of rooftop rainwater harvesting in Gendathur village in Mysuru, Karnataka, and its impact on water availability.

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

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- (i) Explain how people look at a mix of goals for development with an example.
- (ii) That which cannot be measured is not important for development. State a reason either in favour or against the statement.

Section F

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

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

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

- i. Sardar Sarovar - Dam
- ii. Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant
- iii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iv. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- v. Indore - Cotton Textile Industry



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