

SAT 1

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. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement? [1]
 - a) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act
 - b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
 - c) The oppressive plantation system in the Champaran movement
 - d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj
2. _____ are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity. [1]
 - a) Iron pipes
 - b) PVC pipes
 - c) Motors
 - d) Bamboo pipes

setback when his crops failed. Since he was unable to repay the loan, the bank exercised its right to sell his land, leaving John devastated and in search of a fresh start.

- a) To reduce the loan principal amount
- b) To provide additional income to the lender
- c) To increase the interest rate on the loan
- d) To guarantee repayment of the loan

9. The principle of majoritarianism led to a civil war in: [1]

- a) Britain
- b) Belgium
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Tamil Nadu

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



- a) Club of Thinkers
- b) The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics
- c) The Frankfurt Parliament
- d) Peasants' uprising

11. Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. To improve the performance of domestic producers.
- ii. To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.
- iii. To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.
- iv. To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.

- a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- b) . All the statements are appropriate.
- c) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Democracy is preferred over dictatorship everywhere except which country? [1]

- a) India
- b) Nepal
- c) Pakistan
- d) Bangladesh

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order with respect to satyagraha movement: [1]

- i. Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- ii. Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- iii. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.

- a) i, iii, iv, iii
- b) ii, i, iv, iii

Which of the following is the accurate role of the Opposition party? Choose the correct option.

- a) only iii
b) ii and iii
c) i, ii and iii
d) only i
20. In a bustling marketplace, Sarah, a shoe manufacturer, sought to acquire wheat for her family. With the convenience of money, she effortlessly sold her shoes and exchanged the money for the desired wheat, avoiding the complexities of a direct barter system. The use of money eliminated the need for a double coincidence of wants, streamlining transactions. Why is the use of money preferred in transactions? [1]
- a) Money ensures a unjust distribution of resources
b) Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.
c) None of these
d) Money eliminates the need for negotiation and bargaining

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium. [2]



22. Explain in three points, how Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801. [2]

OR

Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

23. Give an account of oilseeds in India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown. [2]
24. Discuss the dual objectives of federalism. What are the two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism? [2]

Section C

25. Who were the people who employed scribes to write in the 14th century? [3]
26. Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. [3]

OR

Examine the impact of liberalisation on the automobile industry of India.

27. Compare Tables “A” & “B” and answer the question given below. [3]

Table- A

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Table -B

Share of sectors in employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of the primary sector happen in the case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

28. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [3]
29. **Study the table and answer the question given below.** [3]

Share of Sectors in Employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

The primary sector continues to be the largest employing sector even after 70 years of independence. This proves that it is still a relevant sector as most people are dependent on it. Substantiate your answer.

Section D

30. Write a short note on Bauxite, its formation, features and distribution in India. [5]

OR

Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

31. "The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement. [5]

OR

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

32. **There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well.** [5]

Explain the statement with examples.

OR

How did the Communist Party of India-Marxist develop after the split in the Communist Party of India (CPI)?

33. What are the main reasons for formal credit not being available to the rural poor? Why is there a need to expand rural credit? [5]

OR

How does Reserve bank of India lay a crucial role in controlling the formal sector loans? Explain.

Section E

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically,

politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.

- (i) What was considered as an inalienable right?
- (ii) Why did Indians ask for **Purna Swaraj**?
- (iii) Examine the views of Indians towards the British Government in reference to this passage.

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

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

Sardar Sarovar Dam is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states — Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: “Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?”

- (i) When the Save Narmada Movement first began, what was its primary goal?
- (ii) Sardar Sarovar dam is built across which river?
- (iii) Why did the survivors of Rihand accept their sufferings?

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

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- (i) Explain the significance of the prices of oil in the world market.
- (ii) Groundwater is an example of renewable resources then how can it be overused?

Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]

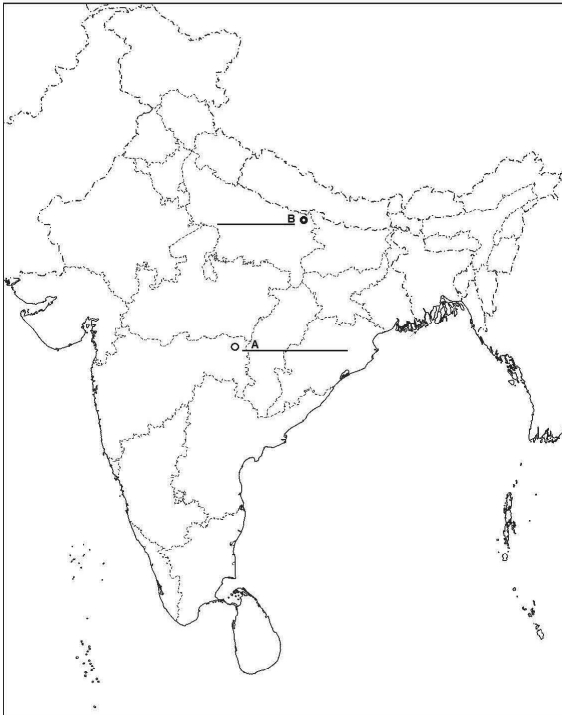
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.

B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

- i. New Mangalore - Major Sea Port
- ii. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
- iii. Bailadila – Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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