



SOCIAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - X BOARDS

SOCIAL SCIENCE PAPER-2020 (JBB/1)

Section A

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of Nationalism'?

A. French Revolution

B.

C. Glorious Revolution

D. The Revolution of the liberals

Answer: A



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2. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?



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3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?



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4. Why was Gulamgari book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871 ?



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5. 871 to highlight the injustice pain and suti



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6. Define the term 'Carding'



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7. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options:

A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.

B. Manuscripts were widely spread out

C. Manuscripts were written in English and

Hindi

D. Manuscripts were fragile.

Answer: D



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8. Who are called 'Chapmen' ?

A. Book seller

B. Paper seller

C. Workers of printing press

D. Sellers of penny chapbooks's

Answer: D



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9. Fill in the blanks :

Types of Resources	Examples
(a) A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
(b) B-?	Renewable and non-renewable



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10. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?



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11. Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected seaport of India?



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12. In Which of the of the following states is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located ?

A. Gujrat

B. Odisha

C. Kerala

D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: D



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13. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.



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14. ____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.



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15. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka:

- A. Christian and Tamil
- B. Buddhist and Hindu
- C. Sinhali and Tamil
- D. Sinhali and Christian

Answer: C



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16. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.



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17. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- A. Central government, State government,
Local bodies.
- B. Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
- C. Among different social groups.
- D. Among different pressure groups.

Answer: B



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18. Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression.



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19. Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India.



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20. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.



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21. Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas.



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22. How is GDP calculated?



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23. How is public sector different from Private sector?



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Section B

1. Source: The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousand of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.



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Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'.

4. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.

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5. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources.

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6. Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.



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7. Describe any three features of 'federal government'.



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8. Describe any three features of unitary government.



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9. Mention any three features of 'secularism described in the Indian Constitution .



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10. Mention the problem of 'Casteism in Indian politics.



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11. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).



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12. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement.



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13. "Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.



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Section C

1. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe get allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.



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2. How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.



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3. Describe any five functions of political party.



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4. Democratic system is better than any other form of government.' Support the statement with examples.



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5. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country."

Support the statement with examples.



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6. "Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples



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7. Source A: Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distance countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B: Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced

Source C: Impact of globalisation.

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Source A: Production across countries.

How are MNCs a major force in connecting the

countries of the world? 1 Source B: Foreign trade and integration of markets



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Source A: Production across countries.

How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? Source C: Impact of globalisation in India



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Source A: Production across countries.

How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?



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10. Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

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

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



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11. Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.



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12. Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.



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13. Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started.



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14. Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred.



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15. Name the State where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located.



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16. Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located.



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17. Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located.



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18. Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port is located.



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19. Name the State where Indore cotton textile industry is located.



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20. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?



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21. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesari'.

A. Balgangadhar Tilak

B. Mahatma Gandhi

C. Bhagat Singh

D. B.R Ambedkar

Answer: A



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22. In which of the following states is Rawatbhata atomic power plant je located?

A. Gujarat

B. Kerala

C. Punjab

D. Rajasthan

Answer: D



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23. Suggest any one way to create employment in rural areas.



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24. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India.



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25. Explain any five features of plantation farming.



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26. "Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity." Support the statement with examples.



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27. Why did Indians oppose the 'Simon Commission'?



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28. Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

A. Sambad Kaumudi

B. Shamsul Akhbar

C. Punjab Kesri

D. Chandrika

Answer: A



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29. In which one of the following States is Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant located ?

A. Gujarat

B. Karntaka

C. Punjab

D. Kerala

Answer: B



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30. ___ Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries heavy, medium and light, depend on it for machinery.



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31. Suggest any one way to create employment in urban areas.



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32. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.



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33. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming.



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34. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Support the statement with examples.



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