



Atul Tutorials Pvt. Ltd.

Kothrud | Aundh | Sangvi | Rt Bhusari | Pimle Saudagar

1 PRELIMS 2024 -2025

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 - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. 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. 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

### Section A

1. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928? [1]  
a) Vallabhbhai Patel  
b) Subhash Chandra Bose  
c) Baba Ramchandra  
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. From the 20 houses, in Gendathur village net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
a) 6,00,000 litres  
b) 4,00,000 litres  
c) 2,00,000 litres  
d) 1,00,000 litres



government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.

separation of powers within each institution.

c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.

d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

7. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. [1]

**Reason (R):** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. Rajiv obtained a loan of ₹ 8 lakhs from a bank for his business. The loan carries an annual interest rate of 10 percent and is to be repaid in monthly installments over a period of 5 years. As collateral, the bank retained Rajiv's valuable equipment until the loan and interest are fully repaid. Which of the following statements is true? [1]

a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years.

b) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 percent per month.

c) The bank will return Rajiv's valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan.

d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.

9. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

a) Both representation and rights

b) Representation

c) Rights

d) Power

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Which option represent the above-given picture?

a) Le Radeau de La Méduse

b) The Massacre at Chios

c) Claude Monet

d) Camille Pissarro

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. A democratic government is

[1]





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

Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal?

- a) Cultivation Arrangements
- b) Credit Arrangements
- c) Collateral Arrangements
- d) Cold Storage Arrangements

**Section B**

**21. Study the picture and name this structure located in the Belgian capital. [2]**



**22. Can you explain the factors responsible for economic hardships faced by European people during 1830s? [2]**

OR

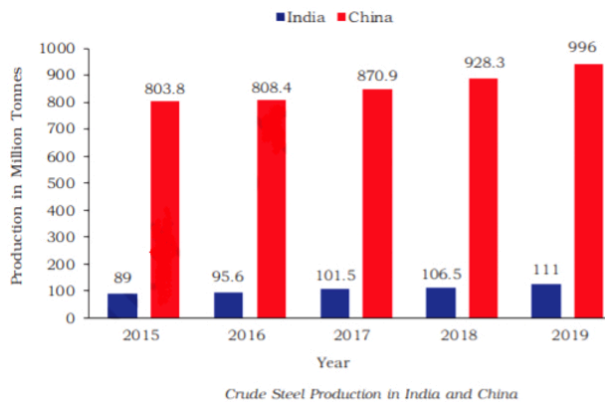
Briefly describe the process of German unification.

**23. Name the cropping season related to wheat crop. Mention any two features of this crop. [2]**

**24. Write down the features of 'holding together' federations. [2]**

### Section C

25. Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. Explain. [3]
26. Read the data in the graph given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

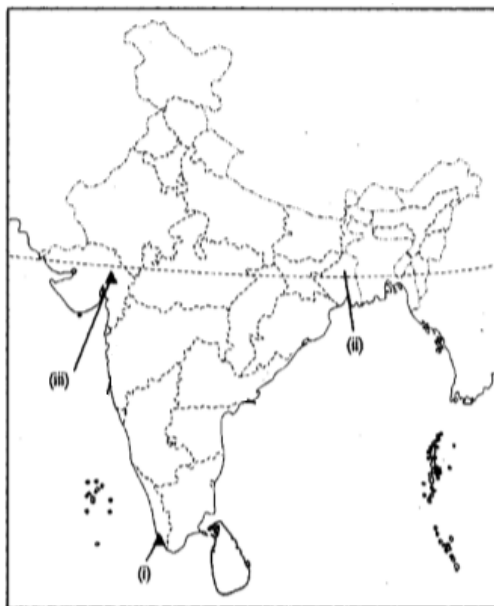


- i. What was the status of India and China in steel production in the 1950s? What is the status of China today?
- ii. Why is iron and steel called a heavy industry?

OR

On the given political map of India, identify the locations marked on the map with the help of details given below

- i. Software technology park in Kerala
- ii. Iron and steel plant in West Bengal
- iii. Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat



27. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary

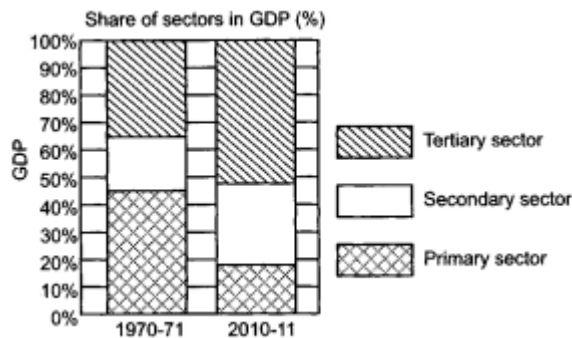


Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

28. Do you take decentralisation as means to minimise the conflicts? Give your view point? [3]

29. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow [3]



i. Which sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period?

ii. Which sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP?

iii. Why has the Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP? Give one reason.

### Section D

30. How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestion. [5]

OR

Which minerals are used to obtain nuclear energy? Name all the six nuclear power stations of India.

31. How were the years of 1830s of great economic hardship in Europe? Explain. [5]

OR

How did conservatives establish their power after 1815?

32. Describe the distinctive role of political parties in a democracy [5]

OR

Define Political Parties. Explain any four main challenges faced by the political parties.

33. The Self-Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral security. Support the statement with examples. [5]

OR

The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. Support the statement with examples.

### Section E

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

In his book, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Non-cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out.

- i. What compromise chalked out in the Congress session of December 1920? (1)
- ii. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule was established because of Indian's cooperation? (1)
- iii. Why were some members of Congress reluctant to boycott the council elections? (2)

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

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in

keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the kuls and guls of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- i. Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. (1)
- ii. How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? (1)
- iii. Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

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

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the crucial areas. The reason is - money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

- i. Why in some areas children are unable to go to high school? (1)
- ii. State the effect of adequate public facilities. (1)
- iii. Substantiate the statement with two instances:  
Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services. (1)

**Section F**

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. [5]

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

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

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

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

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park

iii. Durg– Iron Ore Mines

iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

