CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper
2019 SET - 1

कोड नं. 32/2/1

SET-1 Code No. 32/2/1

रोल नं. Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 10 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नंबर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 26 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वांश में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages + 1 Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 26 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

एधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

32/2/1

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General Instructions:
(i) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
(ii) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
(iii) All questions are compulsory.
(iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
(v) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
(vi) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
(vii) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
(viii) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts 26 (A) and 26 (B) – 26 (A) from History (2 marks) and 26 (B) from Geography (3 marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book.
SECTION A

1. 1834 में जर्मनी में शुल्क संघ ‘ज़ॉलवेराइन’ स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य की व्याख्या कीजिए।
   अथवा
1926 में वियतनाम में साइगॉन नेटिव गर्ल्स स्कूल में बड़े आंदोलन के ख़िलाफ़ होने के लिए उत्तरदायी मुख्य कारण की व्याख्या कीजिए।
Explain the aim to form ‘Zollverein’, a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany.

OR
Explain the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam in 1926.

2. चीनी राजतंत्र द्वारा किताबों को क्यों मुद्रित करवाया गया?
   अथवा
चंदू मेनन ने ‘अंग्रेज़ी उपन्यासों’ का ‘मलयालम’ में अनुवाद करने के विचार को क्यों त्याग दिया?
Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China?

OR
Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of ‘English Novels’ in Malayalam?

3. शिल्लंग ने जल की कमी की गंभीर समस्या को कैसे हल किया?
   अथवा
तमिलनाडु ने जल की कमी की गंभीर समस्या को कैसे हल किया?
How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water?
OR
How has Tamil Nadu solved the problem of acute shortage of water?

4. श्रीलंकाई तमिलों में बेगानापान (अलगाव) की भावना कैसे विकसित हुई?
How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
5. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops?

OR

What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth?

6. Give one example each of modern currency and older currency.

7. If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality?

SECTION B

8. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s.

OR

Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903.

9. Charles Dickens wrote about the living and moral conditions of the poor. Write something similar.

OR

Write a paragraph about the living conditions of the poor in modern times.
How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples.

OR

How had Charles Dickens depicted the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters? Explain with examples.

10. भारत में पाई जाने वाली ‘जलोढ़ मृदा’ की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

अथवा

भारत में पाई जाने वाली ‘काली मृदा’ की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe any three main features of ‘Alluvial soil’ found in India.

OR

Describe any three main features of ‘Black soil’ found in India.

11. “जो बांध बांध नियंत्रण के लिए बनाए गए थे वे बांध आने का कारण बन जाते हैं।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods.” Analyse the statement.

12. समवर्ती सूची में सम्मिलित किन्हीं दो विषयों के नाम लिखिए। इन विषयों पर कानून कैसे बनाए जाते हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

भारत में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच सत्ता का बंटवारा कैसे भारतीय संविधान की बुनियादी बात है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain.

OR

How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India? Explain.
13. “Every social difference does not lead to social division.” Justify the statement.

14. How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples.

15. Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more. Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

16. Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain.

OR
Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector? Explain.

17. How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair? Explain with examples.

OR
How has globalisation affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples.
18. How are consumers enjoying the ‘right to be informed’ in their daily life? Explain with examples.

SECTION C

19. How had the ‘First World War’ created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

OR
How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples.

20. Describe the role of ‘technology’ in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

OR
Describe the life of workers during the nineteenth century in England.

OR
Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.
21. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas. 

22. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain various ways.


    Atyaya
    “Loktattram shasan vyavastha any avakar ki shasan vyavasthaa se behatar hai.” Is katha ko nyayangantha tharaay.

    “Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Justify the statement.

    OR
    “Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Justify the statement.


    What is a political party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party.

25. Sarvajy ekti and nij kshetra ko aarthyik kriya ko tuuna kijaye.

    Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.
खण्ड घ

SECTION D

26. (A) दो लक्षण ‘a’ और ‘b’ दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानने और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 1×2=2

(a) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉनग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।
(b) वह स्थान जहाँ गांधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा।

(B) इसी दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×3=3

(i) बोकारो – लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र
(ii) गांधीनगर – सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
(iii) तारापुर – आयुर्विज्ञान उर्जा संयंत्र
(iv) सलाल – बाँध
(v) तूतीकोरिंग – समुद्र पत्तन

(A) Two features ‘a’ and ‘b’ are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : 1×2=2

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
(b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India : 1×3=3

(i) Bokaro – Iron and Steel Plant
(ii) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park
(iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
(iv) Salal – Dam
(v) Tuticorin – Sea Port
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. Attempt any five questions:

(26.1) Name the State where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.

(26.2) Name the State where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

(26.3) Name the place related to the calling-off of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(26.4) Name the State where Bokaro Iron and Steel plant is located.

(26.5) Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear Power plant is located.

(26.6) On which coast of India is Tuticorin sea port located?

(26.7) Name the State where Salal Dam is located.

1 x 5 = 5
Outline Map of India (Political)