

MP BOARD CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE QUESTION PAPER WITH ANSWER-2017

म. प्र. बोर्ड कक्षा 10 सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रश्न पत्र एवम उत्तर 2017

Section A

Q. 1. Choose the correct option :

- (i) Which soil is generally found in the delta region of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and the plains of Ganges :
- (a) Red soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil.
- (ii) In which of the following industries, air pollution is maximum :
- (a) Match sticks industry (b) Paper industry (c) Chemical industry (d) Furniture industry.
- (iii) The port to reduce pressure on Bombay Port is :
- (a) Paradweep (b) Haldia (c) Nhava Sheva (d) Kandla.
- (iv) Name the place where the first Summit Conference was organised at the inter-national level :
- (a) Japan (Yakohama) (b) India (Bangaluru) (c) Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (d) U.S.A. (New York).
- (v) Who among the following was not a moderate thinker :
- (a) Dada Bhai Navroji (b) Arvind Ghosh (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Firoz Shah Mehta.

Ans. (i) Alluvial Soli

(ii) Chemical Industry

(iii) Nhava Sheva

(iv) Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

(v) Arvind Ghosh

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) have an important place in Joint Forest Management System.
- (ii) The reactionary policy of Viceroy was full of racist thinking.
- (iii) The right of equality is one of the described in the constitution.
- (iv) The smallest unit of the local administration is
- (v) The slogan of Jai Hind was given by

Ans. (i) Forest Protection Committees

(ii) Lord Litten

(iii) Fundamental right

(iv) Gram Panchayat

(v) Subhash Chandra Bose.

Q. 3. Answer the following in one sentence :

- (i) Which article has given a special status to the state of Jammu-Kashmir ?
- (ii) By which amendment the provision of fundamental duties have been added in the constitution ?
- (iii) What is the minimum age for the parliament membership ?
- (iv) What percentage of the total world's population resides in India ?
- (v) When was Indian planning commission formed ?

Ans. (i) Article 370 of the constitution has given a special status to Jammu Kashmir.

(ii) By the 42nd Amendment of Constitution in 1976 the provision of fundamental duties was added in the constitution.

(iii) The minimum age for Parliament membership in 25 years.

(iv) 16-87 % of world's population resides in India.

(v) 15 March, 1950 Indian Planning Commission was formed in 1950.

Q. 4. Match the following :

`A' 'B'

(i) Andhra Pradesh (a) Secondary sector

(ii) Amartya Sen (b) Telangana

(iii) Cement factory (c) Increase in the standard of living

(iv) Digital charts (d) Economics welfare

(v) Consumer awareness (e) Maldives.

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (d), (iii) (a), (iv) (e), (v) (c).

Q. 5- State True or False :

(i) Economics development is a continuous process.

(ii) Agriculture comes under primary sector.

(iii) Every person is not a consumer.

(iv) Hallmark symbol is given to the industry and consumer items.

(v) Central planning is essential in socialism.

Ans. (i) True, (ii) True, (iii) False, (iv) False, (v) True.

Q. 6. What are the sources of underground water ?

Ans. Wells, Tubewells, Bores, etc. are the sources of underground water. We can obtain underground on the surface through these sources for various purposes.

(OR)

What is pink revolution ?

Q. 7- What was subsidiary alliance ? Who introduced it ?

Ans. Subsidiary Alliance was a scheme to bring Indian rules under the British thumb. Lord Wellesley introduced this. It was a treaty by which British controlled the native states without annexation.

(OR)

What is Boycott ? Explain.

Q. 8. During which period of time is national income calculated?

Ans. National Income is calculated during the period of financial year from 1st April to 31st March. It is obtained by adding the monetary values of the commodities and services produced in this period in a country.

(OR) Which type of work is provided for giving employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ?

Q. 9 What is Infrastructure ?

Ans. Infrastructure means all those basic facilities, services and processes which help in the execution and development of other sectors of production and are helpful in our daily life, e.g. transportation, communication, banking, etc.

(OR)

What is service sector ?

Q. 10 What is meant by consumer exploitation ?

Ans. Exploiting consumers by selling them under weighed goods, taking more price than the market prices, selling duplicate goods, misleading through false advertisements, etc. is called consumer exploitation.

(OR)

What is black marketing ?

Q. 11 What is the importance of soil in human life ? Explain.

Ans. Soil is very important in our life, especially for farmers. We depend upon soil directly or indirectly for getting food. Our livelihood depends upon soil. We get cotton, jute, silk, wool etc. through soil directly or indirectly. Vegetation grows in soil, soil holds the trees which give us oxygen, fruits, rain, etc. Thus, we can say that soil has a special importance in the life of every living beings and organisms. Therefore, we should prevent the soil from soil depletion which nurtures our civilization

(OR)

Conservation of forests is necessary. Why ?

Q. 12 Write the main provisions of horticultural development programme.

Ans. Following are the main provisions of Horticulture Development Programme-

1. To increase the production of quality plants and fulfill its demand.
2. To increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops.
3. For soil and leave testing, facilities of green house, pali house, nurseries, etc. has to be increased.
4. Production of horticultural plants has to be increased for export.
5. To enhance the basic amenities for marketing and export.

(OR)

What is the importance of minerals ?

Q. 13 Why is the struggle of 1857 called the first struggle of freedom ?

Ans. The revolution of 1857 was the first armed revolution that was so widespread and powerful that it shook the foundation of British Empire. Before it were also the revolts in Bairackpur, Vellore and Bundelkhand which were suppressed by the Britishers. But these revolts motivated the freedom fighters. Veer Sawarkar, Ashok Mehta and other Indian historians have named the revolt of 1857 as the 'First struggle for Freedom'. The cause of this revolt was neither the use of fat coated cartridges nor the personal interest of some Indian rulers but the feeling of discontent among the Indians which aroused due to 100 years of British rule. In this revolt people of all the religions and sections participated. Therefore it is called the first struggle of freedom.

(OR)

Why were the Indian rulers angry with the British rule ?

Q. 14 What was the role of western thinking and education in the development of national consciousness ?

Ans. With the intension of uprooting nationalistic feeling from the Indian hearts, Lord Macaulay introduced western education in India. His intention in spreading western education was to develop such a class of people who would work in the favour of British Government. But on the contrary, the spread of English education inspired Indians to free themselves from the clutches of foreign rule with the knowledge of English language; Indians became familiar with western culture, literature, thinking and administration.

(OR)

How were the cottage industries affected by British policy of economic exploitation ?

Q. 15 What are the effects of pollution on human life ?

Ans. (1) Pollution adversely affects the natural constituents like air, water, land, etc. which affects the health of human beings.

(2) Air pollution causes difficulty in breathing and develops diseases like asthma, lung cancer, etc.

(3) Water pollution contaminates the quality of water and affects the health. Diseases like cholera, jaundice, etc. are caused due to dirty water.

(4) Noise pollution causes difficulty in hearing. It affects the hearing power and the person is mentally disturbed.

(5) Soil pollution causes soil erosion due to which the vegetation covering get destroyed and landslides occur.

(6) Radioactive pollution causes gentic disorders and develops diseases like skin cancer, dermal diseases, etc.

Thus pollution adversely affects the human life, therefore we should try to control pollution.

(OR)

Explain the contribution of industries in the national economy.

Q. 16 "The distribution of rail routes in India is unequal". Explain.

Ans. Indian railway service was started in 1853. The first railway line was from Mumbai to Thane. Indian Railways is the loiggest railway network in the world. It provides employment to more than 15 lakh people. Indian railway services is divided into 16 zones. These 16 zones includes different parts of the country. The distribution of rail routes in India is unequal because it is classified into different fragments. Railway is the main & biggest means of transport in India. Everyday crores of people travel by the trains. Thus, railway services is playing the main role in means of transportation in the country. First of all, British Government developed the rails in India for their facility. In India rail routes are distributed in different parts according to the distance.

(OR)

Explain the measures adopted to promote exports in India.

Q. 17 State the effects of flood. (any four)

(OR)

What is meant by disaster management? Explain main elements of disaster management.

Ans. Disaster management means all those actions and activities that are carried out before, after and during the period of disaster. It is something more than the expansion and contraction mode. Under this system, it is believed that the disaster management is efforts to prevent the disaster, to minimize its ill effects, timely action and efforts to bring the situation to normalcy.

Following are the main stages of disaster management-

- (1) Advanced preparation: - Actions are taken in advance to face the disaster, such as, mock drills are organized, awareness is made among the people, etc.
- (2) Action at the time of disaster :- Rescue operations are carried out, habitation is provided to victims, food and drinking facilities is made available.
- (3) To restore normalcy :- Buildings are constructed houses are provided to affected people, help is provided to the families.
- (4) Plan for preventing the reoccurrence of the disaster :- Dangerous areas are sealed, warning system is made education and awareness is provided.

Q. 18 Write the importance of revolutionary movements in the history of Indian independence.

(OR)

Write in brief the Jhanda Satyagraha.

Ans. The national Flag of a country is the symbol of sovereignty, unity and a sense of pride for the country. During national movement, tricolor with spinning wheel (Charkha) in the centre, was having the status of National Flag.

In 1930, an incident with regard to its honour occurred and the whole nation stood for it. This is Golden incidence in the history of freedom struggle and is known as “Jhanda Satyagraha”. The congress committee constituted a commission to assess the extent of mental preparedness of the people in the favour of Non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Hakim Ajmal Khan. The Jabalpur Congress Committee decided to honour Mr. Khan and hoist tricolor on the building of Jabalpur Municipality British Govt. took this act of honouring Mr. Khan as an insult of the British rule and ordered the police to not only remove the flag but insult it by crushing it under feet. The whole nation became agitated and angry by this harsh action of the Britishers. This is called the “Jhanda Satyagraha”.

Q. 19 Write, why government of India asked Pakistan to stop/block the entry of Kabailies.

(OR)

What is Tashkent agreement ? What were the conditions laid down for the Tashkent agreement ?

Ans. Even after cease fire between India and Pakistan, the disturbances in the border areas did not stop. To end this situation soviet union took special interest and invited both the parties to Tashkent for talks.

On 4th January, 1966 talks started between the President of Pakistan Ayub Khan and the prime Minister of Indias Lal Bahadur Shastri. Ultimately on 19th January, 1966 the historical Taskent Agreement was signed by both the countries.

Main conditions of the agreement were-

- (1) Both the countries agreed to build harmonious relations like good neighbors.
- (2) Both the parties agreed to call back their armies and restore the positions as it was before 5th August, 1965. Both parties will abide by the conditions of cease fire.
- (3) Both the parties agreed to abstain from interfering in the internal matters of each other discourage publicity against each other and restore diplomatic relations.

Besides it was also agreed that relations between both the countries in the field of economic a cultural and social sectors shall be made cordial.

Q. 20 Describe the federal and parliamentary form of government.

As per the first schedule of constitution, India is a federation of states. Thus federal form of Government has been setup in India. The powers of Government are not centralized at one place and are divided between the centre and states and both have independence in their respective jurisdictions. The supreme court is the protector of constitution. The constitution is supreme. The judiciary is independent and impartial and have right to examine the provision of constitution.

Parliamentary form of Government :- Indian constitution has accepted the parliamentary form of Government. The President is the titular head and actual government is run by the Prime Minister and council of Ministers. The powers of executive vest in council of ministers and they follow the principle of combined responsibility. In case vote of no confidence is passed in parliament, the council of ministers has to resign.

(OR)

Describe the fundamental rights of citizens of India. (Write any four)

Q. 21 What do you mean by mixed economy ? State the demerits of mixed economy. (any three)

(OR)

Write the main four factors which promote globalization.

Ans. (1) Expansion of Technical Knowledge :- In the previous years, the technical knowledge has improved which has made the process of import-export very easy and is encouraging globalization by transport and communication means.

(2) Expansion foreign trade :- In the few years foreign trade has rapidly developed. From the year 1991 every country is fulfilling its demands by importing foreign goods which promotes globalization.

(3) Process of liberalization :- After the process of liberalization, the restrictions on the inflow and outflow of goods and services from one country to another are withdraw. Due to which all the markets of the world are unified and working in the form of a unit.

(4) Expansion of multinational companies :- Now, the companies which produce goods in more than one country called multinational companies have increased which is encouraging the process of globalization. These companies functions as a link between the countries.

Q. 22 Show the following on the map of India :

- (i) Aravali range
- (ii) Nilgiri
- (iii) Narmada river
- (iv) Kaziranga
- (v) Tropic of cancer.

(OR)

Give the indication of the following seasonal and air conditions in your answer book :




- (i) Rain (ii) Thunder storm (iii) Hail (iv) Pleasant breeze (v) Strong breeze.

Ans. (i) Rain



(ii) Thunder storm



- (iii) Hail 
- (iv) Pleasant breeze 
- (v) Strong breeze. 

Q. 23 What were the reasons of the failure of Quit India Movement ? Write any five.

(OR)

What is Independence of India Act ? Write its main provisions.

Ans. As per the plan of Lord Mountbatten the draft of 'Independence of India' act was prepared and sent to the congress and the league for consent. After acceptance of the draft, it became an act on 18th July 1947.

Main provisions of the act were-

- (1) On 15th August, 1947 two sovereign states will come into existence India and Pakistan. The British Government will handover powers to them.
- (2) Legislative assemblies of both the states will have the right to formulate their constitution.
- (3) Sindh, North East frontier province, Bengal, silhat district of Assam shall be with Pakistan and the remaining part shall be with India.
- (4) Till formulation of constitutions by both the states, the state shall be governed as per the provisions of government of India Act, 1935.
- (5) There would be a Governor General to be appointed by the Emperor of Britain in each of the sovereign states India and Pakistan.
- (6) The post of secretary of India will be abolished from 15th August 1947 and in its place a secretary of the Commonwealth will be appointed.
- (7) The British Government will have no right or control on India and Pakistan after 15th August, 1947.

Q. 24 Write the effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965.

Ans. To prevent the infiltration's from Pakistan, war opened between the two countries on 25th August, 1965, Pakistan army attacked and took possession of Akhnoor area. India attack Punjab area of Pakistan and Indian forces headed towards Lahore.

In the war of 1965 India won. Following were the effects of this war-

- (1) Pakistan wanted to solve Kashmir issue by wars but she couldnot succeed.
- (2) Pakistan believed that the Muslim population of Kashmir will side with Pakistan but such thing did not happen. India proved that base of secularism in the country is strong.
- (3) The morale of the India people and Indian Army was very high. Indian Army Pought with Indigenous weapons.
- (4) The role of United Nations Organization in the Indo-Pak war was important. U.N.O. succeeded in its efforts to restore peace because America and Russia extended their support to U.N.O.
- (5) This war proved fatal for Pakistan. The defeat in the war proved that the army dictatorship has not been effective.

(OR)

Write a detailed note on Indo-Bangladesh relations.

Q. 25 Describe the functions of Council of Ministers. (any five)

Ans. (1) The Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the leader of Council of Minister.

(2) The Council of Ministers is formed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.

(3) The Council of Ministers can give advice to the President regarding any emergency in a state or in the country.

(4) The President can seek advice from the council of Ministers when he feels such a need on any subject.

(5) The Council of Minister is the base of executive. All the important laws and acts has to be passed by the Council of Ministers.

(6) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of People. It can be functional till it enjoys the confidence of Lok Sabha.

(OR)

Explain the Panchayati Raj System and describe the functions of local bodies. (any five)

Q. 26 Describe the measures which should be adopted to remove unemployment from India. (any five)

Ans. (1) Control over growing population :- To eradicate the problem of unemployment, control over population growth is necessary. For this family planning programme should be publicized and implemented.

(2) Development of small and cottage industries :- To increase the opportunities of employment development of small and cottage industries is necessary.

(3) Vocational education :- Vocational education should be provided to children so that they are able to got employment.

(4) Development of Agriculture :- Development of Agriculture is necessary for creating opportunities of employment for this new schemes should be implemented. Manures and fertilizers should be provided to farmers.

(5) Proper utilization of resources :- Proper utilization of resources is necessary for crediting employment. It will create maximum opportunities of employment and will be helpful in economic development.

(OR)

What are the effects of terrorism on the society ? What measures should be adopted to fight terrorism?