2022

Question Paper

JKBOSE

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B–4–X

Roll No

Total No. of Questions : **17]**

[Total No. of Printed Pages : **8**

10th SZJDAR22
6204–X
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 2.30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Section–A

(Multiple Choice Questions) 1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) Which Indian city is associated with Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy ?

(A) Agra (B) Kanpur

(C) Amritsar (D) Delhi

(Choose the correct option)

(ii) Which person is known as the 'Frontier Gandhi' ?

(A) Feroz Gandhi

(B) Nehru

(C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

(D) S.C. Bose (Choose the correct option)

(iii) Who took charge the France after the French Revolution ?

(A) National Assembly (B) Napoleon

(C) Louis XVI (D) Estate General

(Choose the correct option)

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(iv) 'Maefi Nama' was a literary work of ..... .

(Fill in the blank)

(v) In 1995 ..... as the Education Minister under Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad drafted the Education Policy of the State.

(Fill in the blank)

(vi) Match the following :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(A) Mukraris	(I) Land grant lieu of services
(B) Jagirs	(II) Custodian grants

(vii) Saffron is cultivated in :

(A) Haryana (B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Assam (D) Jammu and Kashmir

(Choose the correct option)

(viii) India is the leading producer of which crop among these ?

(A) Rice (B) Wheat

(C) Millet (D) Sugarcane

(Choose the correct option)

(ix) Which mineral is also known as black gold ?

(A) Petroleum (B) Coal

(C) Bauxite (D) Mica

(Choose the correct option)

(x) When was the first modern cotton textile mill established and where ?

(A) Hugli in 1855 (B) Fort Gloster in 1818

(C) Fort William in 1814 (D) Suran in 1860

(Choose the correct option)

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(xi) Where is the steel industry mostly confined to ?

(A) Tamil Nadu (B) West Bengal

(C) Orissa (D) U.P.

(Choose the correct option)

(xii) India stands first as world producer of :

(A) Sugar (B) Jute

(C) Khandsari and Gur (D) None of these

(Choose the correct option)

(xiii) What is the most basic outcome of democracy ?

(A) Significant decision-making

(B) Powerful repressive governance

(C) Accountability of the citizens

(D) None of these (Choose the correct option)

(xiv) A democratic government is a ..... government.

(A) Powerful (B) Fruitful

(C) Repressive (D) Legitimate

(Choose the correct option)

(xv) The Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir UT shall have ..... seats. (Fill in the blank)

(xvi) The UT of J & K have allocated Lok Sabha seats :

(A) 4 (B) 5

(C) 6 (D) 7

(Choose the correct option)

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(xvii) Which tourist destination of Jammu is also called Chota Kashmir ?

(A) Chenab Valley (B) Bhaderwah

(C) Shahadara Sharief (D) Poonch

(Choose the correct option)

(xviii) PMRY stands for .....

(xix) BSL stands for .....

(xx) How many years takes plastic bags for its decomposition ?

(A) 200 years (B) About 400 years

(C) 100 years (D) About 300 years

(Choose the correct option)

Section–B

(Short Answer Type Questions) 3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about **40** to **60** words each.

2. Why did the British Government's decide to abolish corn laws ?

Or

Why did some Industrialists in Nineteenth Century Europe prefer hand labour over machines ?

3. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act ?

4. Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

Or

Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War ?

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5. What are the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming ?

6. Distinguish between Conventional and Non-conventional sources of Energy.

7. Read the following passage and answer the question at the end :

Union List : Comprises the subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph are included in the Union List. The central government can pass laws on the subjects mentioned in the union list.

State List : Comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass laws. Subjects like police, local government, trade and commerce within the state and agriculture are included in the state list. https://www.jkboseonline.com

The Concurrent List : Comprises the subject like education, forests, marriages which are of common concern both to the center and the state governments. Ordinarily, both the central and the state governments can frame laws on these subjects.

Classify the following subjects under the union, state and concurrent lists :

Defence, Police, Atomic Energy, Marriages, Agriculture.

8. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

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9. What are the various challenges faced by political parties ?

10. How employment potential in Jammu and Kashmir can be increased ?

11. Write in brief the role of search and rescue team during a disaster.

Section–C

(Long Answer Type Questions) 5 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about **100** to **130** words each.

12. Define Minerals. What are various metallic and non-metallic minerals found in Jammu and Kashmir ?

13. Briefly trace the process of German Unification.

14. Write in detail the types of soil found in India.

15. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

16. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows :

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with establishment authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move then to action. This had significance in different spheres of life.

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The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Issac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

Print popularised the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Questions :

(a) Evaluate the effectiveness of print in the transmission of ideas and cultures. 1

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(b) To what extent do you agree that scientific ideas were circulated through print ? Give only one aspect. 2

(c) To what extent did print culture create conditions for French Revolution ? Cite any one evidence to support your answer. 2

Section–D

(Map Skill Based Question)

17. (a) Indicate the following in a given outline map of India :

(i) Port Kandla

(ii) North-South Corridor

(iii) Railway line from Delhi to Kolkata 1+1+1=3

(b) On the given outline map of the world shade and label any *two* unitary countries. 1+1=2

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