Model Paper Complete Solution

Session: 2026-2027 | Class: 10th | Subject: Social Science (English Medium)

> ***Teacher's Note:*** *Dear students, Social Science is not just about memorizing dates and places; it is the science of understanding our society, history, and economy. Treat these answers like a story, and practice writing your exam answers in bullet points. Success is guaranteed!*

SECTION - A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Q1: Which of the following best describes the "Utopian vision" of Frédéric Sorrieu?

(A) A realistic depiction of the French Revolution.

(B) A vision of a society so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

(C) A military strategy for Germany.

(D) A map of the British Empire.

Answer: **(B) A vision of a society so ideal that it is unlikely...**

Teacher's Comment: A 'Utopia' refers to an imagined perfect society where everything is flawless, making its actual existence virtually impossible in the real world.

Q2: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Subhash Chandra Bose

(D) Medha Patkar

Answer: **(B) Mahatma Gandhi**

Teacher's Comment: Gandhi ji strongly advocated for resource conservation. He believed nature provides enough to sustain our needs, but human greed leads to over-exploitation.

Q3: Which sector includes activities that generate services rather than goods?

(A) Primary Sector

(B) Secondary Sector

(C) Tertiary Sector

(D) Manufacturing Sector

Answer: **(C) Tertiary Sector**

Teacher's Comment: The Tertiary sector is also known as the 'Service Sector' (e.g., banking, transport, teaching, IT). It does not produce physical goods but provides essential support services.

Q4: What is the safest action during an earthquake if you are indoors?

(A) Use the elevator.

(B) Run to the balcony.

(C) Drop, Cover, and Hold on under a sturdy table.

(D) Stand near a window.

Answer: **(C) Drop, Cover, and Hold on under a sturdy table.**

Q5: Why was the Simon Commission boycotted in India?

(A) It had only Muslim members.

(B) It did not include any Indian member.

(C) It supported the Salt Tax.

(D) It was led by General Dyer.

Answer: **(B) It did not include any Indian member.**

Teacher's Comment: The Simon Commission (1928) arrived to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India, but all its seven members were British. Hence, it was greeted with "Simon Go Back" slogans.

Q6: Black soil is ideal for growing which crop?

(A) Wheat

(B) Rice

(C) Cotton

(D) Tea

Answer: **(C) Cotton**

Teacher's Comment: Because of its excellent moisture-holding capacity, it is also famously called 'Black Cotton Soil'. It is mostly found in the Deccan trap region (Maharashtra, Gujarat).

Q7: Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a _____ to a lender.

(A) Gift

(B) Guarantee

(C) Charity

(D) Fine

Answer: **(B) Guarantee**

Q8: Scenario: A farmer in a hilly area of Uttarakhand is facing severe soil erosion due to running water cutting through the slopes. Which farming technique should he apply to create a series of steps to slow down the water flow?

(A) Strip Cropping

(B) Terrace Farming

(C) Shelter Belts

(D) Intensive Subsistence Farming

Answer: **(B) Terrace Farming**

Teacher's Comment: By cutting 'steps' or terraces into the hillside, the rapid flow of water is broken down, preventing it from washing away the fertile topsoil.

Q9: Scenario: Rohan wants to start a small software business. He has a brilliant idea but no land or property to show as security to the bank. The bank refuses his loan. Which factor is missing for Rohan to access formal credit?

(A) Lack of education.

(B) Lack of collateral.

(C) Lack of high-interest rates.

(D) Lack of a cooperative society.

Answer: **(B) Lack of collateral.**

Q10: Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to take up the Khilafat issue along with the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(A) To support the British in World War I.

(B) To bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a unified national movement.

(C) To discourage the use of Khadi.

(D) To support the Rowlatt Act.

Answer: **(B) To bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a unified national movement.**

Q11: Why are symbols allotted to political parties by the Election Commission?

(A) To make the party look attractive.

(B) To help even illiterate voters identify and vote for the party.

(C) Because there are no names for political parties.

(D) To keep the secret of the party.

Answer: **(B) To help even illiterate voters identify and vote for the party.**

Q12: Why is the Iron and Steel industry called the 'Basic Industry'?

(A) Because it is the oldest industry in India.

(B) Because all other industries depend on it for their machinery and tools.

(C) Because it is a very easy industry to set up.

(D) Because it uses only agricultural raw materials.

Answer: **(B) Because all other industries (heavy, medium, and light) depend on it for their machinery and tools.**

Q13: Why was the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) enacted in 1986 by the Indian Government?

(A) To increase the prices of goods.

(B) To stop people from buying foreign goods.

(C) To protect consumers against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

(D) To help only the rich people.

Answer: **(C) To protect consumers against unfair trade practices and exploitation.**

Q14: Why is a "Whistle" considered an essential item in an emergency survival kit?

(A) To play music during a disaster.

(B) To signal for help, as its sound carries much further than a human voice and requires less energy.

(C) To scare away pets during an earthquake.

(D) To check the speed of the wind.

Answer: **(B) To signal for help, as its sound carries much further...**

Q15: Assertion (A): Deforestation increases the chances of landslides.
Reason (R): Trees help bind the soil.

(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

Answer: **(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

Teacher's Comment: The roots of trees bind the soil particles tightly. When trees are cut down (deforestation), the soil becomes loose and highly susceptible to landslides during heavy rains or earthquakes.

Q16: Match the Following:
(a) Silk Routes → (i) Economic crisis
(b) Industrial Revolution → (ii) Ancient trade routes
(c) Great Depression → (iii) Mass production
(d) Colonialism → (iv) Raw material supply

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

(C) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

(D) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Answer: **(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv**

Explanation: Silk routes = ancient trade paths connecting Asia to Europe; Industrial Revolution = advent of mass production in factories; Great Depression (1929) = severe global economic crisis; Colonialism = exploiting weak nations for raw material supply.

SECTION - B (VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE - 2 MARKS)

Q17: What is industrialisation?

Answer: Industrialisation is the socio-economic transition where a society transforms from an agrarian (agriculture-based) economy to a manufacturing economy. It involves the mass production of goods using advanced machinery and large-scale factories instead of hand-crafted tools.

Q18: What is biodiversity?

Answer: Biodiversity refers to the vast variety and variability of life on Earth. It encompasses all living organisms, including plants, animals, insects, and microorganisms, existing in a particular habitat or ecosystem, interacting to maintain ecological balance.

Q19: Why are political parties necessary?

Answer: Political parties are necessary because:

- They contest elections and form the government to run the country.
- They represent the diverse voices and demands of the public.
- The losing parties form the opposition, which questions the ruling government and prevents it from acting like a dictator.

Q20: Why are consumer rights needed?

Answer: Consumer rights are needed to protect buyers from unfair trade practices, such as adulteration, overcharging, selling defective goods, and false advertising. These rights empower consumers to seek justice and ensure they get safe, quality products for the money they pay.

Q21: Why is water conservation necessary?

Answer: Only a tiny fraction (about 1%) of the Earth's water is accessible fresh water. Due to rapid population growth, industrialization, and pollution, fresh water is becoming increasingly scarce. Water conservation is vital to ensure an adequate supply for agriculture, daily needs, and the survival of future generations.

Q22: Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

Answer: In February 1922, a peaceful demonstration in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh) turned violent after police fired on the protestors. The enraged mob set a police station on fire, killing 22 policemen. Deeply disturbed by this violence, Gandhi ji, an ardent believer in non-violence (Ahimsa), immediately called off the movement.

SECTION - C (SHORT ANSWER TYPE - 3 MARKS)

Q23: Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 due to the following primary reasons:

1. **Chauri Chaura Incident:** A peaceful mob in Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur) clashed with the police and set a police station ablaze, burning 22 policemen alive.
2. **Violation of Non-violence:** Gandhi ji's entire struggle was based on truth and Ahimsa (non-violence). The violent turn of events convinced him that the movement was losing its peaceful character.
3. **Need for Training:** He realized that the Indian masses (Satyagrahis) were not yet ready for a mass struggle and needed proper moral training to resist the urge to use violence during protests.

Q24: Suggest any three measures to control land degradation in hilly and arid areas.

Answer: The following measures can effectively control land degradation:

- **Terrace Farming (Hilly Areas):** Cutting step-like terraces on hill slopes breaks the force of flowing water, preventing the fertile topsoil from washing away.
- **Shelter Belts (Arid/Desert Areas):** Planting rows of trees around agricultural fields breaks the speed of strong winds, preventing wind erosion and the expansion of sand dunes.
- **Control on Overgrazing:** Overgrazing by cattle removes the vegetative cover, leaving the soil loose. Proper management of pastures and regulating grazing can protect the soil.

Q25: "Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative." Justify this statement.

Answer: Democracy is superior to dictatorships or monarchies because:

- **Promotes Equality and Dignity:** It treats all citizens as equals (one person, one vote) and safeguards the basic fundamental rights and dignity of every individual.
- **Accountable Government:** A democratic government is elected by the people and is accountable to them. If the government fails to perform, the public can vote them out in the next elections.
- **Room for Correction:** Democracy encourages debates and discussions, which improves the quality of decision-making. Moreover, if a mistake is made, it provides a mechanism to correct it publicly.

Q26: What are the three main components of a Search and Rescue (SAR) team?

Answer: A Search and Rescue (SAR) team plays a critical role in saving lives during disasters like earthquakes or floods. Its three main components are:

1. **Command and Control:** This component plans the rescue strategy, coordinates the entire operation, and assigns tasks to the team members.
2. **Rescue and Medical:** This physical unit actually goes into the debris to locate and safely extract trapped victims, immediately providing them with essential First Aid.
3. **Logistics and Communication:** This team manages the supply of necessary rescue equipment (ropes, cranes), food, water, and maintains wireless communication links between all units.

Q27: Explain the difference between formal and informal sources of credit.

Answer:

Formal Sources of Credit	Informal Sources of Credit
Includes Banks and Cooperative Societies.	Includes Moneylenders, traders, relatives, and friends.
Their functioning is strictly supervised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).	There is no organization or government body to supervise their lending activities.
They charge a reasonable and fixed rate of interest, preventing exploitation.	They charge arbitrarily high-interest rates and often exploit the borrowers.

Q28: Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Analyse.

Answer: Sustainable development means fulfilling the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is crucial because:

- **Depletion of Finite Resources:** Natural resources like coal, petroleum, and groundwater are limited. Reckless extraction will leave nothing for future generations, halting long-term economic growth.
- **Environmental Degradation:** Unplanned industrial development causes severe pollution, global warming, and climate change, which threaten the very existence of life on Earth.
- Therefore, sustainability ensures a balance between economic progress and environmental protection, making development a continuous, safe process rather than a short-term destructive boom.

SECTION - D (LONG ANSWER TYPE - 4 MARKS)

Q29: What is a multi-purpose project? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.

(OR: Name one beverage crop and describe the geographical conditions required for its cultivation.)

Answer (Multi-purpose Project):
When a large dam is built across a river to serve several purposes simultaneously—such as irrigation, power generation, and flood control—it is termed a 'Multi-purpose River Valley Project' (e.g., Bhakra Nangal Dam).

Advantages:

- **Hydroelectricity:** The force of falling water is utilized to generate massive amounts of clean, pollution-free electricity.
- **Irrigation and Water Supply:** Canals are diverted from reservoirs to irrigate dry agricultural lands and supply drinking water to distant towns and villages.
- **Flood Control:** By storing excess rainwater in large reservoirs, these dams prevent catastrophic floods in downstream areas.

Disadvantages:

- **Displacement of Communities:** Huge areas behind the dam are submerged, forcing thousands of local communities and tribals to leave their ancestral lands and homes.
- **Ecological Imbalance:** The submergence of large forests destroys flora and fauna, and building dams disrupts the natural flow of rivers, affecting aquatic life.

Answer (OR - Beverage Crop - Tea):
A major beverage crop cultivated in India is **Tea**.
The geographical conditions required for the successful cultivation of tea are:

- **Climate:** Tea is a tropical and sub-tropical plant. It requires a warm, moist, and frost-free climate throughout the year to thrive.
- **Temperature:** An ideal temperature ranging between 20°C to 30°C is perfect for the healthy growth of tea bushes.
- **Rainfall:** It needs heavy and well-distributed rainfall (150 cm to 200 cm) throughout the year. Continuous showers ensure the continuous growth of tender leaves.
- **Soil:** Tea bushes require deep, fertile, and extremely well-drained soil (rich in humus). This is why tea estates are developed on gentle hill slopes (like Assam and Darjeeling) so that water does not stagnate around the roots.

Q30: What do you understand by globalization? Explain in your own words.

(OR: In risky situations, credit can create further problems for the borrower. Explain.)

Answer (Globalization):
Globalization is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between different countries. In simple words, when countries open their borders for foreign trade, investment, technology exchange, and the free movement of people, the world essentially shrinks into a single 'Global Village.'

Key features and impacts:

- **Rise of MNCs:** Multi-National Corporations play a major role by producing and selling goods across multiple countries, bringing massive foreign investments.
- **Technological Exchange:** Rapid advancements in IT and transportation (like cargo containers) have made it possible to deliver goods, services, and information across the globe instantly.
- **Benefits to Consumers:** Because of globalization, consumers now enjoy a vast variety of choices, better quality products, and lower prices due to intense market competition (e.g., affordable smartphones).

Answer (OR - Credit in Risky Situations / Debt Trap):
Yes, taking credit (a loan) in highly risky situations can severely worsen the borrower's condition, pushing them into a vicious cycle known as a **'Debt Trap'**. Let's understand this with an example:

- Suppose a small farmer takes a loan from a moneylender at a high-interest rate to buy seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, hoping for a good harvest.
- However, if the crop fails due to unforeseen risks like a severe drought, flood, or a pest attack, the farmer earns absolutely nothing and **cannot repay the loan**.
- As time passes, the principal amount and the heavy interest keep piling up. To pay off the old debt, the farmer is forced to take a fresh loan or tragically **sell a portion of his land**.
- In this situation, credit, instead of improving his earnings, pushed him into a miserable state, stripping him of his assets.

Q31: Discuss the role of political parties in a democracy.

(OR: Mention the various aspects of life in which women in India are discriminated against or are in a disadvantaged position.)

Answer (Role of Political Parties):

Political parties are the lifeline of a modern representative democracy. They perform several crucial roles:

- **Contesting Elections:** Parties select their candidates and fight elections, offering voters a choice of leaders.
- **Formulating Policies:** Parties put forward their ideologies, policies, and promises (manifestos). The public votes based on these policies. The winning party runs the administration based on its agenda.
- **Making Laws:** The ruling political party, having a majority in the legislature (Parliament/State Assembly), plays a decisive role in passing bills and making the laws of the country.
- **Role of Opposition:** The parties that lose form the opposition. They continuously monitor the government, criticize its failures, and voice public grievances, ensuring the government does not become dictatorial.

Answer (OR - Discrimination against Women in India):
India has traditionally been a patriarchal (male-dominated) society, where women face discrimination and disadvantage in several aspects of life:

- **Education and Literacy:** The literacy rate for women in India (around 65%) is significantly lower than that for men (around 82%). Parents prefer to spend their resources on a boy's higher education, while girls are often pulled out of school early to manage household chores.
- **Unequal Pay and Employment:** Even when women work the same hours and do the same jobs as men (be it agriculture, sports, or cinema), they are routinely paid less. The proportion of women in highly paid corporate or technical jobs is still very small.
- **Female Infanticide/Foeticide:** A strong societal preference for male children leads to the misuse of ultrasound technology to abort female fetuses, resulting in an alarming decline in the sex ratio in many states.
- **Political Representation:** The representation of women in the national parliament (Lok Sabha) and state assemblies has historically been extremely low, generally hovering below 15%.

Q32: Analyse the impact of the Great Depression on the Indian economy.

(OR: "The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India." Evaluate.)

Answer (Impact of the Great Depression - 1929):
By the 1920s, the Indian economy was deeply integrated into global markets as an exporter of raw materials and importer of British manufactured goods. Thus, the 1929 Great Depression hit India hard:

- **Collapse of Trade:** Between 1928 and 1934, India's imports and exports nearly halved as international demand for raw materials vanished.
- **Ruin of Peasants:** The prices of agricultural products (like wheat and jute) crashed by more than 50%. While farmers' incomes dried up, the colonial British government stubbornly refused to reduce land revenue demands. Peasants fell into massive debt.
- **Export of Gold:** To survive and pay taxes, Indian farmers were forced to sell their precious metal savings, particularly gold. India became a massive exporter of gold, which helped the British economy recover, but left rural India impoverished.

Answer (OR - Impact of the First World War 1914-1918):
The First World War fundamentally altered India's economic and political landscape in the following ways:

- **Economic Burden and Taxes:** To finance its huge war expenditure, the British government introduced income tax in India and sharply raised customs duties.
- **Severe Inflation:** Between 1913 and 1918, the prices of essential commodities nearly doubled, leading to extreme hardship and poverty for the common people.
- **Forced Recruitment:** The British aggressively and forcibly recruited young men from Indian villages to serve as soldiers on foreign frontlines, sparking widespread rural anger.
- **Disease and Famine:** Compounding the misery, crops failed in many parts of India, which was followed by a devastating influenza epidemic. According to the 1921 census, 12 to 13 million people perished. These immense hardships fueled mass anger, setting the stage for Gandhi's nationalist movements.

Q33: What are the main objectives of a search and rescue team? Explain how the team is formed.

(OR: Analyse why "Alternative Communication Systems" are essential when traditional networks fail during an earthquake.)

Answer (Search and Rescue Team - SAR):
Main Objectives:

- To rapidly locate and safely rescue people trapped under debris or in hazardous conditions.
- To provide immediate on-the-spot First Aid to the injured to stabilize them.
- To safely transport victims to medical camps or safer locations.

How is the team formed?
A SAR team is formed by recruiting physically fit, mentally strong, and well-trained volunteers or professionals. The team is structured into specialized squads to avoid chaos. A typical formation includes a **Command group** (to strategize and direct), a **Rescue group** (to physically lift debris and pull people out), a **Medical group** (doctors/nurses for treatment), and a **Logistics/Communication group** (to arrange tools, food, and radios). They are equipped with ropes, torches, hard hats, and first-aid kits.

Answer (OR - Alternative Communication Systems):
During major disasters like high-intensity earthquakes, our traditional communication networks (mobile phones, landlines, and internet) almost always fail. The primary reasons are: **mobile towers collapse, underground fiber-optic cables snap due to earth movement, and the general power grid is destroyed.** When standard lines are dead, the government, military, and rescue teams must rely on "Alternative Communication Systems" like . These systems do not rely on terrestrial wires or local towers; they bounce signals directly off the ionosphere or satellites in space. They are absolutely critical to transmit SOS messages, coordinate rescue choppers, and direct medical supplies to the exact locations where people are trapped.

Why are Alternative Systems Essential?
Ham Radios (Amateur Radios) and Satellite Phones

SECTION - E (CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS - 4 MARKS EACH)

Q34: Case Study - The Belgian Constitution

1. **How many times was the Belgian Constitution amended between 1970 and 1993? (1 Mark)**
   Answer: The Belgian Constitution was amended **four times** between 1970 and 1993.
2. **What is the unique feature of the 'Community Government'? (1 Mark)**
   Answer: The unique feature is that it is elected **only by people belonging to one specific language community** (Dutch, French, or German), regardless of where they live. It holds power regarding cultural, educational, and language-related issues.
3. **How does the Belgian model prevent unilateral decision-making? (2 Marks)**
   Answer: The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be exactly equal in the central government. Furthermore, special laws require the **majority support of members from each linguistic group**. Hence, no single community can make laws or decisions unilaterally.

Q35: Case Study - The Napoleonic Code (1804)

1. **Mention one administrative change brought by Napoleon. (1 Mark)**
   Answer: Napoleon **did away with all privileges based on birth** and established equality before the law. (Alternatively: He abolished the feudal system).
2. **Why did the initial enthusiasm of the people turn into hostility? (1 Mark)**
   Answer: The enthusiasm turned to hostility because it became clear that the new administrative changes did not bring **political freedom**. The French imposed increased taxation, strict censorship, and forced conscription into their armies.
3. **How did uniform laws and standardised measures help the businessmen? (2 Marks)**
   Answer: Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency eliminated the chaotic, multiple tax barriers of the past. This heavily **facilitated the easy movement and exchange of goods and capital** from one region to another, allowing businesses to grow smoothly.

SECTION - F (MAP SKILLS - 6 MARKS)

Map Work Instructions: *In the examination, you will be provided with an outline map of India and the World. You are required to accurately locate and label the following places. For your reference, their geographical positions are described below:*

(i) Map of India

- **1. Himachal Pradesh:** A mountainous state in northern India, located just below Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
- **2. Two Rice Producing States:** Mark **West Bengal** (on the eastern coast near Bangladesh) and **Uttar Pradesh** or **Punjab** in the northern plains.
- **3. Krishna River:** A major east-flowing river that originates in Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra), flows through Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh, and empties into the Bay of Bengal.
- **4. Mumbai:** The capital of Maharashtra, located on the western coastline bordering the Arabian Sea.
- **5. Kerala:** A long, narrow state located on the extreme southwestern Malabar coast of India.
- **6. Lakshadweep:** A group of Indian islands located in the Arabian Sea, to the west of the Kerala coast.

(ii) Map of the World

- **1. United States of America (USA):** A massive country located in the central part of the North American continent.
- **2. Ukraine:** A large country in Eastern Europe, situated just west of Russia and north of the Black Sea.
- **3. Australia:** A country/continent in the Southern Hemisphere, completely surrounded by the Indian and Pacific oceans.
- **4. Arabian Sea:** The northwestern part of the Indian Ocean, situated between the Arabian Peninsula and the western coast of India.
- **5. Amazon River:** A massive river in South America, flowing primarily through the dense rainforests of Brazil.
- **6. Sri Lanka:** An island nation in the Indian Ocean, shaped like a teardrop, located just south-east of the southern tip of India.