

GHALIB HIGH SCHOOL CANTONMENT BALLARI 583104

SA1 Examination 2025-26

Class: 10Th

Subject: Social Science

Subject Code:85E

Time: 3hrs 15 minutes

English Medium

Marks: 80

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

WEIGHTAGE TO THEMES

Sl no	Objectives	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge	13	16%
2	Understanding	40	50%
3	Applications	22	28%
4	skill	05	6%
5	Total	80	100%

Score distribution according to the format of the questions

Sl no	Subjects	Multiple choice	1 mark	2 mark	3 mark	4 mark	5 mark	Total questions	Total marks
1	History	2	2	2	3	2	—	11	25
2	Political Science	1	1	1	1	1	—	05	11
3	Sociology	2	1	1	1	—	—	05	08
4	Geography	1	2	2	2	1	1	09	22
5	Economics	1	1	1	1	—	—	04	07
6	Business Studies	1	1	1	1	—	—	04	07
		8(8)	8(8)	8(16)	9(27)	4(16)	1(5)	38	80

DIFFICULTY LEVEL

QUESTIONS	MARKS	%
EASY	24	30%
AVERAGE	40	50%
DIFFICULT	16	20%
TOTAL	80	100%

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SL NO	NAME OF THE LESSONS	MCQ (1MARK)	VSA (1MARK)	SA (2MARKS)	LA (3MARKS)	VLA (4MARKS)	SKILL (5MARKS)	QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS
1	THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA		1(1)		1(3)			2	4
2	THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)				3	4
3	THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA				1(3)	1*(4)		1	3
4	OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE	1(1)		1(2)	1*(3)	1(4)		3	7
5	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS				1(3)	1(4)		2	7
6	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - AN INTRODUCTION	1(1)		1(2)		1(4)		3	7
7	CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES		1(1)		1(3)			2	4
8	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)				3	4
9	WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE	1(1)		1*(2)	1(3)			2	4
10	INDIA - GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	1(1)		1(2)			2Δ	3	5
11	INDIA - SEASONS		1(1)	1(2)			1Δ	2	4
12	INDIA - SOILS		1(1)		1(3)			2	4
13	INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES				1(3) 1*(3)		1Δ	1	4
14	INDIA - WATER RESOURCES					1(4)	1Δ	1	5
15	ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(3) 1*(3)			4	7
16	BANK TRANSACTIONS	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(3) 1*(3)			4	7
TOTAL		8(8)	8(8)	8(16)	9(27)	4(16)	1(5)	38	80

SLNO	Lessons name	Knowledge					Understanding					Application					skill	questions	marks
		O	1m	2m	3m	4m	O	1m	2m	3m	4m	O	1m	2m	3m	4m			
HISTORY																			
1	Advent of the Europeans to India		1(1)							1(3)								2	4
2	THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE		1(1)				1(1)							1(2)				3	4
3	THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA										1*(4)				1(3)			1	3
4	OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE						1(1)			1* (3)	1 (4)			1(2)				3	7
5	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS										1 (4)				1(3)			2	7
POLITICAL SCIENCE																			
6	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - AN INTRODUCTION	1(1)							1(2)		1 (4)							3	7
7	CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES		1(1)												1(3)			2	4
SOCIOLOGY																			
8	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION	1(1)	1(1)						1 (2)									3	4
9	WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE	1(1)		1*(2)						1(3)								2	4
GEOGRAPHY																			

10	NDIA - GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	1 (1)							1(2)								2Δ	3	5
11	INDIA - SEASONS							1 (1)						1(2)			1Δ	2	4
12	INDIA - SOILS							1 (1)							1(3)			2	4
13	INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES									1(3)						1*(3)	1Δ	1	4
14	INDIA - WATER RESOURCES										1(4)						1Δ	1	5
ECONOMICS																			
15	ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT	1 (1)			1(3)				1(2)	1*(3)			1 (1)					4	7
BUSINESS STUDIES																			
16	BANK TRANSACTIONS		1 (1)				1 (1)		1(2)	1*(3)					1 (3)			4	7
TOTAL																			
		1(5)	1(5)		1(3)		3(3)	2(2)	5(10)	3 (9)	4 (16)		1 (1)	3(6)	5 (15)	–	1 (5)		
		11(13)					17 (40)						9(22)				1 (5)	38	80

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I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / question. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

8 x 1 = 8

1- The First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the treaty of _____

a) Bassein b) Salbai c) Lahore d) Poona

2- Treaty signed at the end of First Anglo-Mysore War _____

A) Treaty of Mangalore B) Treaty of Seringapatam

C) Salbai Agreement D) Treaty of Madras

3- Father of Public Administration _____

a) Woodrow Wilson b) Pfeffer c) Luther Gulick d) F. M. Marx

4- Who said that 'Truly, the whole mankind is one' _____

A) Pampa B) Janna C) Ranna D) Ambedkar

5- An example for organized workers _____

A) Vegetable sellers B) Daily wage labour C) Domestic workers D) Teachers

6- The largest geographical division of India is _____

A) Northern Plain B) Himalayas C) Coastal Plain and Islands D) Indian Plateau.

7- In the Eleventh Five Year Plan priority was given to _____

a) Agriculture b) Inclusive growth c) Education d) Industry

8-The bank does not pay interest on deposits in this type of bank account and charges a service fee for its services _____

A) Current account B) Fixed deposit account

C) Recurring deposit account D) Savings account

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8 × 1 = 8

09- What is meant by Blue Water Policy?

10-What is meant by System of subsidiary Alliance?

11-What is communalism?

12-What is prejudice?

13-Which are the factors that affect India's climate?

14-What is meant by soil erosion?

15-Why is Sir M Visvesvaraya called the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'?

16-Which bank is called the bankers bank?

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences and four points each: 8×2=16

17- How did the Doctrine of Lapse help in the expansion of British power?

- 18- Why is the Amara Sulya Rebellion called a peasant revolt?
19- Public administration provides services from birth to death of a person. Justify the statement.
20- What are the constitutional and legislative measures to eradicate untouchability?

“OR”

- What are the causes of unemployment?
21- How does the peninsular plateau play an important role in the economic development of the country?
22- “Indian agriculture is a gambling with the monsoon.” Justify.
23- What are the objectives of NITI Aayog?
24- Explain the steps of opening a bank account.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each: $9 \times 3 = 27$

- 25- What were the causes and consequences of the Battle of Plassey?
26- Make a list of the effects of British Education in India.
27- What were the contributions of Swami Vivekananda?

OR

- Explain the role of Sangolli Rayanna in the freedom struggle of Kittur.
28- Mention the steps taken to eradicate illiteracy.
29- What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?
30- The black soil different from Laterite soil. How
31-What are the methods of conservation of forests?

OR

- Which are the important national parks of India.
32- List the achievements of the Five-Year Plans.

OR

- What were the factors that inspired the Green Revolution?
33-Savings account is different from current account. How?

OR

- What are the functions of bank?

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each: $4 \times 4 = 16$

- 34- Explain the achievements of Krishna Raja Wodiyar IV

OR

- What were the effects of British revenue policy on Indian?
35- What were the reform measures of Annie Besant?
36- Explain the scope of public administration according to Luther Gulick.
37- What are the objectives of multi-purpose river projects?

VI. 38.In the outline map of India provided to you, mark any five among the following. $5 \times 1 = 5$
a- $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude b- Ganganagar c- Tungabhadra project d- Gir National Park
e-Hirakud project f-western Ghats g-Narmada river

Key Answers:

- 1- B) Salbai**
- 2-(A) Madras Treaty**
- 3-(A) Woodrow Wilson**
- 4- A) Pampa**
- 5- D) Teachers**
- 6- D) Indian Plateau**
- 7- b) Inclusive growth**
- 8- (A) Current account**

9- The policy of strengthening naval power to monopolize the sea instead of dominating the land is called the Blue Water Policy.

10- The Subsidiary Alliance was a military treaty between the East India Company and the Indian states.

11- The division of society on the basis of religion and the identification and development of mutual enmity on that basis is called communalism.

12- A pre-determined attitude that can be held towards an individual or a group.

13- Latitude, longitude, distance from oceans, direction of winds, mountain ranges and ocean currents

14- Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion.

15- He stressed the need for planning for the economic development of India. Hence, he is called the 'Father of Economic Planning of India'.

16- Reserve Bank of India

17- If any Indian king died childless, his adopted son had no right to succession.

Such a state was included in the British Empire.

Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur came under the control of the British.

18- Amarasulya Rebellion was a peasant rebellion

Aparampara, Kalyanaswamy, and Putta Basappa organized a rebellion against the British

Puttabasappa announced that taxes on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn

This gained the support of farmers and landlords

He took over government offices

He looted the jail and treasury

He killed the Sulya Amaldar

The British captured Puttabasappa and imprisoned him.

19- It maintains civil order and peace by protecting the life and property of citizens. It takes care of providing basic facilities, education, employment opportunities, protects the state and ensures economic equality. It provides numerous services like this.

20- Article 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability.

Untouchability Offences Act, 1955.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976.

Universal suffrage is given to all.

Reservation in educational jobs

1989 abolition of untouchability is the responsibility of the respective states

“OR”

--- Overpopulation,

Mechanization,

Excessive division of labour, social inequality,

Lack of capital

Illiteracy

21- There are immense mineral resources here.

The rivers here are full of waterfalls and are suitable for hydroelectric power generation.

22- The main occupation of the people of India

Agriculture is controlled by the monsoon winds

Failure of rain fall leads to drought

Heavy rain falls causes loss of life and damage to property.

Hence, Indian agriculture is called a gamble with the monsoons.

23- 1) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.

2) To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognising that strong states make a strong nation.

24- Deciding which account to open

Contacting a bank officer

Filling the proposal application form

Providing references

Submitting the form to the bank

Obtaining the officer's approval

Making initial deposits.

25-

In 1757 The battle of Plassey was fought Between Siraj-ud-Daula and British.

causes	results
1.Misuse of Dastaks. It was a license to make trade. This was lead to loss of treasury 2.Mending of fort without permission. English repaired Calcutta Fort and placed cannons 3.Black room tragedy. Nawab of Bengal imprisoned 146 Englishman in small room of Fort William of which 123 died due to suffocation this enraged Robert Clive to arrive Bengal.	1.The war brought out immorality lack of Unity among Indians. This was the greed of business 2. Mir Jafar became the new Nawab of Bengal 3.The company gained exclusive rights on Bengal 4. Mir Jafar had to pay 17 crore 70 lakh as a relief to Sairaj ud doul attack 5. Mir Jafar became a victim of the company and treasury went bankrupt

26- Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes

2. Rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.

3. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.

4. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.

5. Periodicals started emerging.

6. New social and religious reformation movements emerged.

7. The thoughts of thinkers brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.

8. The freedom struggles that were taking place in Indians also.

27- He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.

2) Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first,

3) He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.

4) He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.

5) He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.

6) Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.

7) He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste.

“OR”

-- Sangolli Rayanna considered it his primary duty to fight for Kittur

• He fought against the British along with Chennamma

• He organized the soldiers

• He held secret meetings

• He looted the British offices and treasuries

• He followed the strategy of Guerilla method of war against the British

• The British encouraged the Desais to capture Rayanna

• Rayanna was arrested by the British

• He was hanged at Nandagarh

28- ‘Sarva Siksha Abhiyan’ has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years.

It provides education to girls, physically challenged and Priority for women awareness.

In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by Government of India to make illiterates literates.

'Sakshara Bharath' programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy.

Recently through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right.

Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed.

Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.

29-

Organised Sector Labourers	Unorganised Sector Labourers
— Legal provisions	— Paid leave
— Specific work	— No specific work
— Employment security	— No employment security
— Fixed wages and allowances	— No fixed wages and allowances
— Fixed time duration	— No fixed time duration
— Mandatory to pay taxes	— No tax provisions
— Medical facilities	— No medical facilities
— Paid leave	— No paid leave

30-

Soil	Formed	Sq km	Crops	States
Black soil	The weathering of igneous rock. The basalt rock	5.46 lakh	cotton, jowar onions	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, North Karnataka.
Laterite soil	In tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall	2.48 lakh	Tea, coffee, rubber	Western ghats, vindhyas, satpuras

31- Protection of forests from human beings, animals and natural disasters are called Conservation of forests.

--Protecting the forest trees against diseases;

planting saplings;

sowing seeds;

guarding against illegal cutting of trees;

avoiding grazing of domestic animals in forests;

motivating people to plant saplings;

creating awareness among people about trees and encouraging them to protect them;

implementing the social forestry projects speedily and successfully.

“OR”

---Kaziranga National Park– Assam

Sundarbans National Park–West Bengal

Hazaribagh National Park–Jharkhand

Gir National Park–Gujarat

**Kanha National Park–Madhya Pradesh
Tadoba National Park–Maharashtra**

32- The pace of growth of national income has gradually increased. The growth of per capita income has also increased. Self-sufficiency in food grain production has been achieved. Employment opportunities have increased due to the expansion of industry and service sectors. There has been immense progress in the field of science and technology. Life expectancy and literacy rate of people are increasing. Infant mortality and maternal mortality rates are decreasing. Both birth and death rates are decreasing, and the population growth rate is decreasing

“OR”

--- As a result of the experiment conducted by a scientist named Dr. Norman Borlaug, research on high-yielding seeds in wheat. Use of pre-harvest technology. Use of high-yielding seeds. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Expansion of irrigation facilities. Use of post-harvest technology.

33-

Savings account	Current account
People who are salaried and have a regular income can open an account. Students, senior citizens, pensioners can open an account. They pay interest on deposits	Businessman and commercial organizations open an account. They do not pay interest on deposits in this account. They charge a service fee for their services.

“OR”

**--- Accepting deposits from public.
Lending loans to public.
Transferring money from one place to another.
Discounting of bills.
Hiring safe deposit lockers.
Conducting foreign exchange transactions.**

**34- He was very much interested in spreading education among his people.
He abolished fees in all primary schools to develop primary education.
He helped girl's education.
He started the university of Mysore and also started scholarship to the students continuing education in foreign countries.
New railway lines were laid. Many small- and large-scale industries were started.
Legislative council was formed which was a great step in the Legislative measures
Mahatma Gandhiji called him as Rajashri.**

“OR”

- A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.
2. The farmers are exploited by the Zamindars, became landless slowly.
 3. Land became a commodity.
 4. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.
 5. The agriculture sector became commercialized
 6. Had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.
 7. The money lenders became strong.

35- She gave new life to the work of the Theosophical Society

She sowed admiration for Indian culture

She tried to promote equality, brotherhood and achieve harmony in society

She supported the freedom movement

She started the newspaper 'New India'

She started the Home Rule Movement in 1916

She was the president of the 1917 Congress session

36-Planning

Organizing

Supply of personnel

Directing

Coordinating

Reporting

Budgeting

37- To provide irrigation facilities.

To generate hydroelectric power.

To control the floods in rivers.

To provide navigation facilities.

To provide water for domestic use and industries.

To control soil erosion.

To develop fisheries.

To increase forest wealth.

38-

