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Total No. of Questions : 17]

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10<sup>th</sup> ARNKD(W/Z) JKLUT-2025

**1004-B**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 80**

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**Note:- "Attempt any 68 Marks out of 80 Marks".**

**Section-A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

**1. Do as directed : (1 mark each)**

**(i) Who among the following is known as the architect of German Unification?**

**(a) Napoleon**

**(b) Mazzini**

**(c) Garibaldi**

**(d) Bismarck**

(ii) Who wrote the famous book 'Hind Swaraj' ?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(c) Moti Lal Nehru

(d) C.R. Das

(iii) The Poona Pact was signed in 1932. (Fill in the blank)

(iv) Tenancy Amendment Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.

(a) 1948

(b) 1949

(c) 1950

(d) 1951

(v) "Maefi Nama" was written by :

(a) Dina Nath Nadim

(b) ~~Dinoo~~ Bhai Pant

(c) Ram Nath Shastri

(d)  Rehman Rahi

(vi) The Jammu and Kashmir University was established in the year 1948. (True / False)

(vii) Which among the following is a plantation crop?

(a) Wheat

(b) Rice

(c) Coffee

(d) Jute

(viii) Shifting cultivation is also known as Jhumming in India.

(True / False)

(ix) Khetri in Rajasthan is famous for copper. (Fill in the blank)

(x) Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?

(a) Sedimentary rocks

(b) Metamorphic rocks

(c) Igneous rocks

(d) Both metamorphic and igneous rocks

(xi) Electricity produced from the heat of the earth's interior is known as Geo-solar energy.

(True / False)

(xii) Which of the following state has the largest wind power cluster?

(a) Rajasthan

(b) Gujarat

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Kerala

(xiii) A democratic government is a :

(a) Powerful

(b) Fruitful

(c) Repressive

(d) Legitimate

(xiv) Democracies have successfully eliminated the inequalities among the people. (True / False)

(xv) The Instrument of Accession with Union of India was executed on :

(a) October 26, 1947

(b) October 26, 1948

(c) October 26, 1949

(d) October 26, 1950

(xvi) Under J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019 Jammu & Kashmir have four Rajya Sabha seats. (True / False)

(xvii) Sapphire is found in the Padder area of Kishtwar.

(True / False)

(xviii) The share of primary sector in GSDP of J & K is :

(a) 19%

(b) 20%

(c) 21%

(d) 22%

(xix) The point where earthquake originates is called as :

(a) Seismic Point

(b) Focus

(c) Epicenter

(d) Seismic wave

(xx) Full form of SDRF is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section-B****(Short Answer Type Questions)**

(3 marks each)

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

12. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

3. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

Or

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

4. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

Or

✓ Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

✓ 5. What are characteristics of Intensive Subsistence farming?

What are basic industries? Give an example.

✓ Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

✓ What is a Political Party? What are the characteristics of a Political Party?

9. State the economic importance of Horticulture in J & K.

10. What should be the role of community during a disaster?

11c State any two differences between the Local Government before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

## Section-C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(5 marks each)

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

12. Explain. What is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals? What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

13. ✓ Explain land use pattern in India and why has land under forests not increased much since 1960-61? <sup>2.5</sup>

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

15. ✓ Discuss the role of tourism in generating employment in Jammu and Kashmir.

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

With the introduction of printing it became possible to produce more and cheaper books in lesser time. Very cheap small books were brought to markets in 19th century Madrasa towns and sold at cross, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the early twentieth century, expanding the access

C.C.A  
M.S.A

to books. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns and at times in prosperous villages. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige. From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Marathi pioneer of "low caste" protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri* (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and the writings were read by people all over India. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient and envisioning a new and just future. Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences.

**Questions :**

(i)  How production of books became easier and cheaper? (1)

(ii)  How access to books expanded for poor people? (2)

(iii) Who wrote Gulamgiri? What was the theme of Gulamgiri? (2)

**Section-D**

**(Map Based Question)**

7. (a) Indicate the following in a given outline map of India. (3)

(i) Banihal Railway Station

(ii) Tuticorin Port

(iii) Raja Sansi International Airport

(b) On the outline map of the world shade and label the following federal countries :

(2)

(i) Brazil

(ii) Australia

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