

SOCIAL SCIENCE – 10th – Important Questions

1. What are natural resources? Classify them. How can we conserve them and why this conservation is so important and has become the need of the hour? Explain causes and ways both.
2. What is soil erosion/land degradation? Suggest ways to check it.
3. Name the major soils found in India and their two features each. Where are they found?
4. What is IUCN? How does it classify flora and fauna?
5. Why are forests getting depleted at fast pace? How can we check it?
6. What is JFM? Explain its working and how is it beneficial for the government and common people?
7. Why do we face water crisis/scarcity? How can this be averted?
8. What is rain water harvesting? Why is it so necessary? Explain ways adopted for this in India.
9. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture? Critically comment on it. Where is it popular and why?
10. What are the geographical conditions required for major crops of India. Answer this with special reference to cereal, fiber and beverage crops. Also name the places of their production. Also explain the meaning of Rabi and Kharif crops with examples.
11. Explain the technological and institutional reforms carried out by government of India to improve agriculture after independence.
12. What is the role of community in protection of flora and fauna? Why is it so important?
13. What is power sharing? What are its major types? Explain making suitable diagrams. Also discuss why is power sharing so necessary for a good democracy? What are the prudential and moral aspects behind this?
14. "Sri Lanka and Belgium had a lot common as well different in their way of exercising democracy" Comment.
15. Why is it said that Belgian formula of power sharing was complicated but extraordinarily successful?
16. What are the types of federalism/federations? What type of federation is India? Justify with examples.
17. What historic changes/amendments were brought in the local self government organs in 1992 and how it ensured more power sharing? Explain.
18. What makes India a federal country? How is federalism being practiced here?
19. What are social differences and how do they become social divisions? Does every social difference become a division? Discuss.
20. Explain the overlapping and crosscutting of differences giving examples and differentiate between them giving three points. How do they affect democracy?
21. Explain giving relevant points as how politics is affected by religion and caste. Does politics also affect them in various ways? If so , analyze all such conditions.
22. What is communal politics? How can it take ugly proportions at times? Give examples to prove it.
23. What makes India a secular state? What were views of Gandhi about role of religion in politics?
24. Name the various bodies working as local self government at rural and urban level in India. Also write by what official names their heads are recognized.
25. Are women still discriminated in India? Justify your answer giving facts.
26. How can you say that caste still plays a big role to play in Indian politics? Is casteism on the decline? If so, prove it.

27. How do social divisions strengthen as well as weaken the democracy? Explain giving five points for each case.
28. How powers are divided among different level of government in India? Name the lists given in the constitution for this purpose and write three subjects of each list. How do state and union governments solve disputes, if any, regarding their jurisdiction?
29. How did social divisions get showcased in Mexico Olympics (1968) and what were the reasons behind this? Write the names of the players involved in the whole incident.
30. What is decentralization? How is it implemented in terms of power sharing?
31. How is power sharing executed horizontally? Explain the process.
32. Name the three sectors in which we divide the economic activities on the basis of nature of the activity. Which sector is most essential and the foundation to the other two? Also give three examples of each.
33. Classify the sectors of economy on the basis of ownership. Compare and contrast the both types.
34. What are the major economic indicators used to assess the development levels of a country? Explain all of them giving examples.
35. What is PCI? By what other names is it known also? How is it calculated and what is the limitation of using PCI as an indicator of assessing development?
36. What is public sector? Why is it so important? Discuss any four ways in which it helps to strengthen an economy?
37. What is unemployment? What are its major types? Explain any two.
38. What are development goals? How are they same, different, mixed and conflicting at times? Explain the conflicting ones with proper examples.
39. What is HDI? How is it calculated? Where is India placed on this list generally?
40. Compare and contrast between the working conditions found in organized and unorganized sectors. Which one would you like to join and why?
41. How can the workers working in unorganized sector be protected and why they should be protected? Explain giving 5 points.
42. What values do we learn from the following concepts as presented in our book- Power Sharing, Conservation of Natural resources, Federalism, Sexual Division of Labor, Coalition culture, Water conservation, role of community in protecting flora and fauna, novel reading among women, social issues taken in novels.