

Please check that this question paper contains
37 Questions and has 9 Printed pages.

Roll No. _____

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, CHHATTISGARH

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER V-2023-24

CLASS –X

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q. 25 to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section E** – Questions no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three subquestions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A 1X20=20

1. Identify the correct leader based on the information given below .

1

- i. He assisted in setting up Awadh Kissan Sabha
- ii. He led the movement against taluqdar and landlords.
- iii. He was an indentured labourer.

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Baba Ramchandra

- C. AllurisitaramRaju
 D. Khan abdulGaffar Khan
2. During whose reign the dams,lakes and irrigation system were built extensively ? 1
- A. Ashoka
 B. Akabar
 C. Itutmiah
 D. Chandragupta Maurya

3. Read the data given below and answer the question . 1

State	Infant mortality rate	Literacy rete	Net attendance Ratio
Haryana	30	80	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Based on the given data, which state is most likely to provide favorable living conditions for children.

- A. Haryana
 B. Kerala
 C. Bihar
 D. Haryana and Bihar
4. Which among the following options is an example of community participation in conservation of forest ? 1
- I. Tribal communities participating in resource conservation through traditional methods.
 II. Reforestation drive by community leaders .
 III. Securing tenure and forest rights of local communities.
- A. Statement I and II are right
 B. Statement I and III are right
 C. Statement II and III are right
 D. Statement I.II and III are right
5. In Belgium ,out of the total population,59 percent live in Flemish region and speak----- language 1
- A. Dutch
 B. French
 C. English
 D. German

6. Miss Manju was teaching her students about the power sharing structure of India. After her lecture was over, she asked her students that “According to the Indian constitution, the power is shared among which of the following government bodies?” As a student of social science, answer her question. 1

- A. Power is shared between centre and state in three list.
- B. Power is shared between centre and state in two list.
- C. Power is shared between centre and Indian president.
- D. Power is not shared at all.

7. In the questions giving below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) Democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to.

Reason (R) They believe that if the poor remain poor they will vote for them more.

Options:

- 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.

8. Rampur is an area where 80 percent people borrow money from the bank while 10 percent do not borrow and 10 percent take it from their friends, relatives or local moneylenders. Where will Rampur be situated? 1

- A. In a Rural area.
- B. In a semi-Rural area.
- C. In an Urban Region.
- D. Semi-urban area.

9. Modern democracies maintain a check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the Horizontal power sharing arrangement. 1

- A. Central government, state government and local bodies.
- B. Legislature, executive and judiciary.
- C. Among different social groups.
- D. Among different pressure groups.

10. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following. 1



Options:

- A. Marianne
- B. Philip viet
- C. Germania
- D. La Italia

11. Sexual division of Labour signifies which of the following statement ? 1

- i. Gender division emphasizes not all people can do all kind of work.
- ii. Gender division means division between communities .
- iii. Type of the work decides whether a man will do it or a woman will do it.
- iv. Caste is the basis of Gender division

Option

- A. I and iv
- B. I ,ii and iii
- C. I and iii
- D. Iii and iv

12. Why is democratic government better than other alternatives ? 1

- A. It promotes equality among political party.
- B. It helps in economic development.
- C. It helps to create a pollution free government.
- D. It promotes equality among citizens .

13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence 1

- i. Coming of simon commission to India
- ii. Demand of purnaSwaraj in Lahore session of INC
- iii. Government of India Act 1919
- iv. Champaran Satyagraha

Options

- A. Iii-ii-iv-i
- B. I-ii-iv-iii
- C. Ii-iii-i-iv
- D. Iv-iii-i-ii

14. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors ? 1
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary.
 - D. Quaternary
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1
- Statement I: Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- Statement II: The new technology entirely displaced the existing art of the producing books by hand.
- A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect
 - B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct
 - C. Both I and II are incorrect
 - D. Both I and II are correct .
16. Identify the type of soil from the following clue. 1
- I. These soil are made up of extremely fine i.e clayey material
 - II. These soil are also known as regur soil.
 - III. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region
- A. Alluvial soil
 - B. Black soil
 - C. Laterite soil
 - D. Forest soil
17. Which of the following institution in India has passed an order for every candidate who contests election to file an giving details of property and criminal cases ? 1
- A. Election commission of India
 - B. Constitution of India
 - C. Finance commission
 - D. Supreme Court of India
18. Seema's teacher asked her a question, to which she answered 'Internet ' .what could have been the teacher's question ? 1
- A. Name an important factor that has enabled globalization .
 - B. Name a factor that has discouraged setting up MNC's
 - C. Name a factor that has enabled import of goods
 - D. Name a factor that has enabled export of goods .

19. Political parties reflect fundamental----- in a society . Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partnership . 1

- A. Social division
- B. Political division
- C. Economic division
- D. Religious division

20. Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves ? 1

- A. To extend loan to the poor
- B. To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw the money .
- C. To pay salary of the staff
- D. To extend lone to the poor .

SECTION –B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing. 2
22. Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. justify the statement with at least two instances. 2
23. Write two points of difference between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming. 2
24. Mention the dual objectives of the federal system . 2

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. ‘ The imperial state in China ,was the major producer of printed material’ support this statement with example . 3
26. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary ,secondary and tertiary is useful ?If yes ,give reasons to support your view 3

OR

‘ There are large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government’ support your view with arguments

27. Suggest any three steps to minimise environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India. 3
28. Assess the need for local self government in India .
29. Highlight any three benefits of the organised sector with example. 3

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER –BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. ‘ Minerals are indispensable part of our lives’ support this statement with suitable examples.

OR

‘ Energy save is energy produce’ Justify the statement by giving any five measures to conserve the energy resources . 5

31. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe ally to the ideology of Liberalism ? Explain 5

OR

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe ? Explain

32. “ Political parties are a necessary condition for democracy “ Explain . 5

OR

What are the major challenges which political parties face in present era ? Explain

33. “ cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development .” Justify the statement.

OR

“Credit may be useful or may put the creditor into a debt-trap”. Explain With example. 5

SECTION-E

Case Based Questions (4X3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow : 4

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. Mahatma Gandhi’s letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji’s ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

34.1 Why did Mahatma Gandhi demands to abolished salt tax ? 1

34.2 What marked the beginning of Civil disobedience movement ? 1

34.3 State the two conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin pact. 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow : 4

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Re

cently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

- 35.1 With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? 1
- 35.2 Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. . 1
- 35.3 Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. 2
36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follow. 4
- For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.
- 36.1 What does per Capita Income mean? 1
- 36.2 What is the main norm used by the world Bank in classifying different countries. 1
- 36.3 'While average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities' Explain. 2

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL Based question (2+3=5)

37. A Two places a and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the line drawn near them. 2
- i. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920
- ii. place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.
- 37.B On the same outline map of India locate and label any **Three** of the following with suitable symbols.
- i. Bhakra Nangal Dam
- ii. Tarapur Nuclear plant
- iii. Gandhinagar software technology park
- iv. Raja Sansi Air port

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

