

Roll No. _____

Please check that this question paper contains
37 Questions and has 12 Printed pages.

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, CHHATTISGARH

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER VIII-2023-24

CLASS –X

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. 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).
8. 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 have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Which one of the following aspect best signifies the image given below?

1



- A. Traditional family roles.
- B. Destruction of proper family relations.
- C. Cultural impact of the west.
- D. pleasure being the ultimate goal of life.

2. Read the data given below and answer the question.

1

Educational achievement of rural population of Uttar Pradesh

category	male	female
Literacy rate for rural population	52%	19%
Literacy rate children in age group 10- 14 years	68%	39%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	64%	31%

On the basis of above data what percentage of rural male children aged 10-14 are not attending school?

- a) 36%
- b) 32%
- c) 69%
- d) 48%

3. The diversion channels of Western Himalayas are called.....

1

- A. Canals
- B. kuls
- C. Khadins

D. Inundation channels

4. Which one of the following statement is correct regarding the Joint Forest Management (JFM)? 1

- i. formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
- ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
- iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks.
- iv. Banning on hunting and poaching activities.

Options:

- a. Statement i and iv are correct.
- b. Statement ii, iii & iv are correct
- c. Statement i is correct.
- d. Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.

5. In Belgium, 59 percent of the population lives in the Flemish region and speaks the Dutch language. 40 per cent of the people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. 1 per cent of the people speak German.

This suggests that: 1

- A. Ethnic composition of the country is very simple.
- B. Linguistic composition of the country is dominated by the French speaking community.
- C. Supremacy of the French speaking people over the Dutch speaking people has been established in the Wallonia region.
- D. The ethnic composition of the country is complex.

6. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information. 1

- Power shared between Central and State Governments.
- Legislative powers are share between central and state government through three list.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to Central Government.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- A. Federal system
- B. Unitary Federal system

C. Decentralised system

D. Unitary system

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

Reason(R): Democratic Government takes more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision..

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

8. Geeta has taken a loan of Rs.2 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new car and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as? 1

A. Interest Rate

B. Collateral

C. Principal Amount

D. Instalments

9 Consider the following statements regarding desirability of power sharing and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1

A. Power sharing helps to reduce possibility of conflicts between social groups.

B. Power sharing is an attractive option in imposing the will of majority community.

C. Power sharing ensures the stability of political order.

D. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

10. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism? 1

I. The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.

II. The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.

III. British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.

Options:

A. I & II

B. II & III

C. Only II

D. Only I

11. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and _____, the participation of women in public life is very high. 1

Choose the correct option to complete the statement.

- a) Finland
- b) Hungary
- c) Russia
- d) Latvia

12. Which of the following statements is **true** in respect of outcomes of democracy? 1

- a) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.
- b) Most democracies do not fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.
- c) Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens
- d) Democracies are free of corruption.

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Civil-Disobedient Movement. 1

- i. Lord Irwin, announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future,
- ii. The arrival of Simon Commission consisting of all British members
- iii. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'PurnaSwaraj' or full independence for India.
- iv. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Salt Act.

Options:

- A. iv, iii, ii, i
- B. ii, i, iii, iv
- C. ii, iv, iii, i
- D. i, ii, iii, iv

14. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him with his work on the farm every day. Which type of employment is this an example?

1

- a. Under employment
- b. Seasonal employment
- c. Over employment
- d. Cyclical employment

15. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1

- I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
- II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation
- III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
- IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press

OPTIONS:

- A. III, II, I & IV
- B. I, II, III & IV
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. IV, II, III & I

16. Match the following:

1

SOILS		STATES	
a.	Red and Yellow Soil	I.	Maharashtra
b.	Laterite soil	II.	Chhattisgarh
c.	Alluvial soil	III.	Tamil Nadu
d.	Regur soil	IV.	Uttar Pradesh

OPTIONS:

- A. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I
- B. a-IV, b-I, c-III, d-II
- C. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- D. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

17. Choose the right option to fill in the blank.

1

A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least _____ is recognised as a state party.

- a) Two seats
- b) Three seats
- c) One seat
- d) Four seats

18. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the -----process. 1

- a. Privatization
- b. Globalization
- c. Liberalization
- d. Socialisation

19. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the ideology of BSP? 1

Statement i: The party wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

Statement ii: The party draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj.

Statement iii: Cultural nationalism or Hindutva is an important element of its ideology.

Statement iv: The party supports new economic reforms but with a human face.

Options:

- a. Statement i and iii are right.
- b. Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- c. Statement ii is right.
- d. Only statement i is right.

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option: 1

Ram is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month.

Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –

- A. There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector
- B. Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
- C. Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high

D. Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. 'The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.' Justify the statement by two arguments. 2

22. The Silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with two examples. 2

2

Or

'Some times new crops could make the difference between life and death'. Substantiate this statement in 40 words.

23. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. 2

24. 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism'. Justify the statement. 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments. 3

26. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors. 3

OR

Reema works as a shift technician in Mehta Textiles Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy. 3

27. 'Agriculture sector and manufacturing sector move hand in hand.' Justify with suitable examples. 3

28. 'The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another'. Explain. 3

29. Ravi works in a leather bag manufacturing and export company. He feels insecure due to the introduction of flexible labour laws. How can the government help him? 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. 'There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development'. Explain. 5

Or

Describe the importance of coal as a source of energy.

31. 'Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism'. Support the statement with arguments. 5

Or

"The 1830s were the years of great economic hardships in Europe". Give five reasons to support the statement. 5

32. Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any two of such challenges while citing appropriate examples. 5

OR

Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Describe any five of them.

33. 'Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector.' Explain with suitable examples. 5

Or

Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

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

In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly

high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places nai – dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

1. State two main demands of peasant movement during Non-Cooperation Movement 1
2. State the reason of peasant movement in Bardoli led by Vallabhbhai Patel in 1928. 1
3. “The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.” Substantiate this statement in 20 words. 2
- 35 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning. The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. So, if the local people are not benefiting from such projects then who is benefited? Perhaps, the landowners and large farmers, industrialists and few urban centres.

1. State one reason, why multipurpose river projects considered as temples of modern India? 1

2. What are dams? 1
3. Analyse the reasons of opposition of multi-purpose projects and large dams in recent years in India. 2.
36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:
- Besides seeking more income, oneway or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.
1. Mention any two developmental goals of people other than income. 1
 2. Why do different people have different developmental goals? 1
 3. 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.'
Substantiate this statement in 20 words. 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 lines drawn near them.

i- The congress session in which took place in 1927.

ii- The place where Mahatma Gandhi started his first initial satyagraha movement in India.



b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

1. Tarapur Nuclear power plant
2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
3. Pune software technology park
4. Salal dam