



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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SAMPLE PAPER 2024-25

CLASS - X

Time : 03.00 Hours

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M. M. : 80

General Instructions :

1. 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 Questions 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C Questions 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D Questions 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E Questions 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. Section F Question 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a (2 marks) and 37 b (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 has to be attempted.

SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who said, The Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability is not eliminated?
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) B.R. Ambedkar
2. Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due
(a) rivers (b) dams construction
(c) to the perennial Rajasthan Canal (d) to the tap connections

PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES	
STATES	Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in ₹)
Bihar	40,982
Kerala	2,04,105
Haryana	2,36,147

3.

As per the data given above which state would be considered as the least developed?

- (a) Bihar and Kerala (b) Kerala (c) Bihar (d) Haryana

4. Which of the following options represents the possible reality of the production of sugarcane, tea, or rubber in India?
- (i) They are grown in large areas and cover large tracts of land.
 - (ii) Their production generally has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 - (iii) Cultivation is done with the help of capital-intensive inputs and migrant labourers.
 - (iv) It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
- (a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
 - (b) Statement i and ii are correct.
 - (c) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
 - (d) Statement ii is correct.
5. How many subjects are there in the union list?
- (a) 115
 - (b) 110
 - (c) 97
 - (d) 120
6. Which one of the following is correct regarding power-sharing?
- (i) It leads to conflict between different groups.
 - (ii) It ensures the political stability of the country.
 - (iii) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii) are true
 - (b) Only (ii) is true
 - (c) Both (ii) and (iii) are true
 - (d) Only (i) is true
7. **Assertion (A)** : Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.
- Reason (R)** : Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (a) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
 - (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - (c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
 - (d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option**
- Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to payoff the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?
- (a) Situation of barter system
 - (b) Situation of lack of double coincidence of wants
 - (c) Situation of no collateral security
 - (d) Situation of debt trap
9. Name the community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later in Belgium?
- (a) French-speaking
 - (b) German-speaking
 - (c) English-speaking
 - (d) Dutch-speaking
10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:
- Who is the painter if the above image?
- (a) Lorenz Clasen
 - (b) Pablo Picasso
 - (c) Claude Monet
 - (d) Leonardo da Vinci



11. Evaluate the impacts of using information and communication technology in Globalisation by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:
- (i) MNCs give online support to anyone in the world using customer care in India.
 - (ii) Designers in the Delhi office design the magazine for the head office in London.
 - (iii) Computer accessories and parts manufactured in a foreign country and sold in another.
 - (iv) Children's toy cars are produced in China for Indian customers.
- (a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. (b) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
(c) All the statements are appropriate. (d) Only statement iv is appropriate.
12. If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of the expected outcome, you would look for which of the following practices and institutions?
- (i) Regular, free and fair elections
 - (ii) Open public debate on major policies and legislations
 - (iii) Citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.
- (a) i, ii and iii (b) i only (c) ii and iii (d) i and iii
13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- (i) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
 - (ii) Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
 - (iii) Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
 - (iv) Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands
- (a) ii, iv, i, iii (b) iv, i, iii, ii (c) iv, iii, ii, i (d) i, iii, iv, ii
14. Read the information given below and select the correct option
- If in a family all 10 members are working in a shop or small family business when 5 are enough to work efficiently then, those extra 5 members are actually unemployed. Which situation is being referred to?
- (a) Disguised Unemployment (b) Seasonal Unemployment
 - (c) Structural Unemployment (d) Educated Unemployment
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer
- Statement I:** James Augustus Hickey published a lot of gossip in the weekly magazine the Bengal Gazette about the Company's senior officials in India.
- Statement II:** This enraged Governor-General William Bentinck and he persecuted Hickey.
- (a) Both (i) & (ii) are correct (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
 - (c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect (d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
16. In a geography class, the teacher engaged the students in a discussion to identify a specific type of soil. She provided them with four clues. The students had to use these clues to identify the soil type. Based on the clues given, which type of soil is being discussed?
- Clues:
- (i) It is ideal for growing cotton.
 - (ii) The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
 - (iii) It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region
 - (iv) They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- (a) Laterite soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Black soil (d) Red soil

17. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion?

Statement i: Raise and highlight popular issues.

Statement ii: Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

Statement iii: Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

Statement iv: Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.

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

18. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from:

- (a) varied cultures (b) multi religious (c) religious minorities (d) religious majorities

19. Which of the following is false?

- (a) Election Commission offers some special facilities to large and established parties
(b) Every party in the country has to register itself with the Election Commission
(c) Election Commission treats all parties unequally
(d) Selected parties are given a unique symbol by Election Commission

20. People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand.

What is the term used in the above, when money can be withdrawn on demand?

- (a) Demand Deposit (b) Surplus Deposit
(c) Fixed Deposit (d) Term Deposit

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Study the cartoon thoroughly and mention what the two steering wheels symbolise?



22. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

23. Write down the features of Primitive Subsistence farming.
24. What is decentralisation? Examine the significance of decentralisation.

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

25. 'The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material'. Support this statement with examples.
26. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons.

OR

'Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel manufacturers have to import fabric'. Explain this statement with appropriate reasons.

27. Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?

Table 8 : Percentage Share of Sector-wise Contribution of GDP

Country	Gross domestic product \$ billions		Agriculture % of GDP		Industry % of GDP		Manufacturing % of GDP		Services % of GDP	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
China	1,211.30	11,007.70	15	9	46	41	32	30	40	50
India	476.6	2,095.40	23	17	26	30	15	16	51	53
Germany	1,950.00	3,363.40	1	1	31	30	23	23	68	69
Japan	4,731.20	4,123.30	2	1	31	27	21	19	67	72
UK	1,635.40	2,858.00	1	1	25	19	15	10	74	80
USA	10,284.80	18,036.60	1	1	23	21	16	12	76	78
World	33,391.00	73,891.90	5	4	31	28	19	15	64	68

28. Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
29. If we look at the country as a whole, we find that 93% of the workers in India are in the unorganized sector. Organized sector employment is available to only about 7% of the workers in India.

Sector	Organised	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1		232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	172
Total	82		
Total in			100%
Percentage			

Workers in the unorganized sector work hard, but earn very little. Give reasons. What problems do they face there? Think why they are forced to work in this sector.

SECTION - D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

30. How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestion.

OR

(a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets.

(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?

31. "Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism." Analyse the statement.

OR

What were the reasons for tensions in the Balkans? What were its consequences?

32. Differentiate between national and regional parties. Write any four points.

OR

Analyse the role of political parties in India.

33. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. Support the statement.

OR

Source	Share
Money lender	33%
Commercial bank	25%
Cooperative society/bank	25%
Relative and friend	8%
Other institutional agencies	2%
Other non-institutional agencies	2%
Government	1%
Landlord	1%
Total	100%

On the basis of the above table, answer the following

(a) What is the share of formal sector in the total credit?

(b) Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.

(c) Why is the moneylender still the largest single source of credit?

SECTION - E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. 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. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all actions and aspirations.

- (i) What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants? 1
- (ii) When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up? 1
- (iii) What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement? 2

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

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawahar lal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- (i) What are some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times? 1
- (ii) What is the significance of the Bhakra-Nangal project in the Sutluj-Beas river basin? 1
- (iii) Explain the significance of multi-purpose projects in post-Independence India and their role in the nation's development and progress. 2

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. “However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. “These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources maybe overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists,

economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. "In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

- (i) Identify the new area of knowledge which has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike. 2
- (ii) What have the scientists warned about the present type of development? Explain. 2

SECTION - F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India: 3
- (i) Hirakud - Dam
- (ii) Kanpur - Cotton Textile Industrial Centre
- (iii) Kandla - Sea-port
- (iv) Salem - Iron and Steel Plant
- (v) Amritsar (Raja Sansi) - International Airport

* * * * *

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)


