

Sample Paper 2023-24

SAT₃

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

c) growing population

- 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** Questions no. 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** contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- 5. **Section D** Questions no. 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 no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The 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 a few questions.

 Only one of the choices in such questions has 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.
- 1. Name a leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him.

 a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes
 b) Saukat Ali Khan, Muslim League
 Association in 1930

 c) Mahatma Gandhi and 'Harijan' Association
 d) Baba Amte, 'Dalit Association'

 2. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity?
 This possibly can be due to:
 a) low population
 b) heavy temperature
 - d) scanty rainfall

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3.	Read the tol	lowing data	and select the	appropriate c	antion trom	the following:
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EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH			
Category	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Literacy rate for rural population	76	54	
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90	87	
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85	82	

What percentage of males are more educated than the females?

a) 22

b) 85

c) 76

d) 15

4. The government planned to initiate a comprehensive land development programme. Which of the following options can be considered a relevant step in this context?

[1]

[1]

- i. Providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- ii. Provision for crop insurance against untoward incidents.
- iii. Providing special weather bulletins and agricultural reports.
- iv. Promoting zamindari system in the rural areas.
 - a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
- b) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
- c) Statement i and ii are correct.
- d) Statement ii is correct.
- 5. Which subject is included in the Union list?

[1]

a) Foreign Affairs

b) All of these

c) Atomic Energy,

- d) War and Peace
- 6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of **horizontal distribution of power** and **[1]** the concept of **checks and balances**?
 - a) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the appointment of judges by the executive, while checks and balances refer to the accountability of ministers and government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- b) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the balance of power among various institutions, while checks and balances refer to the separation of powers within each institution.
- c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.
- d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.
- 7. **Assertion (A):** There is overwhelming opposition to democracy all over the world.

[1]

Reason (R): Democracy is an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. Read the information given below and select the correct option

Shyam is a small farmer. He took a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that there would be a good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and he is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he took a loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment cannot be made. He has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping Shyam improve his condition left him worse off. What kind of situation Shyam is facing?

a) Loan Trap

b) Debt Trap

c) Credit Trap

- d) Tariff Trap
- 9. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

[1]

[1]

[1]

a) French

c) Dutch

b) None of these

•

- d) German
- 10. Identify the painting from the options given below.



- a) The Planting of Tree of Liberty
- b) The Massacre at Chios

c) Peasants' uprising

- d) The fallen Germania
- 11. Evaluate the impact of policy change that took place in India around 1991 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:
- [1]

- i. Indian producers were allowed to compete with producers around the globe.
- ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.
- iii. Foreign companies were allowed to set up factories and offices in India.
- iv. Businesses were allowed to make decisions freely about what they wished to import or export.
 - a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- c) Only statement iv is appropriate.
- d) All the statements are appropriate.
- 12. Which of the following is correct with respect to decision making in a democracy?

[1]

- a) It improves the quantity of decision making
- b) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures
- c) Democracy doesn't improve the quality of decision making
- d) Citizens are not given the right and the means to examine the process of decision

13.	Arrange the following in the correct sequence:		[1]	
	i. Champaran Satyagraha			
	ii. Kheda Satyagraha			
	iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha			
	iv. Rowlatt Act.			
	a) iv, iii, ii, i	b) iv, i, ii, iii		
	c) i, ii, iii, iv	d) i, iii, ii, iv		
14.	In a small village in India, Ravi, a skilled farmer, and his wife, Meera, a talented artisan, struggled to find consistent work to support their family. However, their lives took a turn when the government implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Ravi and Meera started work, providing them stability and the opportunity to contribute to the development of their community. What does the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005) ensure?			
	a) Free education for rural children.	b) Guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year for rural individuals.		
	c) Financial support for farmers during crop failures.	d) Access to healthcare for all rural residents.		
15.	Consider the statements given below and choose	the correct answer	[1]	
	Statement I: New forms of popular literature appear	ared in print, targeting new audiences.		
	Statement II: Books were of various sizes, serving	many different purposes and interests.		
	a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect	b) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect		
	c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct	d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct		
16.	Give a single word of the following:		[1]	
	i. Resources whose quality and quantity have been	determined for utilisation.		
	ii. Their development depends on technology and t	heir level of feasibility.		
	a) Developed resources	b) Community owned resources		
	c) Stock	d) Reserves		
17.	Which of the following statements will be considered candidate contesting the elections?	ed as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the	[1]	
	Statement i: This system has made a lot of informa	tion available to the public.		
	Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rick			
	Statement iii: There is no system to check if the inf			
	Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candid			
	a) Statement i and ii are right.	b) Statement iii is right.		
	c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.	d) Only statement iv is right.		
18.	Our Constitution does not give a special status to	any religion. It is one of the features of:	[1]	
	a) communalism	b) socialism		
	c) secularism	d) federalism		

- 19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party?
 - a) Political party hold power in the government
 - c) None of these

- b) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections
- d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good
- 20. In a small rural village, Farmer Sundar worked tirelessly on his land, preparing for the upcoming crop season. [1] With limited resources, he sought a crop loan from the local bank to purchase essential inputs. Months later, after a good harvest, Sundar diligently repaid the loan. How do farmers like Sundar in rural areas typically repay crop loans?
 - a) Through the income earned from their crop production
 - production
 - c) By using savings accumulated over time
- b) By purchasing personal assets or belongings
- d) By lending additional loans to friends and family

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the language that is dominantly spoken in the Wallonia region.

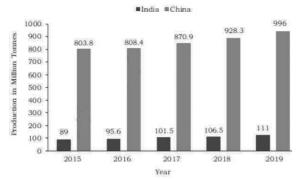


22. How did the Balkan region become a source of Nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

ΟR

How was the spirit of nationalism of the nineteenth century different from that of the first half of the century?

- 23. List the items which are made of rubber and are used by us.
- 24. How federalism leads to reservation of seats for different caste groups?
 - Section C
- 25. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself?
- 26. Read the data in the graph given below and answer the questions that follow:



Crude Steel Production in India and China

- i. What was the status of India and China in steel production in the 1950s? What is the status of China today?
- ii. Why is iron and steel called a heavy industry?

[1]

[2]

[2]

[2]

[2]

[3]

[3]

"Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand." Justify the statement by giving any three arguments.

27. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follow.

Workers in different sector (in million)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

- i. Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
- ii. What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector?
- iii. Why this unorganised sector is more important?
- 28. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Cabinet?
- 29. Details of funds released for farmers during the last five years are as under for loans and the development of irrigation and transportation facilities.

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
13,000	13,397.13	13,045.72	11,495.67	16218.75	12744.11

How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loans, irrigation and transportation facilities?

Section D

30. Explain any five types of non-conventional sources of energy developed in India.

OR

What efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner? Explain in three points.

31. Why were the years of 1830's of great hardship in Europe? Explain any five reasons.

OR

Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

32. Analyse the major challenges faced by the political parties in India.

[5]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[5]

[5]

OR

Analyse the role of political parties in India.

33. What are demand deposits? Explain the features of it?

[5]

OR

Highlight the contribution of the Krishak Cooperative societies to overcome the problem of credit in rural areas?

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

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 action and aspirations.

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

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

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

Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water. Fortunately, in many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 200 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

- (i) What caused the rooftop rainwater harvesting practice to decline in western Rajasthan?
- (ii) Why do some homes in western Rajasthan continue to use tankas when tap water is readily available?
- (iii) Explain the successful adaptation of rooftop rainwater harvesting in Gendathur village in Mysuru, Karnataka, and its impact on water availability.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Besides seeking more income, one way 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.

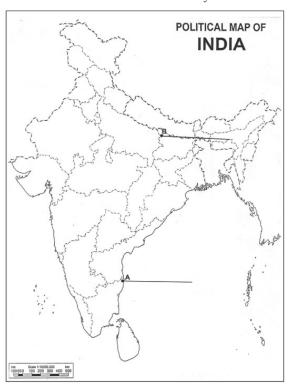
Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- (i) Explain how people look at a mix of goals for development with an example.
- (ii) That which cannot be measured is not important for development. State a reason either in favour or against the statement.

Section F

- a. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
 - A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

- B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
- b. Locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.
 - i. Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - ii. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant
 - iii. Pune Software Technology Park
 - iv. Kochi Major Sea Port
 - v. Indore Cotton Textile Industry



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