



S R Study Material

SAMPLE PAPER 1 2024-25

Class 10 - 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.25to 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 must be attempted.

Section A

1. Why was Simon Commission sent to India in 1928? [1]
 - a) Trying Indian revolutionary leaders
 - b) Looking into the functioning of Indian constitutional system
 - c) Persuading Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference
 - d) Framing new Constitution for India
2. Archaeological and historical records show that from ancient times we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like: [1]
 - a) lakes
 - b) canals
 - c) dams
 - d) rivers

3.

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand)	Literacy Rate	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100)

 [1]

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the language that is dominantly spoken in the Wallonia region. [2]



22. What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes? [2]

OR

What were the main symbols of independent nations?

23. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical condition required for its growth. [2]
 24. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization of power in 1992. [2]

Section C

25. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was 'a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'? Explain. [3]
 26. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. [3]

OR

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

27. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. [3]

Table 1: Workforce

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
60%	11%	24%

Table 2: Contribution to GDP

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
23%	26%	51%

28. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [3]
 29. Compare Tables "A" & "B" and answer the question given below. [3]

Table- A

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Table -B

Share of sectors in employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of the primary sector happen in the case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

Section D

30. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals. [5]

OR

"Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts.

31. Explain the various stages of Italian unification. [5]

OR

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

32. What is dominant party system? Is it same with one-party system? [5]

OR

What are the characteristics of a political party?

33. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? [5]

OR

Which are the two major sources of formal credits in India? Why do we need to expand the formal sources of credit?

Section E

34. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

i. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. (1)

ii. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.) (1)

iii. What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

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. Jawaharlal 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 following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Development or progress is likely to mean different to different persons. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- i. Explain the negative effect of having more dams on the locals. (1)
- ii. What could be the developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family? (1)
- iii. Based on the given source, draw two conclusions. (2)

Section F

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.

[5]

A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any **three**)

- i. Haldia - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Naharkatia – Oil Field
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



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