

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**COMPILED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTION PAPERS**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (2023-24)**

**CLASS –X**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.**

**1. Which of the following is not a problem of Resource development?**

- i. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals**
- ii. Accumulation of resources in few hands**
- iii. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources**
- iv. An equitable distribution of resources**

**Options:**

- a. i and ii**
- b. ii, iii & iv**
- c. iv**
- d. (i), (iii) & (iv)**

**2. Development which takes place without damaging the environment and compromising with the needs of the future generations is termed as.**

- a. Sustainable development**
- b. Future development**
- c. Resource development**
- d. Collateral development**

**3. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agriculture year is called.**

- a. Barren land**
- b. Forest land**
- c. Grazing land**
- d. Current fallow land**

**4. Which of the following features relates to Black soil?**

- a. It has higher concentration of Kankar nodules**
- b. It is highly acidic**
- c. It looks yellow when it occurs in hydrated form**
- d. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture**

**5. About \_\_\_\_\_ of India's land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry**

a.43%

b. 53%

c. 34%

d. 45%

6. Which one of the following is not considered a sacred tree in India ?

- (a) Peepal(b) Neem
- (c) Banyan(d) Mango

7. What was the aim of Chipkomovement ?

- (a) Human rights(b) Political rights
- (c) Agricultural expansion(d) Forest conservation

8. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?

- i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife
- ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
- iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
- iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests

Options:

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

9. “Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed”. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development?

10. What are the steps to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas?

11. Explain the three stages of resource planning.

12. Explain the human activities responsible for land degradation.

13. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give four important features of this type of soil.

14. Write the major differences between reserved and protected forests.

15. Write three examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.

16. Describe the steps taken by the government to protect the species from becoming extinct.

17. When was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented? Describe its main objectives.

18. Nature worship is an old-age belief. Explain how it has helped in the conservation of forest and wildlife.

19. How are forests classified under different categories? Explain with examples.

20. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Explain any two steps taken by the government to protect forest and wildlife resources.

21. Enumerate the features of Joint Forest Management Programme

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

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

1. Which states has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development?

2. On which level there is a need of balance resource planning in India.

3. Why resource planning is important?

### ECONOMIS

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- (i) Transporting clothes to the workshops
- (ii) sale in shops and showrooms
- (iii) spinning the yarn
- (iv) weaving of the fabric

Options

- (a) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
- (b) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
- (c) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
- (d) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

2. Feature of primary sector

choose the incorrect option from the following:

List 1		List 2	
i.	Courier	a.	Tertiary Sector

ii.	Fisherman	b.	Primary sector
iii.	Carpenter	c.	Primary sector
iv.	Banker	d.	Tertiary Sector

3. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?
  - a) Primary
  - b) Secondary
  - c) Tertiary
  - d) Quaternary
  
4. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18 in India?
  - a) Primary
  - b) Secondary
  - c) Tertiary
  - d) Quaternary
  
5. The following questions consist of two statements Assertion A) and Reason R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:
  - 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

Assertion (A): the Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason (R): Public sector contributes to the economic development.
  
6. ‘There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganized sector’. Evaluate this statement.
  
7. How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of the country? Explain with an example.
  
8. Explain how does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation.
  
9. State any two goals of development other than income.
10. “People have conflicting development goals”. Support the statement with suitable example
  
11. Describe any three possible development goals of landless rural labourers.

12. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments
13. Mention any one limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development.
14. Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.
15. What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norms?
16. Though the level of income is important; it is an inadequate measure of the level of development.” Justify the statement.
17. What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.
18. Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.
19. What is sustainable development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

## **HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE**

1. What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India?
2. Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections?
3. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?
4. Name the writer of the novel “Anandamath”.
5. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?
6. Name the writer of the book “Hind Swaraj”.
7. Who organized Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930?
8. What is meant by Satyagraha?
9. Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?
10. Which local body has a ‘Mayor’ as its head?
11. Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Democratic
  - b. Federal
  - c. Authoritarian
  - d. None of the above
12. What is the originally provided system of the Constitution of India?

- a. A two-tier system of government
- b. A three-tier system of government
- c. A single-tier system of government
- d. A four-tier system of government

13. Which of the following statements are true with respect to decentralization in India after 1992?

- 1. No seats were reserved for SC/ST in the elected bodies.
- 2. State governments have to share some powers and revenues with the local bodies.
- 3. It became mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies.
- 4. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.

Options

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 3 and 4

14. Which two languages are primarily spoken in Belgium?

- a) French and Dutch
- b) Russian and Dutch
- c) Dutch and English
- d) Russian and French

15. Under which of the following is, power shared in the “Community Government” of Belgium falls?

- a) Central government and State governments
- b) Different organs of government
- c) Different social groups
- d) Different organs of government

16. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing?

- a. Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
- b. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
- c. Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
- d. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will.

17. The system of Panchayati Raj involves

- a. The village, block, and district levels
- b. The village and state levels
- c. The village, district, and state levels
- d. The village, state, and union levels

18. Who conducts Panchayat elections?

- a. Central government
- b. Zila Parishad

- c. State Election Commission
  - d. State government
19. Which of these is not a function of Gram Sabha?
    - a. Supervising the work of Gram Panchayat
    - b. Approving the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat
    - c. Making decisions for the village
    - d. Supervising the work of the Zila Parishad
  20. Identify the group of states that were not created on the basis of language.
    - a. Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand
    - b. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
    - c. Karnataka, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand
    - d. Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand
  21. Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside.
  22. Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging.
  23. “Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.” Explain the statement.
  24. Explain the participation of women in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’.
  25. “Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.” Examine the Statement.
  26. “Workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation of swaraj.’ Explain with examples.
  27. How had the First World War created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.
  28. “Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united.” Do you agree with this statement and why?
  29. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing. Support the statement by giving suitable examples.
  30. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
  31. Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony.
  32. What factors led to civil war in Sri Lanka?
  33. How has the idea of power sharing emerged?
  34. Explain the provisions that have been made towards decentralization in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992. Or how has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992?
  35. Explain the structure of the new Panchayati Raj institutions, both in rural and urban areas.
  36. How is federal power sharing more effective today than in the early years? Explain.
  37. Why did Gandhiji start the Non- Cooperation Movement?
  38. Describe the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920’s.
  39. Analyse any three reasons for slowdown of Non Cooperation Movement in cities.

- 40. How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.**
- 41. “The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement.”Support the statement with examples.**