

Exam Paper

Standard: 10th

Subject: Social Studies

Instructions

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Q1. Which one of the following countries has a federal system of government? **1 Mark**

- A Congo. B Sudan. C South Africa. D Tanzania.

Q2. Which of the following pair is correctly matched? **1 Mark**

- A Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan B Black Soil - Northern Plain
C Arid Soil - Deccan Plateau D Laterite Soil - Western Ghats

Q3. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option. **1 Mark**

| Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees) | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V |
| Country A | 10500 | 9800 | 9500 | 10000 | 10500 |
| Country B | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 50000 |

- A 9500 B 10000 C 10500 D 10060

Q4. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall? **1 Mark**

- A Red and Yellow B Black C Alluvial D Laterite

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation. **1 Mark**

1. Hindi was identified as the official language.
2. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.
3. English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.

- A 1 and 3 B 1 and 2 C only 1 D 1, 2 and 3

Q6. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **1 Mark**

- A 1972 B 1978 C 1980 D 1985

Q7. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. **1 Mark**

| Column 1 | Column II |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Union List | 1. Agriculture |
| ii. State List | 2. Computer Software |
| iii. Concurrent List | 3. Banking |
| iv. Residuary Subjects | 4. Education |

- A i-3, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2 B i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1
C i-2, ii-4, iii-3, iv-1 D i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4

Q8. Match Column - A with Column - B and choose the correct option. **1 Mark**

| Column - A (Subjects) | Column - B (List) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| I. E-Programming | 1. Concurrent List |
| II. Police | 2. Union List |
| III. Education | 3. State List |
| IV. Defence | 4. Residuary List |

- A 4 3 1 2 B 3 4 1 2 C 4 1 3 2 D 4 2 1 3

| | | | |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| Q9. | Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government: A Against the payment by cash. C Against the payment of revenue. | B Against property in towns. D None of the above. | 1 Mark |
| Q10. | How many countries in the world have a federal political system? | A 42 B 33 C 25 D 18 | 1 Mark |
| Q11. | An independent institution to conduct Panchayat and municipal elections, in each state is called: | A State Election Commission. C Local Election Commission. | 1 Mark B Central Election Commission. D None of the above. |
| Q12. | Which animals in India are on the verge of extinction? | A Kangaroo. C Jaguar. | 1 Mark B Cheetah, pink-headed duck. D Mountain bear. |
| Q13. | The red soil is red in colour because: | A It is rich in humus. C It is derived from volcanic origin. | 1 Mark B It is rich in iron compounds. D It is rich in potash. |
| Q14. | The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government: | A Are not specified in the constitution. C Are written in the constitution. | 1 Mark B Are specified in the constitution. D All the above. |
| Q15. | Which state passed the first resolution for joint forest management? | A Madhya Pradesh. B Karnataka. | 1 Mark C Himachal Pradesh. D Odisha. |
| Q16. | Why is conservation of natural resources necessary? Give two reasons. | | 2 Marks |
| Q17. | Write two points of distinction between renewable resources and non-renewable resources. | | 2 Marks |
| Q18. | Energy saved is energy produced." Support the statement. | | 2 Marks |
| Q19. | Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife. | | 2 Marks |
| Q20. | Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest. | | 2 Marks |
| Q21. | Why should we use natural resources properly and judiciously? Explain your views. | | 3 Marks |
| Q22. | Energy is required for all activities." Explain the statement with examples. | | 3 Marks |
| Q23. | How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples. | | 3 Marks |
| Q24. | Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. | | 3 Marks |
| Q25. | Describe any three characteristics of 'Union List' mentioned in the Indian Constitution. | | 3 Marks |
| Q26. | Describe any three features of 'federal government'. | | 3 Marks |
| Q27. | Read the given case and answer the questions that follow: CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy — agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic — needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious | | 4 Marks |

approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last “Energy Saved is energy produced”

1. Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development?
2. Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India?
3. Explain ‘Energy saved is energy produced?’

Q28. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

1. Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat.
2. How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall?
3. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects.

Q29. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. ‘Rooftop rainwater harvesting’ was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and “Johads” in other parts of Rajasthan.

1. Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative?
2. Describe the process of ‘rooftop rainwater harvesting.’
3. Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation.

Q30. Describe any five benefits of tourism in India.

5 Marks

Q31. Describe the importance of a third-tier of government in a vast country like India.

5 Marks

Q32. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

5 Marks