

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section–B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (v) Section–D - Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section–E - question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

C	Private Sector	3.	Bajaj auto
D	Steel Manufacturing	4.	NALCO

Ans : A - 4, B - 1, C - 3, D - 2

1. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of :
 - (a) Abolition of Salt Tax
 - (b) Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence
 - (c) Boycott of Simon Commission
 - (d) Separate Electorate for the Dalits

Ans : (b) Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence

2. Who established/organised the Depressed Classes Association?
 - (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Gandhiji
 - (c) Jyotiba Phule
 - (d) Savitri Bai

Ans : (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3. Which of the following aspect best signifies the image of 'Germania'?
 - (a) Heroism and justice
 - (b) Folk and cultural tradition
 - (c) Austerity and Asceticism
 - (d) Strength and Revenge

Ans : (a) Heroism and justice

4. The other name of slash and burn agriculture is

Ans : Jhumming**or**

..... is a system where a single crop is grown.

Ans : Plantation agriculture

5. Match the pairs correctly:

Column I		Column II	
A	Public Sector	1.	NTPC
B	Electric Power Generation	2.	TISCO

6. is ideal for growing cotton.
 - (a) Alluvial soil
 - (b) Black soil
 - (c) Red soil
 - (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Black soil

7. Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are:
 - (a) potential resources
 - (b) individual resources
 - (c) developed resources
 - (d) stock

Ans : (c) developed resources

8. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?
 - (a) Pulses
 - (b) Millets
 - (c) Jowar
 - (d) Sesamum

Ans : (a) Pulses

9. Political outcome signifies:
 - (i) Accountable and responsible government
 - (ii) Military rule
 - (iii) Legitimate government
 - (iv) Restricted popular participation
 - (a) (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i) and (ii)
 - (d) (i) and (iii)

Ans : (d) (i) and (iii)

10. What are the basic objectives of a federal system?

Ans :

The basic objectives of a federal system are to safeguard and promote unity and accommodate regional diversity.

or

What do you mean by 'coming together federation'?

Ans :

It is a federation which comes into existence when several independent states come together to form a new union. The USA is an example.

11. Define Union list.

Ans :

Union list includes subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.

or

Which tier of government has the power to run union territories?

Ans :

Union/Central government or the first tier of the federal structure has the power to run union territories.

12. Read the given data and find out which language has the highest proportion of speakers:

Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)	Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)
Assamese	1.28	Oriya	3.21
Bodo	0.13	Punjabi	2.83
Dogri	0.22	Tamil	5.91
Kannada	3.69	Telugu	7.19
Malayalam	3.21	Urdu	5.01

- (a) Urdu (b) Telugu
(c) Kannada (d) Tamil

Ans : (b) Telugu

13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?

- (a) DDs share the essential features of money.
(b) Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
(c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.
(d) Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

Ans : (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.

or

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:

- (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.

(b) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.

(c) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.

(d) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

Ans : (b) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.

14. A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required is:

- (a) Structural unemployment
(b) Disguised unemployment
(c) Cyclical unemployment
(d) Seasonal unemployment

Ans : (b) Disguised unemployment

15. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on:

- (a) life expectancy
(b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling
(c) national income
(d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code:

Assertion : Different persons have different developmental goals.

Reason : Our society consists of both rich and poor people. Thus, development for rich persons may not be the development for the poor.

- (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.

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION-B

17. Explain any three features of the 'Nation State' that emerged in Europe in the 20th century.

Ans :

The nation states of the 20th century wanted to give their nations an identity. They did this in the following manner:

- (i) Nations were personified, i.e., they represented their country as a person with certain characteristics that identified their nations.
(ii) Nations were portrayed as a female figure with certain qualities but it did not represent any real or particular woman.
(iii) Artists personified France as 'Marianne' and Germans personified their country as 'Germania'.

18. 'The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Support the statement with arguments.

Ans :

The given statement can be supported by the following arguments:

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and to retain a link with the native village.
- (ii) When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home.
- (iii) They believed that Gandhi Raj meant that they would be given land in their own villages. But, due to steamer and railway strike, thousands were stranded on the way.

or

Why and how did Mahatma Gandhi use Satyagraha to fight against injustice and denial of rights?

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi used Satyagraha to fight against injustice and denial of rights in the following ways:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation which he named as Satyagraha.
- (ii) The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. He suggested that if the cause was true and against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- (iii) Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (iv) In 1917, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of kheda could not pay revenue and were demanding relaxation in revenue collection.

19. Write the important characteristics of commercial agriculture.

Ans :

The important characteristics of commercial agriculture are as follows:

- (i) Commercial agriculture is crop selective and aim for industrial inputs.
- (ii) It is undertaken to earn profits.
- (iii) In this form of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (iv) The production is undertaken mainly for the market or for exports.
- (v) It uses higher doses of modern inputs such as high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc. to increase productivity.
- (vi) It induces development activities in transport, connectivity and processing industries.

20. What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party.

Ans :

Parties which are actively involved in state politics are referred to as regional political parties.

The conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party are:

- (i) It should secure atleast 6% votes in State Legislative Assembly.
- (ii) It should win atleast two seats in State legislative Assembly.

or

How do political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.

Ans :

Political parties help in the formation of public opinion in the following ways:

- (i) The parties have lakhs of members and activists who work for the party and on the basis of ideology of the party.
- (ii) Many pressure groups are the extension of political parties among different sections of the society.
- (iii) The parties also launch movements for the solution of problems faced by the people.
- (iv) The parties also raise and highlight public issues through mass media.

21. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers." Give arguments in support of this statement.

Ans :

The following arguments support the given statement:

- (i) There is a greater choice for the consumers.
- (ii) The quality of goods has been improved.
- (iii) Prices of several products have been reduced.
- (iv) Consumers are now able to enjoy a better life.
- (v) Services of top Indian companies have been benefitted from the increased competition.
- (vi) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and have raised their production standards.

22. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.

Ans :

Difference between foreign trade and foreign investment:

S.No.	Basis of Difference	Foreign Trade	F o r e i g n Investment
1.	Concept	Foreign trade means the buying and selling of goods and services between two or more countries.	F o r e i g n investment means 'direct investment' by foreign companies in other countries.
2.	Objective	The main objective is to earn profit and excel global market.	The main objective is to generate returns in long term.

3.	Effect	It results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.	It promotes the process of industrialisation.
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SECTION-C

- 23.** Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?

- (a) Tenants (b) Small owners
(c) Landed aristocracy (d) High class society

Ans : (c) Landed aristocracy

23.2 What did the majority of population comprised of ?

- (a) Tenants (b) Small owners
(c) Peasantry (d) Land holders

Ans : (c) Peasantry

23.3 The given passage describes the social and political life of this class:

- (a) peasants and small owners
(b) aristocracy and middle class
(c) serfs and peasants
(d) big land owners

Ans : (b) aristocracy and middle class

23.4 Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of:

- (a) diplomacy and in high society
(b) farming on a big land
(c) reducing regional divisions
(d) unity among the members

Ans : (a) diplomacy and in high society

- 24.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter

and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, M.P. and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from:

- (a) land (b) human activities
(c) mining (d) land degradation

Ans : (a) land

24.2 Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of:

- (a) Jharkhand (b) U.P.
(c) Punjab (d) Haryana

Ans : (a) Jharkhand

24.3 Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reason:

- (a) deforestation and overgrazing.
(b) increase in alkalinity of the soil.
(c) water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil

24.4 Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because:

- (a) of his excavation work at mining sites.
(b) of his significant contribution to deforestation.
(c) he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to Land.
(d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

- 25.** Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Democracy is based on political equality and all individuals have equal right to choose their representative. But along with this (political equality) we can see growing economic inequality among the individuals. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Due to this reason, their share in total income of the country is increasing. On the other hand, the income of poor is declining.

Sometimes they (poor) find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house,

education and health. Though poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not keen to take up the question of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries.

Like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty, even people of poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 Democracy is based on:

- (a) political equality and that all individuals have equal rights to choose their representatives.
- (b) the wishes and desires of the people of a country.
- (c) the principles of constitution.
- (d) the foundations of growth and development.

Ans : (a) political equality and that all individuals have equal rights to choose their representatives.

25.2 Does democracy hold its purposes?

- (a) Yes, it holds.
- (b) Sometimes yes, and sometimes no.
- (c) No, it does not.
- (d) The purposes have hit the target.

Ans : (c) No. it does not.

25.3 What is the present scenario of the society?

- (a) There is equilibrium between the poor and the rich.
- (b) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
- (c) The rich have become the leaders of the nation.
- (d) The income of poor is also increasing.

Ans : (b) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

25.4 Why are the democratic governments not keen to take up the questions of poverty?

- (a) The governments are under-pressure of big guns and let them do what they like.
- (b) They are not interested in solving such petty matters.
- (c) This is not in their agenda.
- (d) They are insecure and do not want to put hands on aching nerves.

Ans : (a) The governments are under-pressure of big guns and let them do what they like.

26. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking loan from informal sources. Absence of collateral security and documentation prevents the poors from getting bank loans.

Self Help Group is a group of people usually belonging to one neighbourhood having same social and economic backgrounds. They meet and save money regularly as per their ability. Members of the group can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest less than moneylenders on these loans. After one or two years, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for

availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 What is the most essential requirement for taking loan from informal services?

- (a) Collateral security
- (b) Bribe
- (c) Source from a top officer
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Collateral security

26.2 SHG is a group of people usually belonging to:

- (a) the same caste
- (b) nearby villages
- (c) one neighbourhood having some social and economic backgrounds
- (d) different villages

Ans : (c) one neighbourhood having some social and economic backgrounds.

26.3 What facilities do the members have who are in the same group?

- (a) They are not given any facility.
- (b) They can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- (c) They are debarred from the group.
- (d) No facility is given to them.

Ans : (b) They can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

26.4 What benefits are there for a SHG that is regular in savings?

- (a) The disputes arise after sometimes.
- (b) They are rewarded by the government.
- (c) They get jobs in government departments.
- (d) They are entitled to raise loan from bank in the name of SHG.

Ans : (d) They are entitled to raise loan from bank in the name of SHG.

SECTION-D

27. During the years following the Congress of Vienna (1815), why did the liberal-nationalists go underground? Why the secret societies were formed? Describe their aims and activities with special reference to the activities of Mazzini.

Ans :

After the Congress of Vienna (1815). the liberal-nationalists went underground due to fear of repression by the autocratic rulers.

The secret societies were formed in order to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas i.e. to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Congress of Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom.

With reference to the activities of Mazzini, the aims and activities of the secret societies were:

- (i) Mazzini was the Italian revolutionary. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. Later on, he founded two societies-Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. Aim of Mazzini was to have a unified republic in Italy as the basis of liberty. He believed that the nations were the natural units of mankind.
- (ii) Secret societies were formed in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
- (iii) The conservatives were frightened as a result of the secret societies. Metternich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of his social order.

or

'The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement. Support the statement with examples.

Ans :

The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement. The main differences between these two movements were:

- (i) The Non-cooperation Movement was launched in 1921 but the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.
- (ii) The Non-cooperation Movement started with middle class participation whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement was first supported by the industrialists like GD Birla and Purshottandas Thakurdas.
- (iii) Due to Khalifa issues, the Muslim community participated in Non-cooperation Movement on a large scale. But the growing proximity of the Congress party and Hindu Mahasabha prevented the Muslims to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iv) The Non-cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji due to a violent incident at Chauri Chaura. But the Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in 1931, when Gandhiji signed the 'Gandhi-Irwin' pact.
- (v) In Non-cooperation Movement, women did not participate on a large scale. Whereas, large scale participation of women is one of the most significant features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

28. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution in India.

Ans :

'Green Revolution' means revolution in the field of agricultural production by the use of various technological and institutional reforms.

The technological reforms which led to the Green Revolution in India are as follows:

- (i) Several schemes for irrigation were undertaken and arid and semi-arid areas were brought under cultivation.
- (ii) The development of HYV seeds of wheat in the early 60s and those of rice in 70s laid the foundation of the Green Revolution in India.

The institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution are as follows:

- (i) Agriculture was given the top priority in the first Five Year Plan.

- (ii) Crop Insurance Scheme was launched by the government to protect the farmers against losses caused by crop failure on account of natural calamities like drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, fire, etc.
- (iii) Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, abolition of the Zamindari system, etc., were given top priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.

or

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Ans :

Geographical conditions for the growth of rice are:

- (a) It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of above 25° C with minor variation in season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.
- (b) Rice, a rain-fed crop requires 100 cm and above of annual rainfall. In areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (c) Rice can grow in a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels, but it is grown best in alluvial soil with a sub-soil of impervious clay.
- (d) Rice also requires a large number of cheap and skilled labour for preparation of fields, transplanting of rice plants and harvesting.
- (e) Rice is cultivated in almost of all the states of India, but most of its cultivation is concentrated in the river valleys, deltas of rivers and the coastal plains.

29. Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Ans :

Sri Lanka comprises of various communities and diverse population which signifies its complex ethnicity. It's ethnic composition is as follows:

- (i) Sinhala-speaking community accounts for 74% of the total population who enjoy majoritarian status in the country.
- (ii) The another community is Tamil-speaking which has two sub-groups-the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils.
- (iii) The Sri Lankan Tamils account for 13% of the population. They are the natives of Sri Lanka.
- (iv) The Indian Tamils account for 5% of the population. They are of Indian origin.
- (v) About 7% are Christians in both Tamil and Sinhalas and the rest 1% are Muslims.

30. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which four policies adopted by India have ensured this success?

Ans :

Indian union is based on the principles of federalism. Federalism has succeeded in India due to the policies adopted by the Indian government.

The four policies adopted by India which have ensured this success are:

- (i) **Centre-State Relations:** Federalism has been strengthened by restructuring of centre-state relations.
- (ii) **Decentralisation:** In India, power has been decentralised to the local government which

includes panchayats and municipalities.

- (iii) **Linguistic States:** The policy of creating linguistic states has also strengthened federalism. This policy united the nation despite of the division.
- (iv) **Language Policy:** Indian federation did not give status of national language to any one language. This has strengthened federalism to a large extent.

31. What are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities.

Ans :

Public facilities are the facilities provided by the government either free of cost or at a very low price for the welfare of the people like schools, health centres, public transport etc.

Four major public facilities are as follows:

- (i) **Basic Education:** Government provides schools and other educational facilities like chairs, books etc. to be used by the public.
- (ii) **Basic Health Facilities:** Government provides hospitals and vaccine programmers to maintain proper health of public.
- (iii) **Law and order Facility:** It is the duty of the government to ensure law and order and provide security in order to maintain peace in the country.
- (iv) **Public Distribution System (PDS):** Government has opened PDS shops or ration shops to supply basic food items like rice, wheat, pulses etc. at very low price to the lower income groups or poor peoples.

OR

Elucidate the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy.

Ans :

Secondary sector plays an important role in Indian economy which can be understood through the following points:

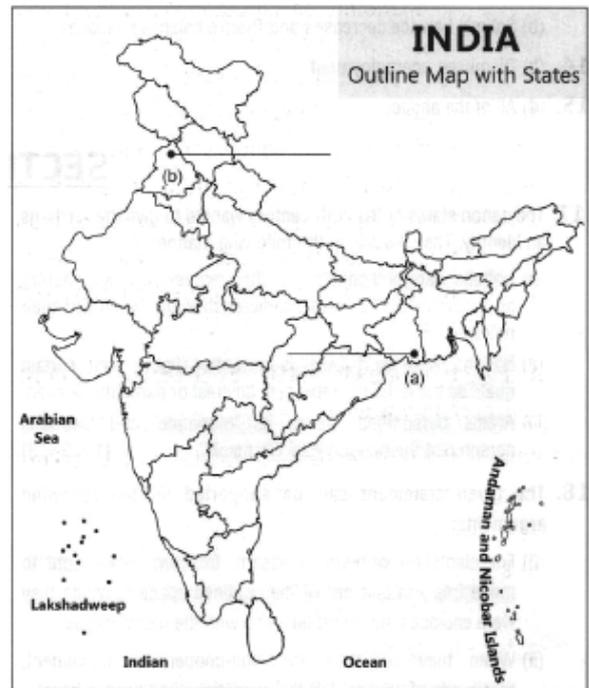
- (i) Secondary sector involves the industrial production. Industrial activities utilise the materials produced in the primary sector.
- (ii) In the process, it creates massive employment at various stages. It also induces service sector like transport, market etc. to flourish.
- (iii) All the sectors of economy are interdependent. Secondary sector has a great contribution for the sustenance and growth of other sectors.
- (iv) It absorbs excess labour from the primary sector and reduces disguised unemployment.
- (v) It also contributes significantly to the GDP of India.

SECTION-E

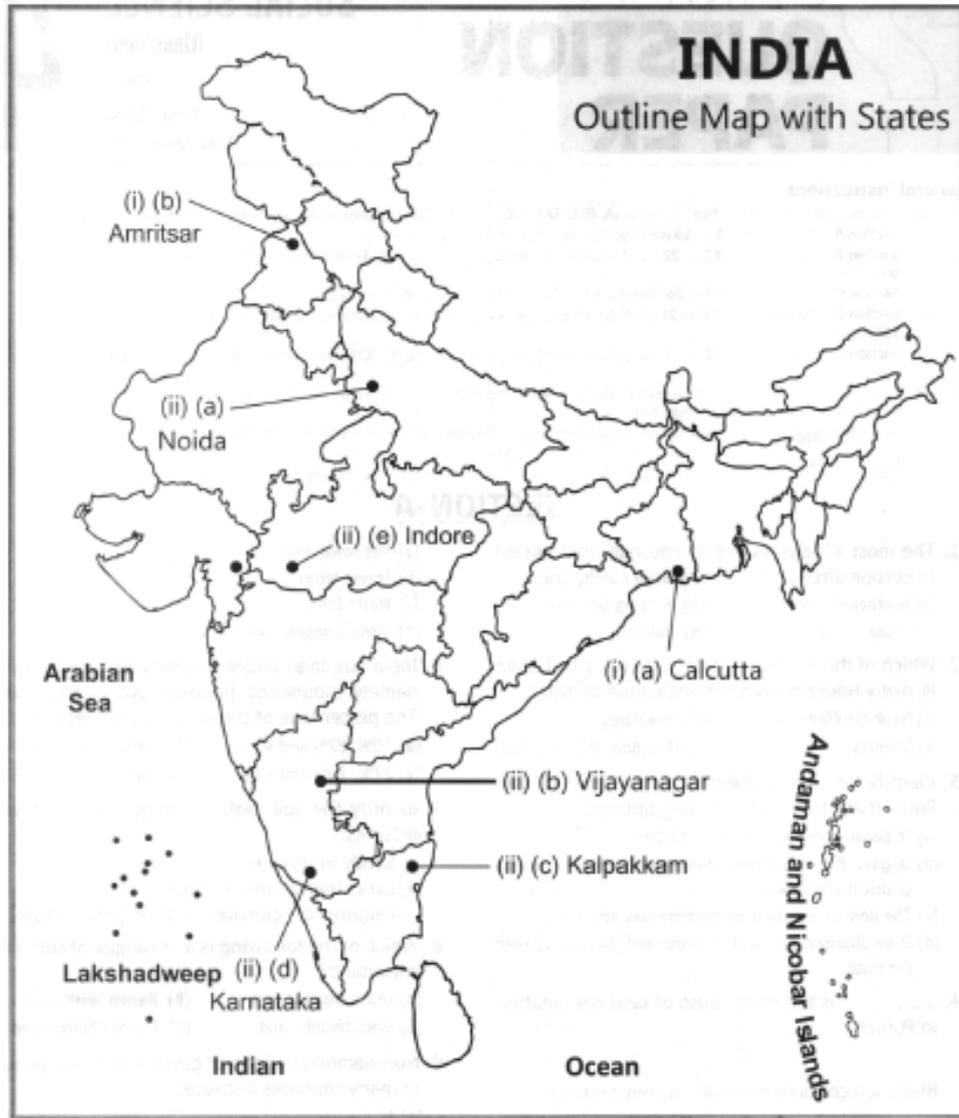
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

32. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session (1920) was held in September.
- (b) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- (2) On the same map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Noida - A software technology park
- (b) Vijaynagar - An iron and steel plant
- (c) Kalpakkam - A nuclear power plant
- (d) Karnataka - Major producer of coffee
- (e) Indore - A cotton textile industry



Ans :



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