

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-5

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

1. “The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789”. Justify by giving a reason. [1]

Ans :

The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

2. hosted the Congress at Vietnam in 1815. [1]

Ans : Duke Metternich

3. Arrange the following in correct sequence. [1]

- (i) Salt March
- (ii) Simon Commission
- (iii) Champaran Satyagraha
- (iv) Rowlat Act

Option:

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

Ans : (b) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

4. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as [1]

Ans : Developed Resources**or**

Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it, has resulted in

Ans : Land degradation

5. Study the feature and identify the crop. [1]

- (i) (a) It is the staple food crop of a majority of the

people of India,

- (b) It is grown in North and North-Eastern India.

Ans : Rice**or**

Read the following features of the soil and name the related soil :

- (a) Develops in high rainfall area
- (b) Intense leaching process takes place.
- (c) Humus content is low.

Ans : Laterite Soil

6. Mention any two proper farming techniques which can be helpful in conservation of soil. [1]

Ans : (a) Strip cropping (b) Shelter belt

7. ‘Diversification of agriculture can be helpful for the Indian farmers.’ Justify. [1]

Ans :

- (i) Most of the traditional crops like wheat and rice have very low market value as compare to fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers etc.
- (ii) India’s diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high value crops.

8. Which of the following ports is in Tamil Nadu? [1]

- (a) Marmagao (b) Tuticorin
- (c) Kandla (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans : (b) Tuticorin

9. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below : [1]

- (A) Power sharing is good for democracy.
- (B) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- (a) A is true but B is false
- (b) Both A and B are true
- (c) Both A and B are false

(d) A is false but B is true

Ans : (b) Both A and B are true

10. Which of the following statements about democracy is not true? [1]

- (a) Political equality
- (b) It often improves the quality of decision making.
- (c) In this, decision making is faster and quicker.
- (d) It always allows a room to correct its mistakes.

Ans : (c) In this, decision making is faster and quicker.

or

Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of governments. Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?

- (a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (b) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (c) It provides method to resolve conflicts.
- (d) It creates economic equality.

Ans : (d) It creates economic equality.

11. "The federal system has dual objective". Mention the dual objectives. [1]

Ans :

To safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

or

What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India?

Ans :

To strengthen the three tier system of governance under Panchayati Raj Institution as well as the Urban local bodies.

12. **Assertion :** Democratic government may take more time to take decisions. [1]

Reason : It has to follow norms and procedures.

Options:

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

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

or

Assertion : Democratic government is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Reason : Democracies all over the world have reduced economic inequalities and poverty.

Ans : (c) A is correct but R is wrong.

13. Democratic government is a better choice. Justify by giving two reasons. [1]

Ans :

- (i) It promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) As decisions are taken by following a procedure so

it improves the quality of decision making.

or

"Democratic government is a transparent government". Do you agree? Justify.

Ans :

Democratic government is a transparent government because the people have the right and means to examine the process of decision making.

14. is an asset that the borrower owns, and uses as a guarantee until the loan is [1]

Ans : Collateral

15. The sector in which government owns most of the assets and provides all services is called as [1]

Ans : Public Sector.

16. Correct the following statements and rewrite : [1]
Total income is used by the World Bank to classify the countries as rich and low income countries.

Ans :

Per Capita Income is used by the World Bank to classify the countries as rich and low income countries.

Section-B

17. Mention any three efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to get Harijans their rights. [3]

Ans :

- (i) He said that the Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- (ii) He organised Satyagraha to secure them entry into temples, and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.
- (iii) He signed Poona Pact with Dr B.R. Ambedkar through which some seats were reserved for them in provincial and central legislative councils.

18. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments. [3]

Ans :

- (i) Napoleon introduced the Napoleonic Code which did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (ii) In many parts of Europe like in the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (iii) Napoleon removed the guild restrictions from the towns.

or

'The 1830s were the years of great economic hardships in Europe.' Give reasons.

Ans :

- (i) **Population Explosion :** The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in

population all over Europe.

- (ii) **Mass migration** : In most of the European countries, the supply of workers exceeded the demand. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- (iii) **Industrialisation and its impact on local producers** : Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from import of cheap machine-made goods from England.

19. What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give two examples for each. [3]

Ans :

	Biotic	Abiotic
(i)	All those resources which are obtained from the biosphere and have life are known as biotic resources.	All those resources which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources.
(ii)	Biotic resources can be classified as producers, consumers and decomposers.	Abiotic resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.
(iii)	Forests, livestock and human beings are examples of biotic resources.	Light, rain, rocks, soil and water are examples of abiotic resources.

20. Distinguish between the Coming Together Federations and the Holding Together Federations. [3]

Ans :

	Coming Together Federations	Holding Together Federations
(i)	Under this, the independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
(ii)	Under this, all the constituent states usually have equal powers.	Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
(iii)	USA, Switzerland and Australia.	India, Spain and Belgium.

21. Explain, how power is shared among different organs of government. [3]

Ans :

- (i) In a democracy, power is shared among the different organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and the judiciary. This is called the horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
- (ii) Under this kind of power sharing arrangement,

one can exercise unlimited powers.

- (iii) Each organ has its own powers, and it can also check the powers of other. So this results in a balance of power among the various institutions.

or

“Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power-sharing.” Support the statement by giving three points of difference.

Ans :

- (i) **Type of Government** : Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purpose, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system under which the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.
- (ii) **Religion and Government** : To accommodate, people belonging to different ethnic groups Belgium formed a ‘community government’ whereas Sri Lanka government passed a law to protect and promote Buddhism.

22. “Credit is useful as well as harmful, it depends on the risk involved.” Support the statement with examples. [3]

Ans :

- (i) Credit is a working capital which is required for production. The credit helps the farmers to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.
- (ii) The failure of crop may push the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. In many cases farmers need to sell part of land to repay the loan.
- (iii) Whether the credit would be useful or not depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support in case of loss.

Section-C

23. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

‘The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.’

23.1 Zollverein was formed at the initiative of

- (a) Italy
- (b) Prussia
- (c) England
- (d) France

Ans : (b) Prussia

23.2 The basic objective of Zollverein was

- (a) Political freedom
- (b) Economic freedo
- (c) Social freedom
- (d) Unification of Italy

Ans : (b) Economic freedo

23.3 “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation.” Was said by

- (a) Friedrich
- (b) Napoleon
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Kaiser William - I

Ans : (a) Friedrich

23.4 Which of the following was a step taken under Zollverein?

- (i) Abolishing tariff barriers
- (ii) Reducing number of currencies
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both (i) and (ii)

24. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

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.

24.1 Which of the following is vital for the development of a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources?

- (i) Over utilisation of resources
- (ii) Planning of resources
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Ans : (b) Only (ii)

24.2 Which one of the following is not a criterion for resource planning?

- (a) Judicious use of resources diverse
- (b) Diverse resources
- (c) Equitable distribution of resources
- (d) Processing of resources

Ans : (d) Processing of resources

24.3 In India there is enormous diversity in the availability of resources. identify to which the following resources belong to:

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Renewable resource	(a)	Cars
(ii)	International resource	(b)	Wind energy
(iii)	Individual resource	(c)	Petroleum
(iv)	Non-renewable resource	(d)	Ocean

- (A) (i) - c, (ii) - b, (iii) - a, (iv) - d
- (B) (i) - d, (ii) - c, (iii) - a, (iv) - b
- (C) (i) - b, (ii) - d, (iii) - c, (iv) - a
- (D) (i) - a, (ii) - c, (iii) - d, (iv) - b

Ans : (C) (i) - b, (ii) - d, (iii) - c, (iv) - a

24.4 Which of the following is not TRUE for resource

planning?

- (i) Identification of resources.
- (ii) Institutional set up for implementing resources development plan.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Ans : (c) Both (i) and (ii)

25. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

25.1 Community Government in Belgium is an example of power sharing.

- (a) Horizontal
- (b) Vertical
- (c) Majoritarian
- (d) Both a and b

Ans : (a) Horizontal

25.2 Indian Parliament and State Assemblies are an example of power sharing.

- (a) Horizontal
- (b) Vertical
- (c) Majoritarian
- (d) Both a and b

Ans : (b) Vertical

25.3 Power sharing arrangement is ideal because

- (a) It gives equal power to all the organs of the government.
- (b) It gives unlimited power to some organs of the government.
- (c) It maintains balance of power among various organs of the government.
- (d) It gives equal power to all the political parties.

Ans : (c) It maintains balance of power among various organs of the government.

25.4 Under distribution of power, different organs of the Government placed at the same level exercise different powers.

- (a) Vertical
- (b) Horizontal
- (c) Federal
- (d) Majoritarian

Ans : (b) Horizontal

26. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Railways or Post Office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are

privately owned.

26.1 Economic activities are classified on the basis of

.....

- (a) area and availability
- (b) ownership and provision of services
- (c) division of resources
- (d) Level of income

Ans : (b) ownership and provision of services

26.2 Indian Railways is an example of public sector as:

(i) It is controlled and managed by the government.

(ii) It is a medium of public transport.

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Only (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Ans : (b) Only (i)

26.3 Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below :

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Airtel		
(ii)	Post office	(a)	Public Sector
(iii)	Profit	(b)	Private Sector
(iv)	Welfare of the common people		

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

Ans : (b) (i) - b, (ii) - a, (iii) - b, (iv) - a

26.4 Which of the following is not a feature of Public Sector?

- (a) It is run by the government
- (b) It is regulated by profit earning
- (c) It aims at social welfare
- (d) It is an organized sector

Ans : (b) It is regulated by profit earning

Section-D

27. Who had organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930? Describe his achievements. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar was of the opinion that only political empowerment would resolve their problems of social injustice.
- (ii) Due to his efforts, Dalits began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and separate electorate that would choose the dalit members for legislative councils.
- (iii) In 1930, Ambedkar entered national politics. In the same year, he organised the Depressed Classes Association to make them politically more strong.

(iv) He was nominated as a delegate of the oppressed classes for the Second Round Table Conference. In that Round Table Conference, he clashed with Mahatma Gandhi by demanding separate electorates for dalits.

(v) He demanded a separate electorates for dalits. To give them political power he signed Poona Pact: The Poona Pact gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.

28. The indentured workers had discovered their own ways of surviving.' Analyse the statement. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Many of the indentured labourers escaped into the jungles.
- (ii) They started celebrating festivals like Hosay in which both the Hindus and Muslims, who had migrated from India participated.
- (iii) Many of the migrants joined or became part of the Rastafarianism, i.e., a religious movement born out of black slums of Jamaica.
- (iv) They started creating their own way of enjoyment like Chutney Music. The Chutney Music has been created by Indo-Caribbean people. The Music derives elements from Indian film songs.
- (v) They developed a new culture which was a blend of the new culture and the traditional culture of the indentured labourers.

or

How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in Britain during the nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

Ans :

- (i) **More workers than the demand :** There was an abundance of workers in the market than the demand. This had an adverse impact on the lives of the workers. Due to the shortage of work, most of the workers failed to get jobs. So they offered their services at lower wages.
- (ii) **Seasonality of work :** Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again.
- (iii) **Low real wages :** Though the wages increased somewhat in the early 19th century, but the increase was nullified by increase in prices. During the Napoleonic wars, the real wages fell significantly.
- (iv) **Poverty and unemployment :** At the best of times, till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10 per cent of the urban population was extremely poor. The unemployment rate was also very high.
- (v) **Housing problem :** Factory or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or night in shelters.

29. Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies. [5]

Ans :

- (i) **Power sharing among the different organs of**

government (Horizontal power sharing) : In a democracy, power is shared among the different organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and the judiciary. This is called the horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

- (ii) **Power sharing among governments at different levels :** Under this, people choose separate governments at separate levels, for example, a general local government for the entire country and local governments at the provincial, sub-national or regional levels. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called a Federal government.
- (iii) **Power sharing among different social groups :** In a democracy, especially, in a multi-ethnic society, power is also shared among social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and the administration.
- (iv) **Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements :** In a democracy, power is also shared among different political parties, pressure groups and movements. Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win them. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.

30. What is the need to have political parties? Explain. [5]

Ans :

- (i) **Parties contest elections :** Political parties are the axis of the government. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- (ii) **Formation of policies :** It is very difficult to imagine democracy without political parties because without political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes and new policies.
- (iii) **Uncertain Government :** The government may be formed, but its life will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they did to the locality. But no one will be responsible as to how the country will run.
- (iv) **Representative democracy :** The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large-scale societies need a representative democracy.
- (v) **To gather public opinion :** As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues, and to present these to the government. This is fulfilled by the political parties.

31. Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign companies to invest in

India.

[5]

Ans :

Government attracts foreign investment in the following ways :

- (i) **Special economic zones :** Special Economic Zones have been set up to have world-class facilities such as cheap electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities etc.
- (ii) **Flexible labour laws :** Labour laws are made flexible so that companies can hire workers easily.
- (iii) **Removal of trade barriers :** Government has removed barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment so that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India.
- (iv) **Policy of liberalisation and globalisation :** After 1991 Indian government has adopted the policy of globalisation and liberalisation.
- (v) **Abolition of license :** Under the New Economic Policy only few industries need license to operate.

or

"MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process." Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments.

Ans :

- (i) **Availability of capital and foreign investment :** The Multinational Corporations or the MNCs help to solve the problem of capital and foreign investment of the underdeveloped and the developing countries. Most of the underdeveloped countries suffer from lack of capital. Consequently, their rate of economic growth is low. MNCs set up factories, and offices for the production in these developing and the underdeveloping countries, and make huge investments. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, buildings, machines and other equipment, is called investment.
- (ii) **Availability of foreign exchange :** MNCs can be helpful in solving the problem of foreign exchange of the underdeveloped and the developing countries. In 90s, India faced a huge shortage of foreign exchange but, with the entry of the MNCs, today it has surplus foreign exchange reserves.
- (iii) **Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets :** The MNCs help in the integration of world markets. With the entry of MNCs even the small countries have opened up their domestic markets for other countries. The MNCs increase the foreign trade.
- (iv) **Helpful in the growth of local producers :** Foreign trade by the MNCs create an opportunity for the local producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.
- (v) **By spreading production activities :** MNCs spread their production activities in different parts of the world. For example they design their products in United States or Japan, then manufacture it in China where cheap labour is available and the customer care is carried out through call centres located in India as India provides.

32. (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. [2]

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in Sept. 1920.

(B) A place associated with calling of Non-Cooperation Movement.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

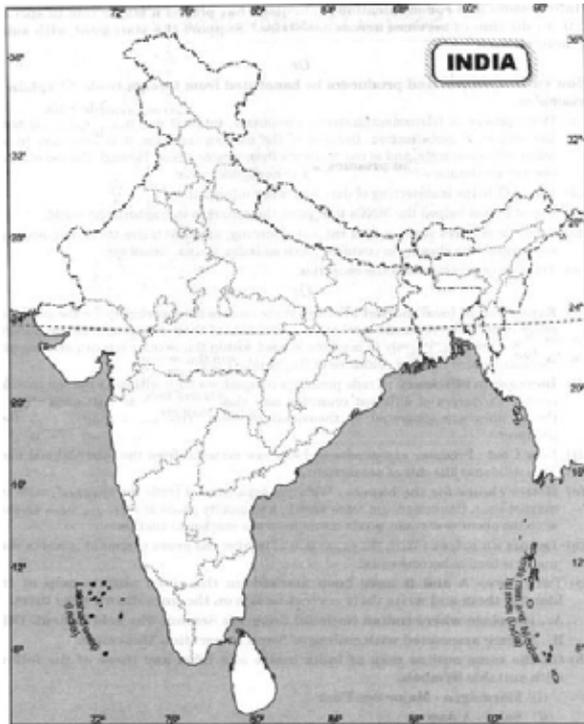
(i) Marmagao - Major Sea Port

(ii) Salal - A dam

(iii) Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant

(iv) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Mumbai - Software Technology Park



Ans :

