

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-10

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. Which one of the following countries was not involved in the Balkan conflict? [1]
- (a) Germany (b) France
 (c) Russia (d) Austro-Hungary

Ans : (b) France

2. The founder of the 'Swaraj Party' were: [1]
- (a) J.L. Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
 (b) Sardar Patel and Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) C.R. Dass and Motilal Nehru
 (d) Surendranath Banerjee and Dada Bhai Nauroji

Ans : (c) C.R. Dass and Motilal Nehru

3. Which one was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non-cooperation Movement? [1]
- (a) A symbol of western economic and cultural domination
 (b) A symbol of foreign rule
 (c) A symbol of western political domination
 (d) A symbol of oppressive rule

Ans : (a) A symbol of western economic and cultural domination

4. Fill in the blank: [1]
 The black soils are also known as

Ans : regur soils or cotton soils.**or**

The plantation has an interface of and

Ans : agriculture and industry.

5. What is the key to decision of the factory location? [1]
- (a) Availability of skilled labour
 (b) Availability of cheap credit
 (c) Availability of raw material
 (d) least cost

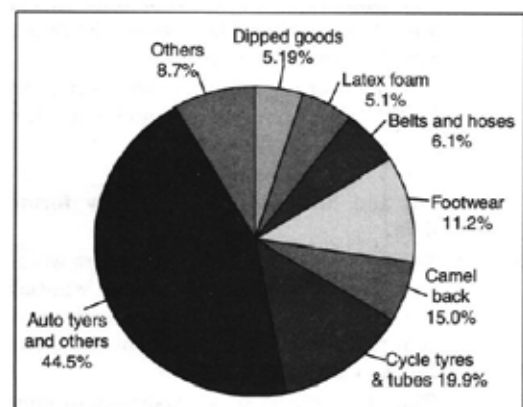
Ans : (d) Least cost

6. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? [1]

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
 (b) Silchar and Porbandar
 (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
 (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans : (b) Silchar and Porbandar

7. Study the given diagram and answer the question given diagram below: [1]



Which crop is used for making the goods listed in the diagram?

Ans : Rubber

8. Which is correct about magnetite iron ore? [1]
- (a) Magnetic is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.
 (b) Magnetite has the inferior magnetic qualities which is not valuable in the electric industry.
 (c) It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron upto 70%.
 (d) It has a slightly lower iron content than hematite (50-60%).

Ans : (c) It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron upto 70%.

9. Which one of the following major alliance is not there in India? [1]
 (a) NDA (b) UPA
 (c) BSP (d) The left front

Ans : (c) BSP

10. Which factors determine a country's economic development? [1]

Ans : Country's population size, Global situation, Cooperation from other countries.

or

In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than that of democracy?

Ans : Economic growth.

11. When did Sri Lanka become Independent? [1]

Ans : Sri Lanka become Independent in 1948.

or

State two main basis of social division in Sri Lanka.

Ans :

Religion and language are the two main basis of social division in Sri Lanka.

12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion (A): The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.

Reason (R): Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.

Options:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 (b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false
 (d) If both assertion and reason are false

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false

13. Choose the correct answer: [1]

unemployment occurs when people

- (a) do not want to work
 (b) are working in a lazy manner
 (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing
 (d) are not paid for their work

Ans : (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing

14. Life expectancy of birth denotes: [1]

- (a) Average expected length of life
 (b) Average expected length of healthy life
 (c) Expected age of an individual
 (d) The difference of life span between a newly born boy and a girl child

Ans : (a) Average expected length of life

or

Which one among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector?

- (a) Educated and trained professionals
 (b) Repair persons and daily wage-earners
 (c) People in defence services
 (d) People working in health centres and hospitals

Ans : (b) Repair persons and daily wage-earners

15. Read the following statement and write if it is true or false:

A 'debt trap' means overspending till no money is left. [1]

Ans : False.

16. Which among the following lenders will possibly not ask the borrower to sign the term of credit? [1]

- (a) Banks (b) Money lenders
 (c) Cooperative (d) Private agencies

Ans : (b) Money-lenders.

Section-B

17. Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 19th century. [3]

Ans :

The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root 'liber' meaning free.

- For the middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
 - Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
 - Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
 - Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.
 - Economically, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets; abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
 - It directly contributed to the growth of economic unification and nationalism.
 - It made new resources and new inputs accessible.
18. "The Congress leader was not happy with the peasant movement of Awadh". Give reason. [3]

Ans :

- The Peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.
- As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.
- In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.
- The name of the Mahatma was being involved to sanction all actions and aspirations.

or

When and how was Swaraj Party formed? Explain.

Ans :

1. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.
 2. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.
 3. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.
 4. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.
19. Suggest any three steps to be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas. [3]

Ans :

1. Ploughing along the contour lines can accelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is contour ploughing.
 2. Steps can be cut out on the slopes mapping terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.
 3. Strip cropping is a very effective method of soil conservation on controlling soil erosion. Large fields are divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.
20. What do you mean by the lack of internal democracy in the political system? [3]

Ans :

1. Lack of internal democracy is one of the big challenges within political parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the centralisation of power in the hands of one or few leaders at the top.
2. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
3. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
4. Since one or few leader exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
5. More than loyal to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leaders becomes more important.

or

Why is one party system not good for democracy?

Ans :

In uni-party system there is only one party in the political system. People are not allowed to criticise the government and form their own new parties. Voters do not have any option at the time of election. However, this system is against the principle of democracy which allows everybody to express his opinion. The

uni-party system is like dictatorship where people have to follow all the policies of the government. People do not enjoy full rights and freedom. They are not allowed the freedom of thought and expression and the freedom to criticise the government policies.

21. Why do different individual have different as well as conflicting nation of developmental goal? [3]

Ans :

Different people have different development goals. But at the same time different people have conflicting development goal. However, both these statements mean different things for different people.

1. Since different persons are placed in different situations, their notions of development are different. For example, an industrialist would like to have more dams to get more, regular and cheaper supply of electricity so that he may earn more profit. On the other hand, a tribal would prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate his land so that he may not have to surrender his land for big dam, and not to face displacement.
 2. People also have conflicting developmental goals. What may be a development for some, the others may take it destruction for them. For example, removal of slums to build shopping complex or a supermall may seem development to colonisers and rich people, but the same may be viewed as destructive to slum-dwellers who would face displace- Dent from their settlements. So, what is development for one may be ruinous for others.
22. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own. [3]

Ans :

Double coincidence of wants mean both the parties, i.e. the buyer and the seller have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. For example, if a shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in a market and buy wheat under barter system, both parties selling shoes and wheat have to agree to exchange their commodities, this will create a problem which is termed as double coincidence of wants. The problem is overcome by introduction of money. In this situation, the shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.

Section-C

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930 'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and

has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 23.1** When was this pledge to be taken? [1]
 (a) 26 March, 1940
 (b) 26 January, 1930
 (c) 26 April, 1935
 (d) 26 February, 1930

Ans : (b) 26 January, 1930

- 23.2** The Indian people, they move have [1]
 (a) full opportunities of growth
 (b) full opportunities of work
 (c) full opportunities of freedom
 (d) None of these

Ans : (a) full opportunities of growth

- 23.3** In what ways was the British rule in India oppressive?
 (a) The British Government had deprived Indians of their freedom and exploited the masses.
 (b) It had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both (a) and (b)

- 23.4** India must sever the British connection and attain [1]
 (a) Exploitation (b) Purna Swaraj
 (c) Independence (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Purna Swaraj

- 24.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Cross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; yet its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001. The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1** Agriculture has been the backbone of the: [1]
 (a) Micro economy (b) Indian economy
 (c) Macro economy (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Indian economy

- 24.2** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from [1]
 (a) 1951 onwards (b) 1961 onwards
 (c) 1971 onwards (d) 1941 onwards

Ans : (a) 1951 onwards

- 24.3** The declining share of agriculture in the is a matter of serious concern. [1]
 (a) economy (b) farmer
 (c) population (d) GDP

Ans : (d) GDP

- 24.4** What is the value of agriculture in the Indian Economy? [1]
 (a) It is a primary activity
 (b) It produces raw materials
 (c) Two-thirds of the population is engaged in
 (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

- 25.** Choose the correct option: [4]

- 25.1** Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.
 A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
 B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
 C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
 D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which one of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B and C
 (c) C and D (d) B, C and D

Ans : (a) A, B, C and D

- 25.2** Match List I (forms of power sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists: [1]

	List I		List II
1.	Power shared among different organs of government.	A.	Community government
2.	Power shared among government at different levels.	B.	Separation of powers
3.	Power shared by different social groups.	C.	Coalition government
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties.	D.	Federal government

- (a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
 (c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

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

- 25.3** A community government implies: [1]
 (a) power sharing among governments at different levels
 (b) power sharing by two or more political parties
 (c) power sharing by different social groups
 (d) power sharing among different organs of the government

Ans : (c) power sharing by different social groups

- 25.4** Coalition government implies. [1]
 (a) power sharing by different social groups
 (b) power sharing by two or more political parties
 (c) power sharing among different organs of the government
 (d) power sharing among government at different levels

Ans : (d) power sharing among government at different levels

- 26.** Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]
 Table: Some comparative data on punjab, Kerala and Bihar.

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance ratio for class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:
Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1** Which state has the highest infant mortality rate? [1]
 (a) Punjab (b) Bihar
 (c) Kerala (d) All of these

Ans : (b) Bihar

- 26.2** Why has this state highest infant mortality rate? [1]
 (a) It has no adequate provisions of basic health.
 (b) It has no adequate educational facilities.
 (c) National status of people is very low.
 (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

- 26.3** Which state has the highest literacy rate? [1]
 (a) Kerala (b) Bihar
 (c) Punjab (d) All of these

Ans : (a) Kerala

- 26.4** Which state has the highest net attendance ratio? [1]
 (a) Bihar
 (b) Kerala
 (c) Punjab
 (d) All of these

Ans : (b) Kerala

Section-D

- 27.** Describe the process of unification of Germany. [5]

Ans :

The Process of German unification was carried out in the following ways:

- The first attempt for the unification of Germany was made in 1848 through the establishment of a constitutional monarchy under the Prussian king Wilhelm IV by convening a parliament at Frankfort. The Prussian king rejected this move and joined the other monarch to oppose the elected assembly.
- There were widespread nationalist feelings among middle-class Germans who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.
- Prussia took the initiative and leadership of the movement for national unification. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy carried the process further.
- He fought three wars over seven years against Austria, Denmark and France, which ended in Prussian victory. This victory completed the process of German unification.
- Prussian king William I was proclaimed as German emperor at Versailles. Thus, on 18th January, 1871, the new German empire headed by Kaiser Wilhelm of Prussia was proclaimed.

or

Explain the role and contribution of Ambedkar in uplifting dalits or depressed classes.

Ans :

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.
- When the British Government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.
- Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.
- It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the schedule castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- The dalit movement, however continued to be apprehensive of the congress led national movement.

- 28.** Distinguish between Regur soil and Laterite soil. [5]

Ans :

	Regur Soil	Laterite Soil
1.	They are of volcanic origin.	They are formed by leaching away of soil.

	Regur Soil	Laterite Soil
2.	They are black in colour.	They are brown in colour.
3.	Good for cotton cultivation.	Invariably poor and support only pastures and scrubs.
4.	Made of very fine, i.e. clayey material and hence can hold moisture.	They are devoid of humus and do not hold moisture.
5.	Rich in soil nutrients like calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime, but poor in phosphorus.	Deficient in phosphorous content, organic matter and nitrogenous material, but rich in iron.
6.	Found mostly in the Deccan trap region-Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa and south M.P.	Found capping the flat uplands and are spread in western coastal region.

or

What is plantation agriculture? Give its main features.

Ans :

Plantation agriculture is a large scale one crop farming resembling factory production.

Characteristics of Plantation Agriculture:

1. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
2. It is usually characterised by large estate, huge capital investment and modern and scientific technique of cultivation and trade.
3. It demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilisers, irrigation and transport facilities.
4. This type of agriculture is associated with the production of tea, coffee, rubber, cocoa, banana, oil palm, spices, coconut and fruit crops, like apples, grapes, oranges, etc.
5. Some of the plantation like tea, coffee and rubber have a processing factory within the farm itself or close to it.

This type of agriculture has developed in:

1. hilly areas of north eastern India
2. sub-Himalayan, west Bengal and
3. in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamon hills in peninsular India.

29. Differentiate between National and Regional Parties?

[5]

Ans :

	National Parties	Regional Parties
1.	National parties have influence all over the country.	The influence of regional parties is limited to a particular region or state.

	National Parties	Regional Parties
2.	National parties deal with national problems.	Regional parties concerned with the problems and demands of a particular region only.
3.	In order to become a national party, a party has to secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.	In order to become a regional party. A party has to secure at least six percent of total votes in the legislative elections and win at least two seats.
4.	The activity of the national parties since priority to the national problems over the regional problems.	The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function. They focussed more on local problems.
5.	B.J.P, Congress and BSP are the examples of national parties.	Janta Dal, Assam United Democratic Front and Manipur people's party are the examples regional parties.

30. Has democracy led to developed, security and dignity of the people. [5]

Ans :

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, atleast in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

1. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination it is not a simple matter to recognise that all individuals are equal.
2. For instance, as far as the dignity of women is concerned, most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies-long struggle by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
3. On the other hand, in a non-democratic setup the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force.
4. Democracy in India has also strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps, it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

31. Suggest any five measures to remove to unemployment and create more employment or jobs. [5]

Ans :

To remove underemployment, open unemployment and disguised unemployment, there is a great need to create more employment avenues.

More employment avenues can be created by undertaking the following measures:

1. **By creating a strong infrastructure:** Construction of dams and canals for irrigation purposes in rural India will generate millions of new jobs. Besides, this will make agriculture more productive. Farmers could be able to grow the second crop during the year, i.e., they will remain employed all the year round.
2. **Expansion of transport, communication network and trade in rural India:** Building of roads, store houses, bridges, etc. will not only create new jobs but also add to the income of the farmers and landless labourers.
3. **Setting up of cottage and small-scale industries in rural India:** These small industrial units will provide employment in those seasons when there is no work on agricultural farms.
4. **Provision of cheap and easy credit facilities:** If the farmers are provided cheap and easy loans, they would be in a position to buy necessary agriculture inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural equipment, etc. A prosperous agriculture will generate new employment avenues.
5. **Construction of school buildings, hospital, community centres, etc.:** These works generate more employment opportunities as well as contribute to human development.
6. **Promotion of other activities:** Promotion of other activities like tourism, regional crafts, information, etc. will certainly lead to creation of new employment opportunities.

or

How organised sector different from unorganised sector, examine in detail.

Ans :

Organised sector: It covers those enterprises or places of work where terms of employment are regular and the employees have permanent jobs.

Unorganised sector: It is characterised by small and scattered units. These are outside the bound or control of the government. They are not bound by rules and regulations. Their working conditions can be compared and contrasted thus:

	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1.	Services of workers are governed by rules and regulations.	There are no set rules that govern their services.
2.	They are provided employment letter on the eve of their appointment.	They are picked up as casual labour. Their services are at the mercy of their employers.

	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
3.	They get regular salary and provident fund.	They get daily wages only for those days for which they are employed.
4.	They get medical and other allowances.	They get no medical facilities or any other kind of allowances.
5.	They get paid leave, off Sundays and holidays on festivals.	They don't have any paid leave or any other leave.
6.	They enjoy security of employment.	They have no security of employment.
7.	They work only for a fixed number of hours; paid overtime allowance if asked to work after fixed hours.	They may be asked to work overtime without any payment.
8.	They get pension and other benefits after retirement.	They get no such benefits.

Section-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

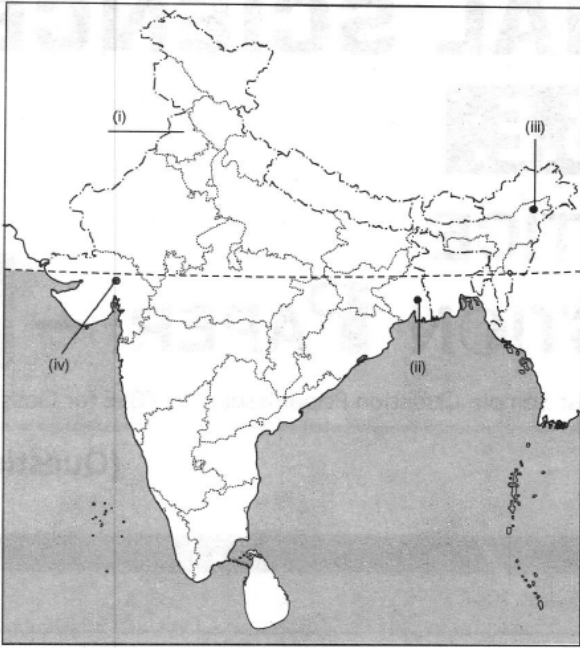
32. (a) On the given outline political map of India, mark and locate: [2]
 (A) A place where the Congress Session was held in 1927.
 (B) Place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following:
 (i) Bhakra Nangal Dam.
 (ii) Mayurbhan - Iron and Mines.
 (iii) Namrup - Thermal Power Stations.
 (iv) Ahmedabad - Cotton Textile. [5]

Ans :

(a)



(b)



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