

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 04**

**Maximum Marks:**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

(a) Pioneer of mass production	(i) John Maynard Keynes
(b) The economist who thought that India gold exports during the Great Depression of 1929 promoted global economic recovery.	(ii) Henry Ford
(c) Discovered America	(iii) John Winthrop
(d) The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England	(iv) Christopher Columbus

2. Which of the following statements is/ are true about the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi?
- a. Mahatma Gandhi marched over 240 miles with 78 of his trusted followers covering 10 miles a day
  - b. On 6th April, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater
  - c. It started on 11 March, 1930 and ended on 6 April, 1930
  - d. All the these
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

- a. Frontispiece of Chap books
- b. Frontispiece of Biliotheque Bleue

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c. Frontispiece of Accordion Book

d. Frontispiece of Penny Magazine

4. What was the 'hire purchase' system?

5. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

a. Japan

b. Philippines

c. India

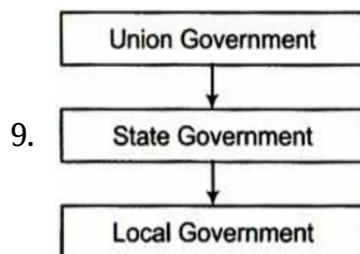
d. China

6. In which system of agriculture, a single crop is grown on a large area?

7. Who offered 80 acres of land to landless villagers?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

A coalition government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities.



Which system of power sharing is indicated above?

a. Vertical Power Sharing

b. Residuary Power Sharing

c. Concurrent Power Sharing

d. Horizontal Power Sharing

10. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to.

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OR

Fill in the blanks:

Democracy ensure \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the citizens.

11. From the text, find out the per capita income level of middle-income countries as per World Development Reports.

OR

"The democratic government is a better choice." Give two reason.

12. Name the international organisation that publishes Human Development Report.
13. Changes plus Economic development leads to :
- a. Equality
  - b. National income
  - c. Sustainable development
  - d. Economic development
14. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

15. According to 2011 census which of the following state has least literacy rate(%)?
- a. Bihar
  - b. Haryana
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Goa
16. Fill in the blanks:

MGNREGA guarantees job to poor for \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

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Cottons is a \_\_\_\_\_ product and cloth is a \_\_\_\_\_ product.

17. Since money acts as a medium in the exchange process, it is called

- a. medium of credit
- b. exchange value
- c. medium of exchange
- d. value for money

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Man made products are changed into other forms in the secondary sector.

19. **Assertion (A):** The entire tertiary sector has not grown in importance.

**Reason (R):** At one end, there are limited numbers of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, etc.

- a. A is correct but R is wrong.
- b. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is wrong but R is correct.
- d. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A..

20. Identify the incorrect option from the given statements:

- a. In the SHG, saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- b. The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.
- c. A typical SHG has 15-20 members who meet and save regularly.
- d. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.

### Section B

21. Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'.

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OR

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

22. Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s?

OR

"Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century but they could not improve the welfare of the workers." How do you agree with this statement? Explain any three points.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Source A:**

The Nineteenth Century Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

**Source B:**

Further Innovations Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

**Source C:**

Print and Censorship After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As

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vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

**Questions:**

**Source A:** Mention the technique adopted to educate white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

**Source B:** What is Shilling Series?

**Source C:** How did the Vernacular Press Act strengthen the British government in India?

24. India is fairly rich in mineral resources, however, its distribution is uneven. Comment.

OR

Why is conservation of minerals important? How can we conserve minerals?

25. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Justify this statement with suitable points.
26. What is meant by defection in democracy? Explain.
27. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain three reasons.

OR

How can money easily exchange itself for goods or services? Give example to explain.

28. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

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### Section C

29. Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

OR

What does the term 'Liberalism' mean? What did it mean to different classes and people?

30. **Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between the two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state-level trade is carried between two or more states. The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space-bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavourable balance of trade.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

#### **Questions:**

- i. Which terms are used to describe trade between two or more countries?
- ii. What major changes have been seen in international trade?
- iii. Explain the balance of trade of India with respect to the commodities exported to and imported from India.



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31. Provide a suitable classification of resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources.
  32. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization?
  33. 'In actual life, democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities' - explain by giving examples.

OR

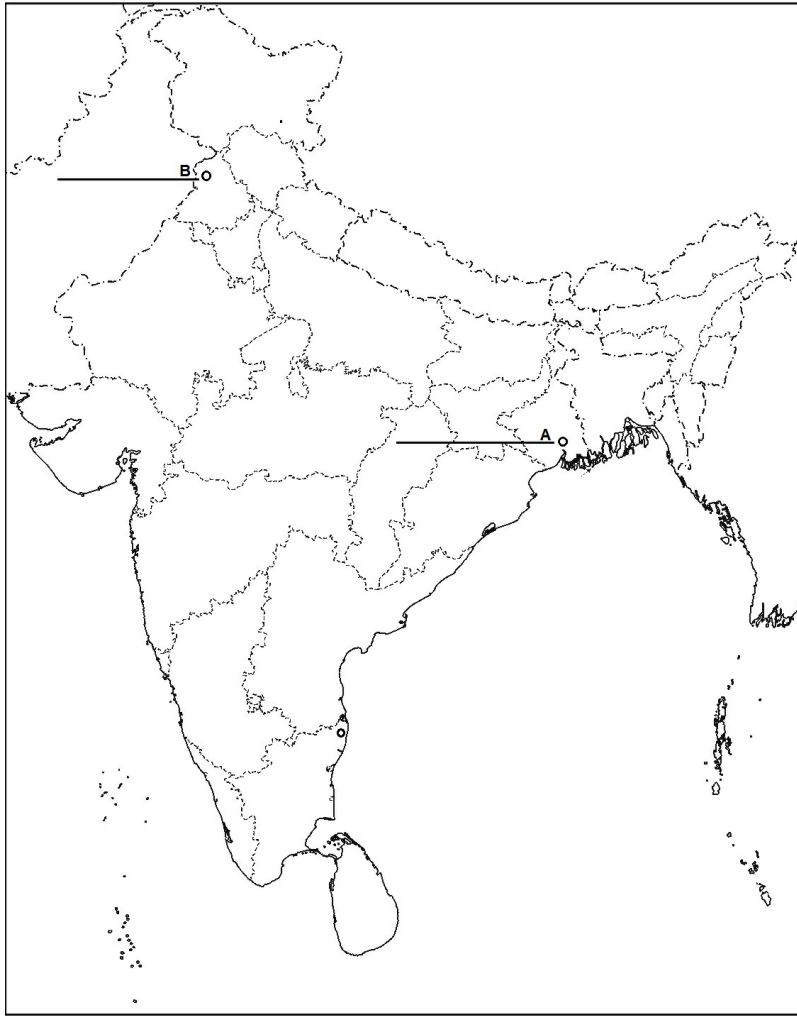
How can caste take different forms in politics? Explain with examples.

34. Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set-up their production units in a particular place.

### **Section D**

35. (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
  - A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.
  - B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
  - i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Durg- Iron Ore Mines
  - iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Tungabhadra- Dam
  - vi. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

## INDIA – POLITICAL



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**Solution**  
**Section A**

1. (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
2. (d) All the these Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march on 11 march, 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.
3. (d) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine  
**Explanation:** Penny Magazine was published between 1832 and 1835 in England by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was aimed primarily at the working class
4. The system of purchase on credit repaid in weekly or monthly instalments is called a Hire purchase system.
5. (d) China  
**Explanation:** CHINA has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world. India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, with 43.13 million spindles (2011-12).
6. In Plantation agriculture, a single crop is grown on a large area.
7. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to landless villagers.
8. A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities.
9. (a) Vertical Power Sharing

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**Explanation:**

The vertical sharing power:

- i. Power is shared among the different levels of the governments.
- ii. Power involves the highest and lower levels of government.
- iii. The lower organs work under the higher organs.

10. Democratically OR Dignity, Freedom

11. According to the World Development Report, 2014 per capita income level of middle-income countries was more than US Dollar 1035 and less than US Dollar 12616.

**OR**

Democratic government is a better choice because

- a. It promotes equality among citizen and accommodates social diversity.
- b. It enhances the dignity of the individual.

12. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Human Development Report (HDR) every year. It provides broad measures for well being of countries in the UN System on the basis of life expectancy, education and purchasing power parity.

13. (c) Sustainable development

**Explanation:** Sustainable development means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. The Government of India established the NITI Ayog to attain the sustainable development goals which implements the required changes.

14. Collateral

15. (a) Bihar

**Explanation:** Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group. Bihar has least literacy rate with 62% while Haryana has 82% & Kerala has 94%.

16. 100 days **OR** Natural, Manufactured

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17. (c) medium of exchange

**Explanation:** Money may be defined as anything which is generally accepted by the people in exchange of goods and services. It gives convenience to both seller and buyer to exchange goods which removes the need of double coincidence of wants. so, it acts as a medium of exchange in the process of buying and selling of goods.

18. Natural products are changed into other forms in the secondary sector.

19. (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Explanation: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

20. (b) The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.

**Explanation:** The SHG charges interest on the loans but less than what the moneylender charges.

### Section B

21. i. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- ii. The distance from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal town on the coast of Gujarat was 240 miles. The volunteers walked for 24 days, 10 miles a day.
- iii. Thousands of people came to hear Gandhiji. He explained the meaning of Swaraj to them.
- iv. On 6th April 1930, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.
- v. This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.

### OR

- i. The words have a Sanskrit origin where 'satya' means 'truth' and 'agraha' means 'polite persuasion'. The idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- ii. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- iii. Without the use of aggression, a satyagrahi could appeal to the conscience of the oppressor and persuade him to see the truth, instead of forcing him to accept it through the use of violence. Therefore, the truth was ultimately bound to succeed.

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Thus, according to Gandhiji, without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

22. The network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s because of the following reasons:
- i. The European trading companies gained power. First, they acquired trading concessions from local rulers and monopolized rights to trade.
  - ii. This resulted in the decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly.
  - iii. Export from the old ports fell dramatically and local bankers slowly went bankrupt.

**OR**

Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century but they could not improve the welfare of the workers because:

- i. When prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic war, the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly. The same wages could now buy fewer things.
- ii. The income of workers depended not only on the wage rate but the period of employment also.
- iii. The workers did not get employment every day, hence the number of days worked determined the average daily income of the workers.

**23. Source A:**

The technique of lending libraries was adopted to educate the white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

**Source B:**

In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series called Shilling Series.

**Source C: (Any one relevant point)**

- i. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

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- ii. The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

24. In India, mineral resources are not fairly distributed. This can be said with the help of the following examples:

- i. Gujarat and Assam have petroleum deposits as oil is found in sedimentary rocks on the Western and Eastern flanks of the peninsula. But the rest of India does not have any oil deposit.
- ii. Minerals deposits are available in the peninsular plateau region of Chotanagpur and rock systems of Rajasthan.
- iii. The vast alluvial plains of North India, mountainous regions and coastal plains do not have any mineral deposits.

**OR**

**Conservation of minerals is important for the following reasons:**

- i. Minerals are exhaustible.
- ii. They are limited.
- iii. Minerals have manifold uses.
- iv. The growth of industrialisation has accelerated the extraction of minerals.

**We can conserve minerals by:**

- i. making efficient use of them and using recyclable sources of energy wherever possible.
- ii. Use of alternative renewable substitutes.
- iii. Technology should be improved to use low-grade ores profitably.

25. Power sharing is true spirit of democracy because:

- i. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- ii. It is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order.
- iii. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.
- iv. Here, people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Thus, a

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legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

- v. These are the moral reasons which emphasise that the very act of power sharing is valuable.

26. Defection in politics means changing political party to another party for some personal benefits. It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party. It happens when a legislature, after having been elected from a particular party leaves it and joins in other party. To prevent this custom of changing party legislature of India made a law that is anti defection law. The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. Now the law says that if any MLA and MP changes parties, he or she will lose seat in the legislature. The new law has brought defection down and has made dissent even more difficult.

27. Cheap and affordable credit plays a crucial role in the country's development. Reasons are mentioned below:

- i. The credit helps people to meet the ongoing expenses of production and thereby develops their businesses in agricultural and industrial areas.
- ii. For middle-class people, loans help a lot in constructing their houses and get rid of monthly rents.
- iii. It raises the standard of living and social status of the common man by enabling them to buy automobiles, electronic items, etc.
- iv. If credit is made available to the poor people at reasonable rates, they can improve their economic condition. It will further improve their standard of living and overall development.

**OR**

**1. Money acts as a medium to exchange itself for goods and services:**

Money as a standard medium of payments can easily be exchanged for any commodity or service because transactions involving money only involve the use of money which in turn is very convenient as against the double coincidence of wants. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or



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she wants. Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchanges the money for things he wants.

**2. For example:**

A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money, he would have to look for wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

3. Money, therefore, removes the difficulty created by the double coincidence of wants and people can sell their goods without looking for the person willing to buy their goods and give exactly what they wish to buy. Money is, thus, the most convenient and time-saving medium of exchange.

28. Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, health, education etc. are a few examples of public sector activities.

The Government has taken up these activities because these activities require a huge amount of investment which is beyond the capacity of the private sector and several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. For example, water and electricity are the basic needs of everyone. If the work of providing these is given to private sectors then it might be possible that the latter exploit this opportunity by selling the same high rates, therefore the supply of basic amenities is given to the government so that it provides these facilities to the people at low and affordable rates ensuring the smooth and uninterrupted supply to the public.

**Section C**

29.     ◦ **The 1848 revolution of the liberals:**
- i. The 1848 revolution was led by the educated middle class along with the poor, unemployed, starving peasants and workers in many European countries for fulfilling their demands of constitutionalism with national unification.

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◦ **Following were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals:**

- i. **Political ideas:** The ideology of liberalism supported the ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges. In German regions, a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessman and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for all German National Assembly.
- ii. **Social ideas:** A large number of women had participated actively and formed their own political associations founded a newspaper, took part in political meetings and struggled for the right to vote. They supported freedom for the individual and the idea of equality of all before the law.
- iii. **Economic ideas:** Liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**OR**

**Liberalism:** Liberalism is a political philosophy or world view founded on ideas of liberty and equality. Liberals expose a wide array of uses depending on the understanding of these principles but jointly they support ideas and programs.

**Middle Class:** For the new middle classes liberalism stood for equality of all before law and freedom of individual.

**Politically:** There was to be an end to clerical privileges and autocracy. The right to vote was meant for property-owning men only. The lower classes were not included in the concept. In general, it stood for freedom of the markets from state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and inviolability of private property. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of clerical privileges and autocracy as well as a constitution and representative government through parliament.

30. i. International trade or Foreign Trade.
- ii. International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years: Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

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- iii. a. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favorable balance of trade.
  - b. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is called the unfavorable balance of trade.
31. i. **Classification of resources on the basis of ownership:**
- a. Individual resources
  - b. Community-owned resources
  - c. National resources
  - d. International resources
- ii. **Individual resources:** Resources which are privately owned against the payment of revenue by individuals, e.g., ponds, pasture lands, etc. These are also referred to as a private resource. These are indicators of a capitalist country and its influence.
- iii. **Community-owned resources:** Resources which are accessible to all the members of a community, e.g., picnic spots. These assets can be people, places or structures, and community services.
- iii. **National resources:** All the resources (minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land) which are present in the political boundaries and oceanic area of a nation up to 12 nautical miles in the ocean from the coast, termed as terrestrial water and resources therein belong to the nation.
32. A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- A. It was constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
  - B. States were reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
  - C. At least one third of all positions were reserved for women.
  - D. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
  - E. The state governments were required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varied State to state.
33. A. In most of the democracies a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

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- B. The share of the rich class is increasing whereas those who are not at bottom of the society have been little to depend upon.
  - C. Even in India, the poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet the democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as is expected.
  - D. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty.
  - E. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for the food supplies.

**OR**

People belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests which they do not share with anyone from another caste.

Influence of caste on politics:

- i. When parties choose candidates for election, they keep in mind the caste composition of the voters to win support.
  - ii. When the government is formed, political parties take care that representatives from different castes find a place in the government.
  - iii. Political parties make an appeal to the caste sentiments to win votes.
  - iv. Some political parties are known to favour some particular caste and are seen as their representatives.
  - v. Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote have compelled the political leaders to bring caste sentiments into politics to muster support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were treated inferior and low.
34. The five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set up their production units in a particular place are as under:
- i. Cheap and easy availability of the other factors of production such as raw materials, water, electricity, and transport.
  - ii. Another factor is close proximity to the market. MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets.

- iii. MNCs also look for a place where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.
- iv. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests.
- v. A multinational company operates in the area which has developed infrastructure and connectivity to these distinct places.

### Section D

