

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper - 08

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).
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Section A

1. Match the following:

(a) Cowries	(i) Sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances
(b) El Dorado	(ii) Reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe
(c) Refrigerated ships	(iii) Used as a form of currency
(d) Shikaripuri shroffs	(iv) The fabled city of gold

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2. Who of the following took command, when martial law was imposed in Amritsar in 1919?
- William Bentinck
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - General Dyer
 - Sir John Simon
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas came out
 - Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi
 - Persian newspapers were published
 - Deoband Seminary was founded
- ii, i, iii, iv
 - iv, i, iii, ii
 - i, ii, iii, iv
 - iv, iii, ii, i
4. Which two countries were among the world's richest until the 18th century?
5. Where was the first cement plant set up?
- Mumbai
 - Pondicherry
 - Chennai
 - Kolkata
6. Which type of farming is intensive subsistence farming?
7. Name any two fiber crops.
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The minority Dutch-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

9. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?



- a. The States Plead for More Powers
- b. Poverty and Hunger in India
- c. Power sharing as per Dynastic Succession.
- d. Sharing of Powers between State and Union Government

10. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is better than any other form of government.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

_____ resource is the most important resources for any country.

11. Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world?

OR

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

12. What is net attendance ratio?

13. Human development focuses on

- a. Well being of the people
- b. Salary of the people
- c. Education of the people
- d. Security of the people

14. Fill in the blanks:

15. Modern forms of money include _____.

16. Why Kerala has low infant mortality rate?

a. It has proper infrastructure

b. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

c. It has poor net attendance ratio

d. It has good climate condition

17. Fill in the blanks:

In terms of ownership, enterprises owned by individuals are known as _____

OR

Fill in the blanks:

GDP of a country is based on _____.

18. Poor households in urban areas take loans from sources.

a. both formal and informal

b. none of these

c. formal

d. informal

19. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

A secondary sector provides the base of all economic activities as it involves the production of basic level through the exploitation of manmade resources.

20. **Assertion (A):** The organized sector is better than unorganized sector.

Reason (R): The unorganized sector does not follow government rules and regulations.

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- a. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
 - c. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
 - d. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

21. Identify the incorrect option from the following statement:

- a. In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans.
- b. The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans.
- c. Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector.
- d. The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

Section B

22. Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Can you explain why some Congress leaders were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920?

23. After industrial development in England, what steps did the British Government take to prevent competition with the Indian textile?

OR

How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite of tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?

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

Source A: The Reading Mania

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well.

Source B: Print Comes to Europe

Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular. By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards, and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.

Source C: Further Innovations

By the late eighteenth century, the press came to be made out of metal. By the mid-nineteenth century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspapers. In the late nineteenth century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colors at a time.

Questions:

Source A: What were the new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract new readers?

Source B: Why couldn't the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books? Give any one reason.

Source C: Mention characteristic feature of the off-set press.

25. Write about the composition and formation of limestone. What are the uses of it?

OR

Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.

26. Explain the consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan

government.

27. Describe the importance of political parties in a Democratic Government.
28. Give an account of different sources of credit in rural India.

OR

Look at a Rs.10 note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

29. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain.

Section C

30. What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground? Explain.

OR

"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.

31. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8 percent during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, contributing Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010. 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of an international understanding of our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for the development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

Questions:

1. What is the contribution of Tourism in the Balance of Payments?
2. "Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades."
With respect to this enlist reasons for which foreign tourists visit India.
3. How the industries of service sector are benefitted by tourism?

32. What is the need for conservation of resources? Elucidate in the light of Gandhi's view.
33. On what type of principles is the Indian union based? Describe the three fold distribution of Legislative powers between Union Government and the State Government.
34. What is communalism? What are the major beliefs of communal people?

OR

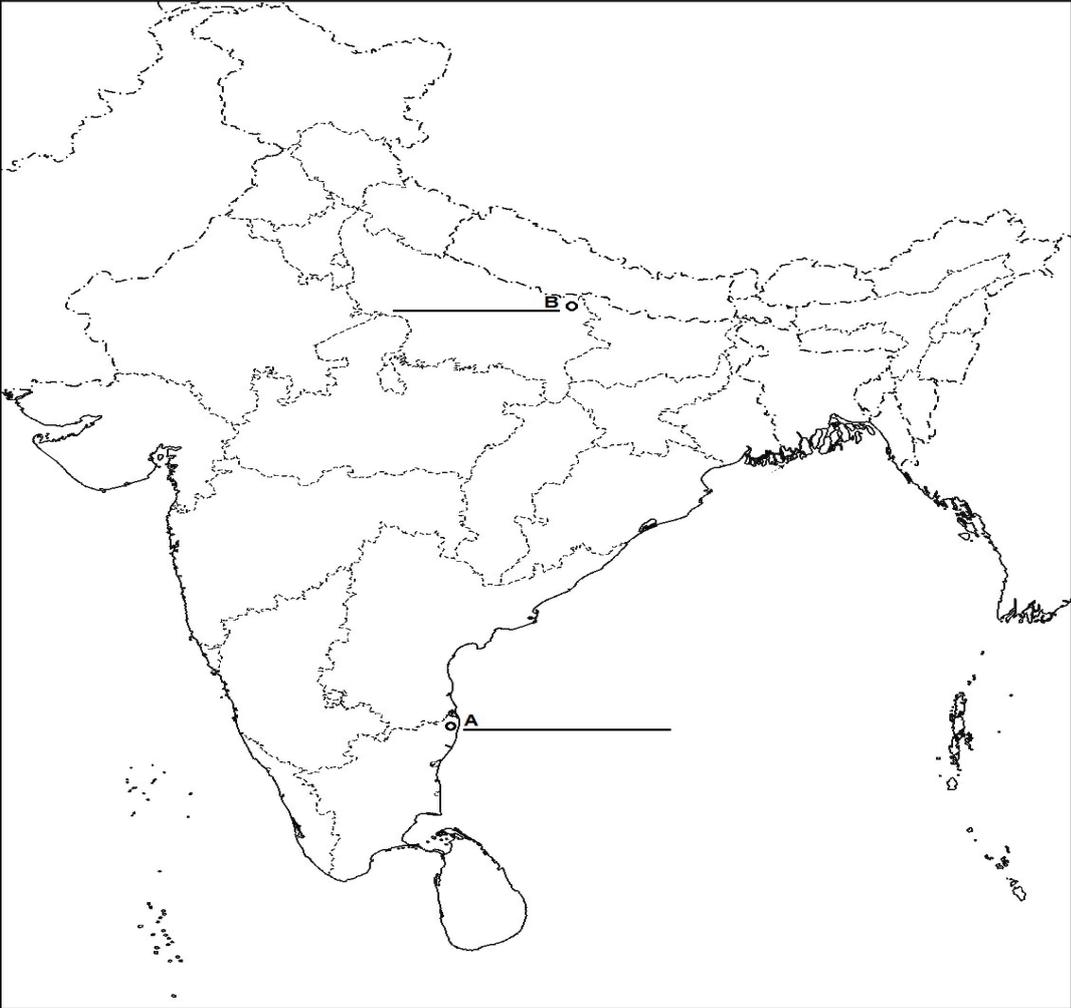
"The old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down in India"-Support the answer statement with suitable examples.

35. **Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers.** Support the statement with examples.

Section D

36. 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 1927
 - B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
 - iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Salal - Dam
 - vi. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
2. (c) General Dyer Explanation: On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

3. (c) i, ii, iii, iv

Explanation:

i. 1810, Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas came out

ii. 1821, Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi

iii. 1822, Persian newspapers were published

iv. 1867, Deoband Seminary was founded

4. China and India were among the world's richest countries until the 18th century.
5. (c) Chennai
Explanation:The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904.
6. Labour-intensive farming is intensive subsistence farming. It is a kind of agriculture where a lot of capital and labour are used to increase the yield that can be obtained per area.
7. Jute and Cotton are fibre crops.
8. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

9. (a) The States Plead for More Powers

Explanation: This cartoon is about the States Pleading for More Powers.

10. Democracy **OR** Human

11. A democratic government is people's own government and is a just form of government. It creates conditions for achieving something. So there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

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. Net attendance ratio refers to the total number of children in the age group of 6-10 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group. Net attendance ratio is an important indicator of the economic development of a country.

13. (a) Well being of the people Explanation:

Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. It is concerned with the well-being of the people, their needs, choices and aspirations. All these help in building a right kind of society. It is all about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.

14. Paper notes

15. (b) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

Explanation: Kerala has low IMR because It has very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate. Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children. In short we can say that kerela has low IMR because it mainly concentrates on human resource development.

16. Private sector **OR** Final value of goods and services

17. (d) informal

Explanation: At present, it is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources.

18. A primary sector provides the base of all economic activities as it involves the production of basic level through the exploitation of natural resources.

19. (b) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion. Explanation: Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

20. (d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

Explanation: The main motive of the formal sector is social welfare

Section B

21. **In the days of Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh faced the following problems:**

- i. The landlords and talukdars of Awadh demanded exorbitantly high land rent and a number of other cesses from the peasants. Various taxes were also implemented on them.
- ii. The peasants were compelled to do begar, that is, they had to work at the landlord's farm without payment.
- iii. They had no security of tenure and were evicted regularly. They had no right over leased land.

OR

Many within the Congress were, however concerned about the proposals given by Gandhiji. Certain sections within the Congress believed that colonialism could only be fought from inside the government apparatus. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920 because they feared that the Movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was intense tussle within the congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally at the Congress

session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-co-operation program was adopted.

22. The British Government took several ways to prevent competition with the Indian textile, after industrial development in England were as:
- i. As the cotton industry developed in England the industrial groups pressurized the government to impose import duties so that their goods can be sold without any competition from outside. This affected Indian textiles as India was the largest exporter to England.
 - ii. It persuaded the East India Company to sell the British manufactured goods in the Indian market.
 - iii. East India Company flooded the Indian market with British goods which hit Indian textile hard.
 - iv. It increased the export of British cotton goods.
 - v. It decreased Indian imports into Britain.

OR

As British control over Indian trade tightened, the space of Indian merchants became limited. However, many Indian Entrepreneurs survived despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government because of the following reasons:

- i. When Indian businessmen began to set up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
 - ii. Many Indians became junior player in the trade with China by providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignments.
 - iii. Some merchants traded with Burma, Middle East and East Africa and accumulated capital through other trade networks.
 - iv. Some merchants operated within India, carrying goods from one place to another, banking money, transferring funds between cities and financing traders.
 - v. When opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many Indian entrepreneurs set up their own factories.
23. **Source A:** The new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract new readers were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales.

Source B: (Any one relevant point): Production of handwritten manuscripts was tiresome work. Copying was time-consuming, high priced and painful. Manuscripts were delicate and difficult to handle. It was not easy to carry the manuscripts everywhere.

Source C: The offset press was developed which could print up to six colors at a time.

24. Composition: Limestone is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Formation: It is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.

Uses: Limestone is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

OR

Potential sources of biogas are Shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes etc.

Four benefits of biogas are:

- i. Its calorific value is high.
- ii. It burns without smoke, causing no pollution.
- iii. It is the cheapest gaseous fuel.
- iv. Its plants provide twin benefits to the farmers in die form of energy and improved quality of manure.

25. Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by Sri Lankan Government were:

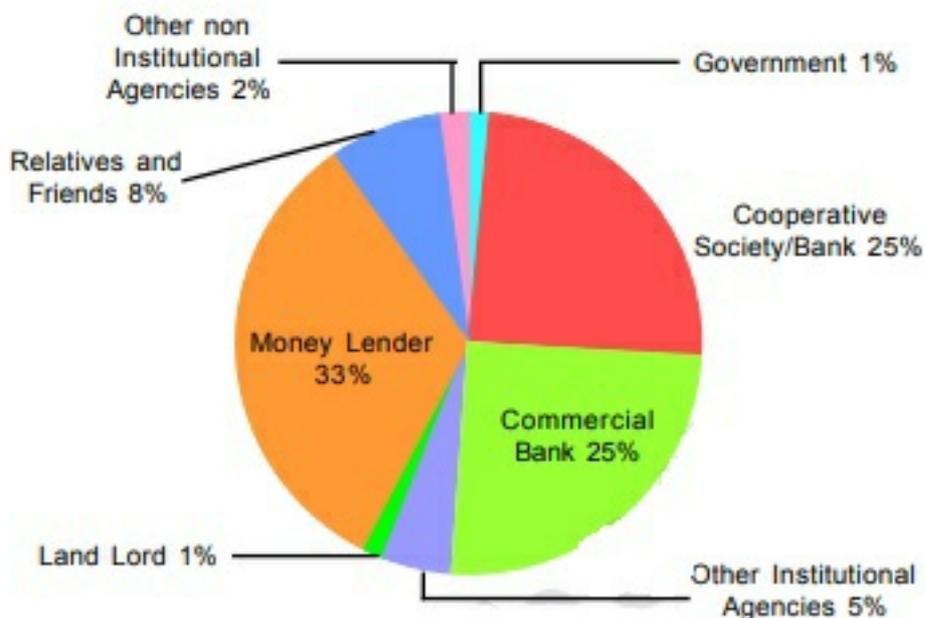
- i. Tamils felt the government was not sensitive about Tamil language and culture because Sinhala was declared the official language.
- ii. Tamils felt discriminated against securing jobs and education which were given preferentially to the Sinhala speakers.
- iii. Tamils felt the government was practising religious discrimination because the State fostered Buddhism. Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese thus became strained.
- iv. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil State in northern and Eastern part of Sri Lanka.
- v. Majoritarianism measures adopted to establish Sinhala dominance over the Sri Lankan Tamils led to widespread conflicts ending in civil war.

26. Importance of Political Parties:

Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Political parties perform various functions. Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

27. As per 2012 statistics, moneylenders are sources of credit for 33% of rural households, followed by cooperative societies/banks and commercial banks 23% each, relatives and friends 8%, other non-institutional agencies 2% and government and landlord 1% each.

The given chart shows the sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012.



OR

The following words are written on the top of an Rs.10 note:

Reserve Bank of India
Guaranteed by the Central Government

I promise to pay the bearer the sum of
Ten Rupees Governor

Rs.10 note is acceptable as a medium of exchange because this is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.

28. The need for tertiary is increasing because of the following reasons:

- i. There is more need for services like financial institutions, educational institutions etc.
- ii. In any country several basic services like transport, bank, insurance, educational institutions etc are required and the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.
- iii. The development of agriculture and industry lead to an increase in demand for tertiary services like transport, trade, storage etc.
- iv. As income level rises, certain section of people start demanding many services like restaurants, tourism, private hospitals etc.
- v. Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential and rapid growth of service sector also benefitted from external demand such as software industry and call centres. services.
- vi. The tertiary sector creates huge employment opportunities even for the uneducated and unskilled workers.

Section C

29. During the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground the following events happened:

- i. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- ii. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.

-
- iii. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.
 - iv. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He was an Italian revolutionary founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states.
 - v. Giuseppe Mazzini believed that nations are natural units of mankind. In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty Following his model, secret societies were set-up in Germany France, Switzerland and Poland.
 - vi. He was opposed to monarchy and believed in the vision of democratic republics. He did not believe in small states and kingdoms.
 - vii. Giuseppe Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives, Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

OR

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. Revolutionary principles of administration by Napoleon are as follows:

- i. The Napoleonic Code of 1804 removed privileges by birth. Everyone was equal before the law and got the right to property. The code was used in regions under French control.
- ii. Simplified administrative divisions.
- iii. Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- iv. Guild restrictions were removed in towns. Artisan, peasants, businessmen, and workers found new freedom for doing their work.
- v. Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures along with a common currency made exchange and movement of goods far easier.

vi. Transport and communication systems were improved.

30. 1. Tourism contributed to Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010.

2. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

3. **(Any one relevant point)**

i. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry

ii. It promotes national integration.

iii. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

31. Irrational consumption and over-exploitation of resources without consideration for the future generations have led to grave socio-economic and environmental problems. These problems include global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation. To overcome these problems and to preserve resources for our future generations as well, the conservation of resources is essential.

Gandhi expressed his concern about resource conservation through these words, “There is enough for everybody’s need but not for anybody’s greed.” According to Gandhiji, greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology are the root cause of resource depletion at the global level. He advocated production by the masses and was against mass production that leads to uncontrolled exploitation of resources. Gandhiji has highlighted the issue of exploitation of resources in many of his writings. He said that it has become utmost important, that we should take sincere efforts for the conservation of resources.

32. The Indian Union is based on the principle of holding together federation’ i.e., the Union to the unit rather than from the units to the Union. Our Constitution says that India shall be a Union of States. It is basically a federal system with striking unitary features. Hence, it is also called Quasi-federal.

The power-sharing arrangement in our country is mainly based on the quasi-federal nature of the federation. The Constitution of India has mentioned the distribution of legislative powers in the form of three lists namely—Union, State and Concurrent. So

each level of the government has its own jurisdiction to legislate.

- a. **Union List:** Union lists consist of 97 subjects. It includes subjects of national importance because we need a uniform policy on the Union List subjects throughout the country. The Parliament is solely empowered to enact laws on the Union List subjects. Defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, railways, banking, posts and telegraphs are the important Union List subjects.
- b. **State List:** State list consists of 65 subjects. This list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade and commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.
- c. **Concurrent List:** Concurrent list consists of 47 subjects. The Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both, the Union government as well as the State government such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as State governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union government prevails. Both the Union as well as State governments can make laws on the Concurrent List.

On the whole Indian federal system is an example of the 'holding together nature of federalism' with the aim of decentralisation of power with a normal division of subjects under the 'three list system'.

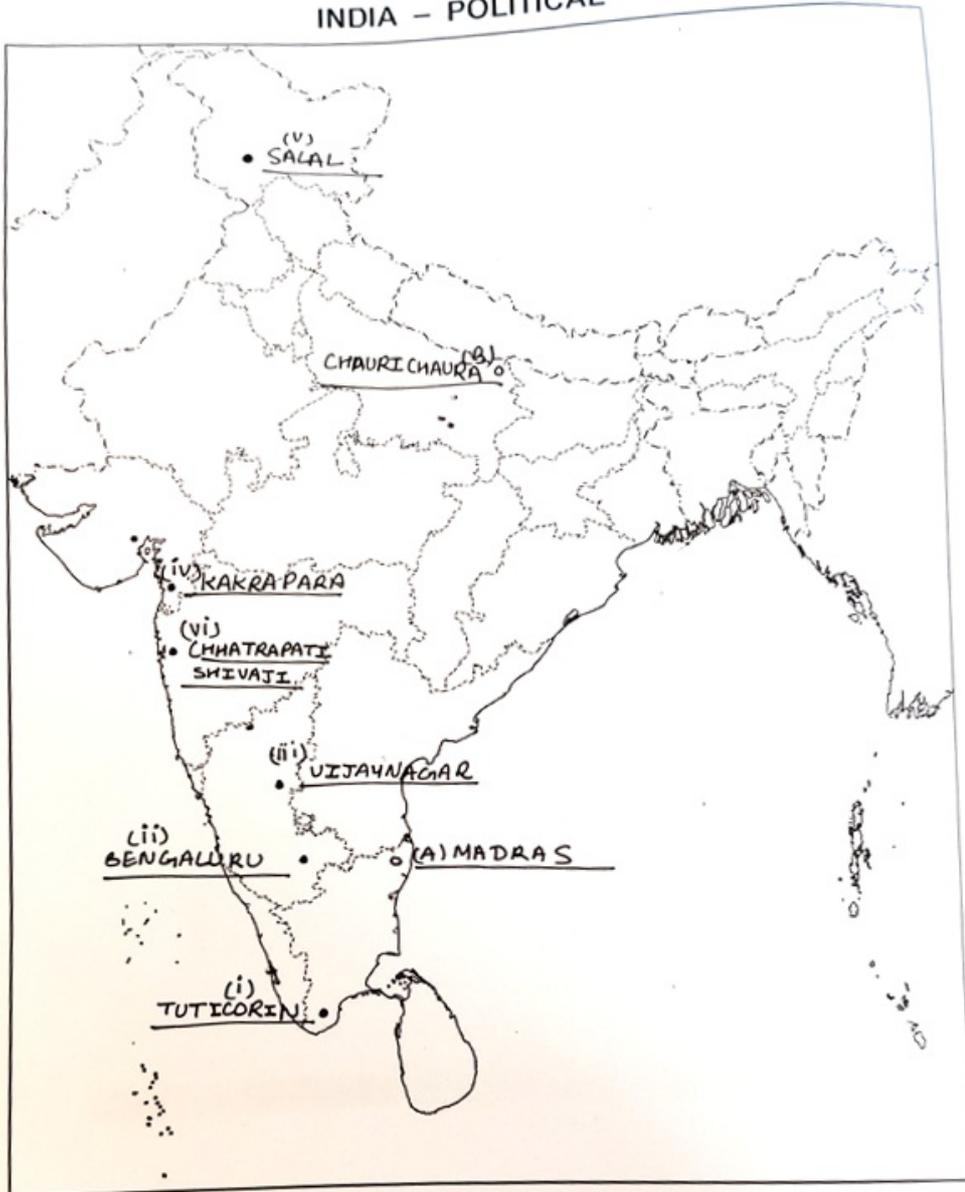
33.
 - A. Communalism is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.
 - B. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
 - C. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests should be the same. Any difference that they have, is irrelevant.
 - D. Communalism also includes that people who follow different religions have some commonalities. These are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict.
 - E. Sometimes communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.

OR

- A. As per the old caste hierarchy Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras formed the ladder from top to bottom. Various socio-economic and political changes have almost broken down this hierarchy.
 - B. The main occupations of the Brahmins were to perform various religious rites. Now, one can see Brahmins in various other occupations. They are running shops and hotels.
 - C. Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are also working in many fields.
 - D. Shudras, who were once untouchables, are now politicians, Doctors, professors and they now hold various respectable posts in government and private sectors.
 - E. Urbanization and Education have brought a change in the mindset of modern youths from all castes and they are living and working together.
34. Globalisation and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign, have been of advantage to consumers in the following ways:
- i. Companies have invested in new technology to raise their production quality to compete with the MNCs, thus, ensuring that consumers get better quality products and derive maximum satisfaction.
 - ii. Indian companies have collaborated with MNCs to produce more functional and advanced products, thus, benefit the consumers.
 - iii. The consumer can enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products. This has led to a higher standard of living
 - iv. Due to competition, the prices of various products had come down.
 - v. The economically well off section of people in urban areas got much of the benefits of globalisation.
 - vi. Consumers have more choice of goods and globalisation has given them access to imported products that were not available to them earlier.
 - vii. New jobs have been created as producers need more workforce to increase their production so that they remain in the competition.

Section D

INDIA - POLITICAL



35.