

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 09**

**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**

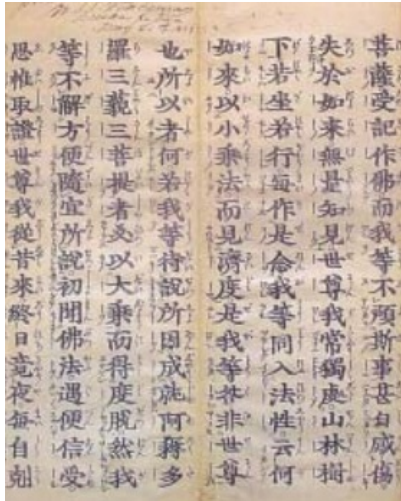
1. Match the following:

(a) 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

2. What was Mahatma Gandhi's view on Satyagraha? It is a \_\_\_\_
- a. battle

- b. passive resistance
- c. weak weapon
- d. violence

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option is correct regarding the picture?

- a. It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.
  - b. It is a page from the Ninety Five Theses.
  - c. It is a page from the Panchtantra book
  - d. It is a page from the traditional Chinese 'accordion book'
4. Who were known as allied powers in the First World War?
5. Which one of the following countries has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
- a. USA
  - b. Britain
  - c. India
  - d. China
6. By whom the Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated?
7. Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Community Government is the third unique type of government practiced in Sri Lanka.

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:

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

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for \_\_\_\_\_ any democratic country.

11. What is regarded as a definite plus point of democratic regimes?

OR

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

12. Write one example of inequality in urban areas.

13. What is the full form of HDI?

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- a. Human decision index
  - b. Human delimitation index
  - c. Human develop index
  - d. Human development index

14. Fill in the blanks:

The RBI or Central Bank of India, founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

15. What is per capita income?

- a. Whole income
- b. Average income
- c. National income
- d. State's income

16. Fill in the blanks:

Converting iron is a part of \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

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

17. What is the reason for popularity of banks and cooperatives?

- a. They do a good amount of advertisement
- b. Banks provide loans at a very less rate of interest
- c. Decreasing number of money lenders
- d. People are made to know door to door

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Gross Domestic Product is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

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.

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- 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. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.
- a. Self Financing Group
- b. Self Credit Group
- c. Self Women Group
- d. Self Help Group

### **Section B**

21. Mention three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

OR

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

22. How international financial systems led to periodic debt crisis in the developing countries?

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OR

How did Industrial Revolution give rise to Capitalism? Explain.

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

**Source A: The Reading Mania**

In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the 'Biliotheque Bleue'. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

**Source B: Print Culture and the French Revolution**

By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

**Source C: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'**

By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'

**Questions:**

**Source A:** What was Biliotheque Bleue?

**Source B:** What was the role of cartoons and caricatures in the French Revolution?

**Source C:** What was the opinion regarding books?

24. Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its

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uses.

OR

Explain the formation of Bauxite and name the metal obtained from it.

25. State the moral reason of power sharing.
26. Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties. Analyse the statement.
27. “Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas”. In the light of given statement explain the economic and social values attached to it.

OR

Mention three points of difference between formal sector and informal sector loans.

28. Who are the people that work in an unorganised sector?

### Section C

29. Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

OR

Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Ernst Renan understands them. Why in his view, are nations important?

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

**Pipelines:**

The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. The initial cost of laying

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pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

**Waterways:**

Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

**Questions:**

1. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?
  2. Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.
  3. Describe the importance of water transport in India.
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31. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with examples.
  32. Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status?
  33. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular.

OR

Define communalism. Explain any three forms of Communalism in the Indian Politics.

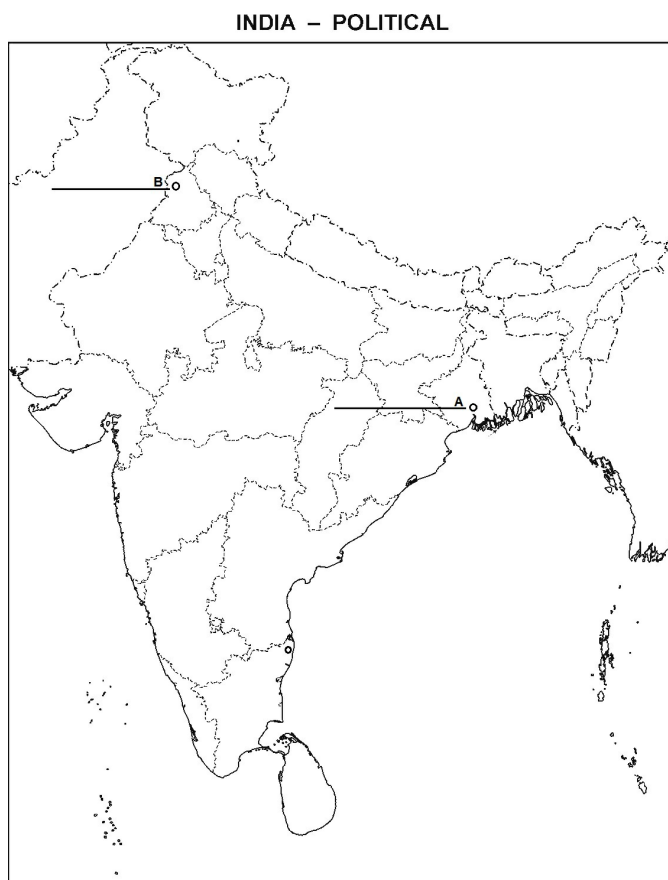
34. "WTO is not making rules fairly". Explain the term with an example.

**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



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**Solution**

**Section A**

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

2. (b) passive resistance

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha: 'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong.

3. (a) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

**Explanation:** The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

4. The countries that were known as allied powers in the First World War are Britain, France and Russia.

5. (d) China **Explanation:** India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, with 43.13 million spindles (2011-12) after China.

6. The Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village which is now in Telangana, India.

7. Wheat is the second most important cereal crop grown in India. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.

8. Community Government is the third unique type of government practiced in Belgium.

9. (a) The States Plead for More Powers

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

10. Dignity, Freedom **OR** Judging

11. The plus point of democratic regimes is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflict.

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**OR**

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.

12. Good hospitals, educational institutions and shopping malls are available mostly in the posh areas whereas slums like dirty, old colonies in the outskirts of a city or town are the best example of urban inequality.

13. (d) Human development index

**Explanation:** The Human Development Index is a statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

14. 1935

15. (b) Average income Explanation:

Per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.

16. Secondary activity **OR** 100 days

17. (b) Banks provide loans at a very less rate of interest Explanation:

Banks and cooperatives charge a very low rate of interest, hence, the income of borrower increases and he finds safe borrowing from the bank. Therefore people usually prefer banks and cooperatives for credit instead of any other sources.

18. Gross Domestic Product is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

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. (d) Self Help Group

**Explanation:** A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one

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neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

### **Section B**

21. The three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement are mentioned below:

- i. Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops, they were hard-hit by depression and falling prices. For them, Swaraj meant "struggle against high revenues".
- ii. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the governments revenue demand.
- iii. The government refused to reduce the revenue demand. This led to widespread resentment among the rich peasants, and they enthusiastically supported the movement.

### **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. From the mid-1970s, the international financial system also changed in important ways.
- ii. Earlier, developing countries could turn to international institutions for loans and development assistance.
  - iii. But now, they were forced to borrow from western commercial banks and private lending institutions.

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- iv. This led to periodic debt crisis in the developing world, and lower incomes and increased poverty, especially in Africa and Latin America.

**OR**

- i. Imperialism was the ill-begotten child of industrialization. It gave rise to capitalism because it enabled capitalist to build factories and earn profit which would be reinvested to generate more profit this could not have been possible if industrial revolution didn't create technology.
  - ii. Industrialization needed the constant supply of raw materials and the finished goods to be sold at the same speed.
  - iii. The industrialized countries had introduced heavy import duties as protective tariffs to check the import from other countries.
  - iv. Faced with the problem of finding new markets for their products, the producer nations chose such countries where industrialization had not yet reached.
  - v. As a consequence, France, Britain, Japan and Germany, etc. set up their colonies in Africa, Asia, and South America, etc.
  - vi. Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialized nations.
23. **Source A:** These are low priced small books printed in France. These were printed on poor quality- paper and bound in cheap blue covers.
- Source B:** Cartoons and caricatures highlighted how the ordinary people peasants, artisans, and workers had a hard time while the nobility enjoyed life and oppressed them Circulation of cartoons led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.
- Source C:** There was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule.
24. Mica is the non-metallic mineral that can be split easily into thin sheets. Mica is used in:

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- i. Electric and electronic industries: Mica is used in these industries due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.
  - ii. The plastic industry uses mica as an extender and filler.

**OR**

Bauxite deposits are formed chiefly by weathering of aluminous rock. Intense weathering of the surface rocks helps in their decomposition thus forming bauxite deposits. The metal obtained from bauxite is aluminium. Alumina occurs in the form of clay within the bauxite deposits which is in turn obtained as aluminium.

- 25.
  - A. Power sharing is the basic spirit of democracy. A Democratic rule involves giving voice and representation to all the people who would be affected by the policies and the rule made.
  - B. A Democratic government is legitimate government which is chosen by the people so they have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
  - C. A legitimate government is one where people, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
  - D. The moral reason emphasis the intrinsic worth of power sharing.
- 26. Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:
  - i. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
  - ii. There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top at a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
  - iii. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
  - iv. This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for democracy.
  - v. This is also bad for democracy since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. This tendency is present in

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some measure all over the world, including in some of the older democracies.

27. A. Economic value: Cheap and affordable credit will provide the economic development opportunities to the poor households. It will increase the income of the poor. With the help of loan they can start their small trade from home. Gradually they will return the credit and become self dependent.
- B. Social Value: The poor can live with dignity in the society if they will become self dependent. They are free from the clutches of money lender and traders.

**OR**

**Formal sector loans:**

- i. Formal sector loans are such loans which are taken either from the banks or the co-operatives.
- ii. It is under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- iii. In case of formal sector, the rate of interest is reasonable.

**Informal sector loans:**

- i. Informal sector loans are those which are taken from moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.
  - ii. There is no supervision of any institution.
  - iii. Very high rates of interest are charged in case of Informal sector.
28. i. In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of the landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths).
- ii. The majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector.

**Section C**

**29. Meaning of Conservatism:**

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change. Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that the privileges of the monarchy and nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that

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gradual changes should be brought in society.

### **European Conservatism:**

The European government adopted the idea of conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

### **Change in Ideas of Conservatism:**

The basic ideas of conservatism were changed after the rule of Napoleon. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

### **OR**

Ernst Renan was a French philosopher, who outlined the attributes of a nation which are as follows:

- i. A nation is not formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
- ii. To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary.
- iii. Nation is large scale solidarity.
- iv. Inhabitants of a nation have the right to be consulted in reference to large scale solidarity.
- v. The existence of a nation is not only a good thing but also a necessity.
- vi. A nation has never any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.

### **Importance of Nation according to Renan:**

- i. Existence of the nation is a guarantee of liberty.
- ii. Liberty will not be more in case the world had only one law and only one master.

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30. 1. Pipelines mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases
2. (Any two relevant points)
- Pipelines transportation are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases in large quantities over long distances.
  - These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
  - Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry.
3. (Any two relevant points)
- Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
  - They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  - It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport.
31. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries as it affects all the countries of the world equally. This can be understood by the following points:
- Land degradation affects agricultural productivity which affects food crops. Due to international trade, these crops reach different places thus affecting everyone.
  - Decline in the productive capacity of the land (temporary or permanent).
  - Decline in the lands “usefulness”.
  - Loss of Biodiversity.
  - Increased vulnerability of the environment or people to destruction or crisis.
  - Accelerated soil erosion by wind and water.
  - Soil acidification and the formation of acid sulphate soil resulting in barren soil.
  - Soil alkalinisation owing to irrigation with water containing sodium bicarbonate leading to poor soil structure and reduced crop yields.

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- ix. Soil salination in irrigated land requiring soil salinity control to reclaim the land.
  - x. Soil waterlogging in irrigated land which calls for some form of subsurface land drainage to remediate the negative effects.
  - xi. Destruction of soil structure including loss of organic matter.
32. Soon after Independence, several princely states became a part of our country. The Constitution declared India as a union of states. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian union is based on the principles of federalism. India became a Union of States because it consisted of both British-ruled territories as well as many princely states.
- Some sub-political units of India have special status as below:
- i. French and Portuguese-ruled territories were given the status of Union territory.
  - ii. Jammu & Kashmir joined India on a special condition,
  - iii. Some units were too small to become independent states. They were made Union Territories.
  - iv. States in the north-east have been given a special status as they have a large tribal population with a distinct history and culture.
33. Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.
- i. There is no official religion for the Indian State.
  - ii. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give special status to any religion.
  - iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to proffer's practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
  - iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
  - v. The Constitution allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

**OR**

- i. Communalism is a situation when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior

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to those of other religions. When the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

ii. Various forms of communalism in politics:

- a. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- b. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.
- c. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- d. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition.

34. a. World Trade Organisation is one such organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.
- b. WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.
- c. On the other hand WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers and subsidy.
- d. For Example: The farmers of US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally lower prices. Developed countries have reduced trade barriers as per WTO but the governments of developed countries have ignored the rules of WTO. These examples clarify "WTO is not making rules fairly".

**Section D**

## INDIA – POLITICAL

35.

