

- to abolish corn Laws? 1
- Unhappy with high food prices, industrialist and urban people forced
 - Unemployment forced
 - Wars diverted food
 - None of the above

Ans : (A) Unhappy with high food prices, industrialist and urban people forced

10. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. However, it would be wrong to say that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. It has some limitations. But this does not imply that it is not useful at all. To counter the inadequacy of this average, the Human Development Index (HDI) is used. The HD uses a combination of development factors such as health, education, income for comparison. 1
- Analyse the Human Development Comparison given above, considering one of the following correct option:
- They hide disparities. Although averages are useful for comparison.
 - Per capita income is one of the development factors and cannot be done away with.
 - Per capita income is useful for comparing the money index of states.
 - Both B and C

Ans : (D) Both B and C

11. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 12 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.

or

Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-fourth of seat in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

Ans :

The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 12 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2014.

or

Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seat in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

12. Why are MNCs setting their customer care centres in India? 1

or

What is COPRA? When was it introduced?

Ans :

MNCs are setting up their customer care centres in India due to availability of cheap skilled labour and good English speaking people.

or

Consumer Protection Act is popularly known as COPRA. It was introduced by the Government of India in 1986.

13. _____ praised the print and wrote 95 theses criticising many the Roman Catholic Church. 1

Ans : Martin Luther

or

Most of the workers in _____ sector do not have any job security.

Ans : Unorganised sector.

14. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1

- It shows only the parliamentary works.
- It shows social disparity.
- It shows why the women's reservation bill has not been passed in the parliament.
- Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok-Sabha.

Ans : (C) It shows why the women's reservation bill has not been passed in the parliament.

15. Why are MNCs attracted to India? 1

or

What is meant by double coincidence of wants?

Ans :

India has high skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production. It also has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services.

or

When in the exchange, both parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, it is known as double coincidence of wants.

16. What type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country setting up democracy? 1

- Foundational challenge
- Challenge of deepening
- Challenge of expansion
- Challenge of money power

Ans : (A) Foundational challenge

17. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.

Reason (R): There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.

Options:

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

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

18. 14 _____ is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the UNCED which took place at Rio-de-

Janeiro, Brazil. 1

Ans : Agenda-21

19. Find the Incorrect option: 1

- A. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.
 B. When the two parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities is called double coincidence of wants.
 C. Modern forms of money include currency paper notes and coins.
 D. The other form in which people hold money is as promissory note with banks.

Ans : (D) The other form in which people hold money is as promissory note with banks.

20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Peasants revolt against economic hardships in Europe.
 (ii) Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
 (iii) Unification of Italy.
 (iv) Unification of Germany.

Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
 B. (i) — (iii) — (iv) — (ii)
 C. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)
 D. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)

Ans : (B) (i) — (iii) — (iv) — (ii)

Section-B

21. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

or

Describe the main features of the Centre-State relations in the Federation of India.

Ans :

- (a) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education.
 (b) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
 (c) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

or

- (i) For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties.

(ii) The period of 1990 saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre.

(iii) Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.

22. Explain how Martin Luther spoke in praise of print. 3

Ans :

Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.' Reasons:

- (i) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg.
 (ii) It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.
 (iii) This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months.

23. What is primitive subsistence farming? State two characteristics of this type of farming. 3

Ans :

Primitive subsistence farming is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks with family/community labour.

Characteristics:

- (i) Farming depends upon monsoon
 (ii) Natural fertility of soil is used

24. Why do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals? 3

or

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary are useful? Explain how.

Ans :

Development goals may be common, different or conflicting:

- (i) Common Goals: There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, friendship, etc.
 (ii) Different Goals: Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed might be employment opportunities for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
 (iii) Conflicting Goals: What may be development for some may become destruction for some may become destruction for some others. Example: Industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of a region

by submerging their land.

or

Yes, the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is very useful because of the following reasons:

- (i) On account of the information it provides we come to know how and where the people of a country are employed.
- (ii) It helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.
- (iii) If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this. The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to.

Hence, it is necessary to classify economic activities into these three basic sectors for smooth economic administration and development.

25. How is the concept of Self-Help Groups important for poor people? Give your view point. 3

or

'Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government'. Explain.

Ans :

- (i) SHG's are a new source of providing loans to the rural poor particularly women. They provide loans to its members according to necessity.
- (ii) The rate of interest charged by SHG's is lesser than that charged by money lender. The SHG helps the borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- (iii) Small loans are provided to members for instance meeting working capital needs such as buying seeds, raw materials, fertilizers or cloth.

or

- (i) Most basic outcomes of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place but because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (iii) A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.

26. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Romanticism and National Feeling

Let us look at Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

Source B : Economic Hardship in Europe

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

Source C : The Revolution of the Liberals

In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist — such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire — men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles — a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Source A : Romanticism and National Feeling

- 26 (1) What are the other aspect of idea of nationalism?

Ans : The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nationalism. Romanticism is most accepted cultural movement which helped and expressed the nationalist feelings in Europe.

Source B : Economic Hardship in Europe

- 26 (2) What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe?

Ans : The economic hardship in Europe refers to most of the European countries during 1830s faced more seekers of jobs than employment. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.

Source C : The Revolution of the Liberals

- 26 (3) What were the demand of Liberals?

Ans : In the year of 1848, in many European countries liberal middle classes were emerged. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles.

27. Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. 3

Ans :

Various stages of the Non-cooperation movement launched by Gandhiji.

1st Stage – Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

2nd Stage – Boycott of civil services, army, police courts and legislative, councils, schools, and foreign goods.

3rd Stage – Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

28. Explain any three values attached with the use of minerals in a sustainable manner. 3

Ans :

- (i) Our industries and agriculture immensely depend on mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction, i.e., one per cent of the earth's crust. Hence, minerals should be used cautiously.
- (ii) The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.
- (iii) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.

Section-C

29. "The plantation workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. 5

or

Write short note on: (1) Mazzini (2) Important features of National Assembly set up in 1848 in France.

Ans :

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.
- (iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- (iv) When the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.
- (v) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

or

- (i) **Mazzini:** Italian revolutionary leader Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He subsequently 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. 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.

- (ii) Important features of National Assembly set up in 1848 in France: The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

1+2+2=5

The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, JaMs and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

- (i) What do you mean by atheist?
- (ii) How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decadal census?
- (iii) What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?

Ans :

- (i) The atheist in the broadest sense means an absence of belief in the existence of deities or God or Goddess. In other sense an atheist believe in no religion.
- (ii) The population of Muslim witness sharp fall in growth rate to 24.60% in 2001-2011 decadal census from the previous figure of 29.52% (1991-2001). Such sharp fall in population growth rate for Muslims didnot happened in the last 6 decades.
- (iii) Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. But in percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961

31. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement. 5

Ans :

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 in a party.
- (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 a democracy.
- (v) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy position of power.

32. Why is road transport mainly preferred in India? 5

Ans :

- (i) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography than rail lines.
- (ii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (iv) Roads also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (v) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other model of transport and they provide a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

33. What is 'vote bank'? State any three reasons to say that caste alone does not determine the election results in India. 5

or

Describe some major functions of political parties.

Ans :

- (i) A 'vote bank' of one party usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.
- (ii) No Parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of single caste. So every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste.
- (iii) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- (iv) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste that will divide the votes.
- (v) The ruling party or sitting MLA or MP frequently lose election in our country. This shows that people belong to one caste always do not vote for same party or candidate.

or

Functions of political parties:

- (a) Parties contest elections.
- (b) They put forward policies and programmes.
- (c) Parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- (d) Parties form and run government.
- (e) Defeated parties in the election play its role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (f) Parties shape public opinion.
- (g) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

34. How has NTPC achieved a distinction in preserving the natural environment and natural resources in the country? 5

Ans :

This has been done by NTPC through the following:

- (i) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- (ii) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilization.
- (iii) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicle for afforestation.
- (iv) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- (v) Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

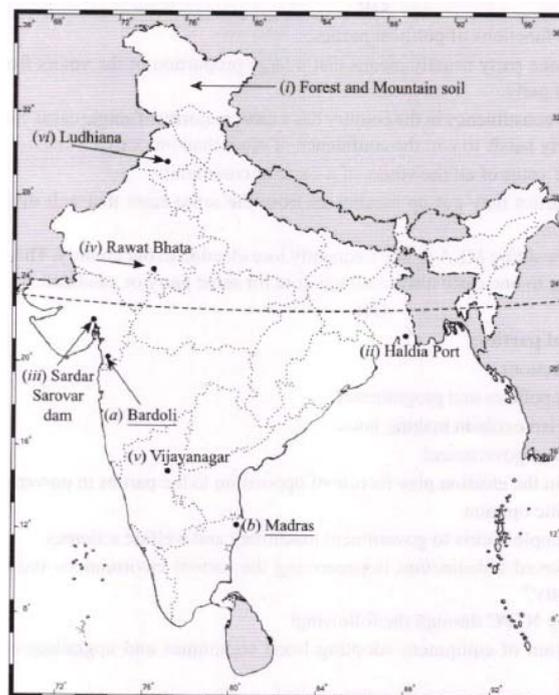
1×2=2

- (a) The place from where 'No tax campaign' was started.
- (b) The place where the 1927 session of Indian National Congress took place.

(B) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same give outline political map of India. 1×4=4

- (i) An area of forest and mountain soil
- (ii) Halida Port
- (iii) Sardar Sarovar dam
- (iv) Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Vijayayanagar Iron and Steel Plant
- (vi) Ludhiana – Woolen Textile

Ans :



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	French Revolution	(1)	brought the conservative regimes back to power
(B)	Liberalism	(2)	ensured right to property for the privileged class
(C)	Napoleonic Code	(3)	transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(D)	The Treaty of Vienna	(4)	individual freedom and equality before law

Ans : A – 3, B – 4, C – 2 , D– 1

2. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation? [1]
- (a) Economic growth
 - (b) Rapid Urbanisation
 - (c) Pollution
 - (d) Foreign exchange earnings

Ans : (c) Pollution

3. Which of the following aspects is best illustrates of this picture? [1]



- (a) Deteriorating family relations
- (b) Cultural import of the west
- (c) Representation of traditional roles
- (d) Respect of women in the family

Ans : (b) Cultural import of the west

4. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians? [1]

Ans :
Dutch language.

5. ‘The Poona Pact’ took place in [1]
- (a) August 1933
 - (b) September 1932
 - (c) July 1933
 - (d) May 1932

Ans : (b) September 1932

6. Complete the following table by writing the values of A and B in the table. [1]

Country	Monthly income of people in (2007) (In Rupees)					Average
	1	2	3	4	5	
Country-A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	A-?
Country-B	500	500	500	500	4800	B-?

Ans :

A-10,000

B-10,000

7. Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35-40 year more. Suggest any one way to solve this problem. [1]

Ans :

Drive at a constant and moderate speed as far as possible. Driving at a high speed or slow speed wastes a lot of fuel.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area is the high court. [1]

Ans :

The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area is the **Zila Parishad**.

or

EDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

Ans :

HDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Secular Governance
- (b) Caste discrimination
- (c) Problem of apartheid
- (d) Gender discrimination

Ans : (a) Secular Governance

10. The state governments are required to share some

power and with local governments bodies . [1]

Ans : revenue

or

After 1990, there was the rise of regional political parties as well as the beginning of era of at the centre.

Ans : Coalition Governments

11. Who were the indentured labourers ? [1]

Ans :

Indentured labourers were bonded labourers who were transferable to any countries on contract for a specific amount of wage and time.

or

Who invented the Spinning Jenny ? [1]

Ans :

Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764.

12. When was the Communist Party of India formed? [1]

Ans :

The Communist Party of India was formed in 1925.

13. Which of the following is not a feature of communalism? [1]

- (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- (b) Religion is seen as the basis of nation.
- (c) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- (d) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities

Ans : (d) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities

14. Kharif crops are grown with on set of in different parts of country. [1]

Ans : Mansoon.

15. Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List? [1]

- (a) Banking
- (b) Trade
- (c) Police
- (d) Education

Ans : (d) Education

16. The main criterion used by the world Bank in classifying different countries is average income. [1]

Ans : per capita or average.

or

..... is a inventory measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period.

Ans : GDP (Gross domestic product)

17. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the [1]

- (a) Balkans
- (b) Northeastern France
- (c) Nottinghamshire
- (d) Milan

Ans : (a) Balkans

18. Arrange the following iron ore mines in the direction

of North to South. [1]

1. Bailadila
 2. Durg
 3. Mayurbhanj
 4. Bellary
- (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans : (a) 3, 2, 1, 4

or

Arrange the following party according to its foundation year.

1. Indian National congress
 2. Bharatiya Janta Party
 3. Bahujan Samaj Party
 4. Communist Party of India
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Ans : (a) 1, 4, 2, 3

19. 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) : An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason (R) : When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.

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

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003. [1]

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27%
- (c) 52% (d) 18%

Ans : (c) 52%

Section B

21. How and when nationalism captures the hearts and minds of people ? [3]

Ans :

When people begin to believe strongly that they are part of the same nation. Also, when they discover common bonds that unite them, when they share the same struggles and have a common folklore, history and culture, then nationalism grips their hearts and

minds. Nationalism is based on common heroic past of endeavours, sacrifices and devotion to the country.

or

How did the non-cooperation become a movement ? Explain ? [3]

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi proposed that the movement should advance in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles awarded by the government, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools—all institutions of the British Raj. Then foreign goods would be boycotted and burnt. In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. During the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers toured the nook and corners of India, mobilising popular support for the movement. At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement which spread all over towns, cities and in rural areas of India.

22. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities ? [3]

Ans :

- i. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general views.
- ii. It is necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion, race, linguistic group, etc. Different persons or groups should be allowed to form a government as a result of an election conducted.
- iii. Democracies accommodates diversities based on religion, class and gender.

or

No system is ideal for all countries and all situations. Explain.

Ans :

No system is ideal for all countries and in all situations because party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

SOURCE-A

‘From the depredation of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine, lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peacefully home.’

SOURCE-B

'It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad and Bihar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete.'

SOURCE-C

'The Koshtis, like the weavers of the finer kinds of cloth in other parts of India, have fallen upon evil times. They are unable to compete with the showy goods, which Manchester sends in such profusion and they have of late years emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to Berar, where as day labourers they are able to obtain wages...'

SOURCE-A

23 (1) What made the women to make strong protest? Why? [1]

Ans : The introduction of Spinning Jenny, made the women to make strong protest as they feared they would lose their jobs.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) Give any one main reason for the decline of India's textile industry, according to the author. [1]

Ans : Indian textile industry declined because of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester (England) which were flooding the Indian markets.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Why did the Indian cloth market decline. [1]

Ans : The Indian cloth market declined due to the showy goods that flooded the markets from Manchester.

24. "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples. [3]

Ans :

1. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.
2. Emotions, intuition and mystical feelings were not focused.
3. Their effort was to shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
4. They criticized the glorification of reason and science.
5. German philosopher Johann Gottfried popularised true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance.

or

"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe." Analyse the statement with examples.

Ans :

Nationalism in Europe- The Balkans:

1. During this period, nationalist groups become increasingly intolerant of each other.
2. Manipulations of the nationalist aspirations were there.
3. The Balkan was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
4. Ideas of romantic nationalism spread in the Balkan.
5. They claimed for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign domination.
6. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans.
7. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

25. Write a short note on one-party system. [3]

Ans :

One-party system is followed in China, North Korea and Cuba. This system was also prevalent in the USSR till its break up into 15 independent states. They are mostly communist countries. There is no competition in this system. The lone party nominates candidates and the voters have to say "yes" or "no" only against the name of the candidates. They have another choice of not voting at all. One-party system is popular in communist or authoritarian countries. Supporters of one-party system claim that this system helps the government in mobilising the talents of all citizens towards a common goal.

But this system limits the choices and freedom of the citizens, hence it is not a good system for a democracy. In democracy people must have at least two parties to choose from.

26. Why are petroleum refineries termed as 'nodal industries' ? [3]

Ans :

Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries. During fractional distillation of mineral oil, apart from petrol, diesel and kerosene which act as fuel, a number of by-products like naphtha, phenyl, paraffin wax, asphalt or tar and a number of petrochemicals are obtained. Chemical fertilisers, insecticides and chemicals, artificial fibres and artificial rubber are products of petrochemicals. Thus, petrochemicals, provide raw materials for fertilisers, numerous chemicals, synthetic textiles, synthetic rubber and plastic industries.

27. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation ? [3]

Ans :

Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal and are therefore more durable than unmetalled roads. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season. They are not durable. Border roads play an important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas and help in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the

primary road system which links various parts of the country. They provide the backbone of transportation.

or

Explain three factors that make minerals extraction commercially viable. [3]

Ans :

- i. The mineral content of the ore must be in sufficient quantity.
- ii. The type of formation or structure determine the relative ease with which mineral ores are extracted. Extraction should not be too difficult.
- iii. The cost of extraction of the minerals must be less than the value of minerals.

28. Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons. [3]

Ans :

The 1830s were called the year of great economic hardship in Europe.

- i. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was an enormous growth of population requiring lakhs of jobs. Due to the rise of population, unemployment also increased.
- ii. The job seekers or unemployed people migrated from villages to cities where they lived in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from import of cheap goods from England.
- iii. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread poverty.

Section C

29. Write a short note on the developments or innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century. [5]

Ans :

There were a series of innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century.

- i. Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. He could print 8000 sheets per hour. His press was very useful for printing newspapers.
- ii. The late 19th century saw the development of offset press capable of printing six colours at a time.
- iii. Electrically-operated press in the early 20th century increased the rate of printing operations.
- iv. Methods of feeding paper improved, quality of plates became better, machines were fed automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of colour register were introduced.

or

How did French territory undergo changes due to the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 ? [5]

Ans :

Representatives of European powers, i.e. Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia, met at Vienna in 1815 after having defeated Napoleon. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich was the head of the Congress. Here the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was drawn up to undo the changes after the Napoleonic wars. Thus the Bourbon

dynasty, deposed during the French Revolution, was put back in power even as France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

To prevent every future expansion of France, many states were set up on France's boundaries. So the kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium came up in the north, while Genoa came together with Piedmont in the south. Prussia received some important new territories on its western frontiers. Austria gained control of northern Italy. The 39 states in the German Confederation as set up by Napoleon underwent no changes. In the east, Russia received a part of Poland and Prussia received a part of Saxony.

The objective was to restore the monarchies overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

30. Read the extract and answer that follows [5]

'The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the noise of large machines in the inwards of buildings... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon ...'

(i) What is the source of this passage?

Ans : This passage is taken from 'The Obverse Side of British Ruler or Out Dire Poverty' by G.G. Agarkar.

(ii) Give some key features of the city of Bombay.

Ans : Main features of Bombay City :

- a. Its vast expanse.
- b. Its great and palatial private and governmental mansions.
- c. Its broad streets
- d. Frequent troublesome noise of passengers and goods trains whistles and wheels.

(iii) Mention any three activities of the people in the city.

Ans : Activities of the People :

- a. Customers wandering from place to place to buy varieties of commodities.
- b. Officials and private employees going to work.
- c. Men and women travelling in carriages or horsebacks or on foot along the sea shore.

31. Do you agree with the view that casteism has not disappeared from Indian society ? Discuss. [5]

Ans :

Although the old barriers of caste system are breaking down, casteism still continues to be there in the Indian society. Some of the older aspects of caste system have

persisted :

- i. Even now most people many within their own caste or tribe.
- ii. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite the constitutional provisions to prohibit it.
- iii. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. For example, the caste groups that had access to education under the old system, have done very well in acquiring modern education as well, while those that were prohibited have lagged behind.
- iv. Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.
- v. There is 'caste in politics' and 'politics in caste'.

32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give reasons. [5]

Ans :

- i. Almost all the basic services are included in tertiary sector. The government has to take responsibility for provision of these services.
- ii. Greater development of the primary and secondary sectors has created more demand for services.
- iii. As income levels have risen, affluent sections have been availing more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals and schools, etc.
- iv. Over the past few decades there has been vast expansion of services based on information and communication technology.

33. What makes India a federation ? [5]

Ans :

The Constitution declared India as a Union of states. The following points clearly show that the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism –

- i. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments in the three lists—Union, State and Concurrent lists.
- ii. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy..
- iii. This sharing of power is basic to the structure of the Constitution, and it cannot be changed by Parliament; it has to be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures.
- iv. In a federation, judiciary solves the disputes between different levels of government. In any such case of a dispute, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

or

In which way does the language policy in India help our country avoid the situation that Sri Lanka is in today ? [5]

Ans :

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Although Hindi was identified as the official language, there were many safeguards to protect other languages.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purpose was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue. The Central government decided to

continue the use of English alongwith Hindi for official purposes. Hindi is not imposed on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in. In Sri Lanka, the major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74%) and the Tamil-speakers (18%). In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. Due to this, and other reasons, the relations between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities got strained over time.

34. The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Worker in different Sectors (in Millions)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total Percentage	7%	93%	100%

- i. Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people ?
- ii. What is the number of persons engaged in the unorganised sector ?
- iii. Why is the unorganised sector more important ? Give one reason.
- iv. Which is the most important organised sector ? Give one reason. [5]

Ans :

- i. The primary sector is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people.
- ii. The number of person engaged in the unorganised sector is 370 million.
- iii. Unorganised sector is more important because it provides employment to a far greater number of people (93%), specially from lower strata of society, when compared to those employed by the organised sector.
- iv. Tertiary sector is the backbone which further boosts the growth of primary and secondary sectors. For example, infrastructure and communication help in smooth flow of goods and services across the country.

Section D

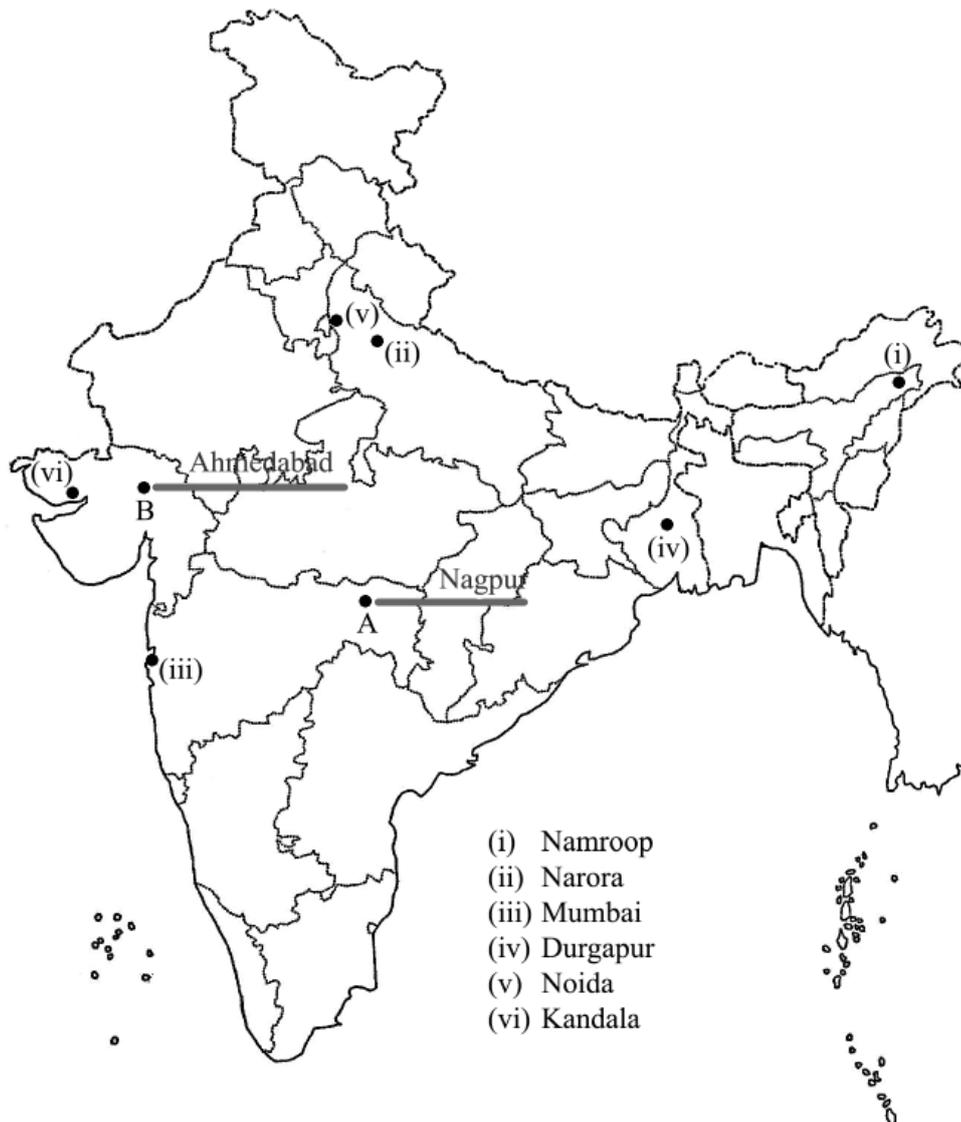
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 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 the Indian congress session was held in december 1920.
 - (B) The place where Gandhi ji arganized satyagraha with cotton textil mill workers.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Namroop-Thermal power plant

- (ii) Narora-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Mumbai-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Durgapur-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Noida-Software technology park
- (vi) Kandala-Major sea port



Ans :



- (i) Namroop
- (ii) Narora
- (iii) Mumbai
- (iv) Durgapur
- (v) Noida
- (vi) Kandala

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(1)	Depressed Classes Association
(B)	B.R Ambedkar	(2)	Famous image of Bharat Mata
(C)	Sir Mohannad Iqbal	(3)	President of the Muslim League
(D)	Abanindranath Tagore	(4)	Vande Matram

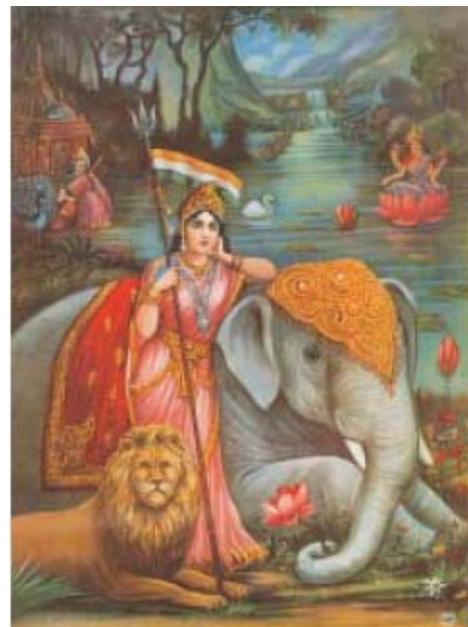
Ans : A -4 , B -1 , C -3 , D-2

2. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]

- (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
- (b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (c) The gold red and black tricolour
- (d) Rays of the rising sun

Ans : (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand

3.



- The above figure is the symbol of [1]
 (a) Power and authority (b) Power and Justice
 (c) Justice and Liability (d) Power and Liability

Ans : (a) Power and authority

4. Who allots a 'symbol' to the political parties ? [1]

Ans :

The Election Commission allots a symbol to the political parties.

5. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 Scheduled languages included ? [1]
 (a) Tenth Schedule (b) Eighth Schedule
 (c) Twelfth Schedule (d) Ninth Schedule

Ans : (b) Eighth Schedule

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding Indian national congress. [1]

Political party	Foundation Year	Alliance	Election symbol
Indian national congress	A-?	B-?	R i g h t Hand

Ans :

A-1885

B-United progressive alliance

7. Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest any one measures to solve this burning problem. [1]

Ans :

We can do one bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicle.

or

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential. Suggest any one measure to get full potential.

Ans :

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to high costs and limited availability of coking coal.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. Bokaro has emerged as the electronic capital of India. [1]

Ans :

Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

or

The television and mobile are two electronic media of mass communication.

Ans :

The television and **Radio** are two electronic media of mass communication

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Bank lockers of corrupted leaders
- (b) Poverty and unemployment
- (c) Politics with in caste
- (d) Caste inequality

Ans : (c) Politics with in caste

10. is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 percent. [1]

Ans : Magnetite

or

..... refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

Ans : Petroleum

11. Name any two West Indies cricketers who have their roots to indentured labour migrants from India ? [1]

Ans :

Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnaraine Chanderpaul

or

Define the term Proto-industrialisation.

Ans :

Proto-industrialisation was the stage when large scale industrial production took place within houses in the absence of modern factories for international market.

12. What is secularism ? [1]

Ans :

Secularism means all religions are given the same respect and there is no state religion.

13. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It [1]

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (b) gives official status to one religion.
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within different religious communities.

Ans : (b) gives official status to one religion.

14. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of [1]

Ans : Primary sector

15. When people produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is known as [1]

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Primary sector
- (d) Service sector

Ans : (c) Primary sector

16. unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. [1]

Ans : Disguised

or

..... sector is the part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies, rather than the government.

Ans : Private

17. Who among the following wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church ? [1]

- (a) Galileo Galileo
- (b) Martin Luther
- (c) Copernicus
- (d) Petrarch

Ans : (b) Martin Luther

18. Arrange the following cotton textile industries place in the direction of North to south [1]

- 1. Kanpur
- 2. Indore

3. Coimbatore
 4. Madurai
 (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Ans : (b) 1, 2, 3, 4

19. 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) : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason (B) : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

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

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors [1]

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	9,65,00	13,70,000	30,10,000

The share of primary sector in above GDP table for 1980?

- (a) 57.97 (b) 59.97
 (c) 28.26 (d) 13.17

Ans : (a) 57.97

Section B

21. Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government. Do you agree with their views ? [3]

Ans :

It is true that some delay is bound to take place in democracy as it is based on deliberation and negotiation. It is also true that non-democratic rulers can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation. But they may take decisions that are not acceptable to the people and are forced on them. On the other hand, because democratic governments follow procedures, their decisions may be more acceptable to the people and more effective. So I do not agree with the view that democracy is a less effective and an inefficient form of government.

or

Mention any four challenges faced by political parties in India ?

Ans :

- i. Lack of internal democracy within parties
 ii. Challenge of dynastic succession
 iii. Role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

- iv. Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

Dynastic succession means that the power remains in the hands of a few. They pass on this power to their family members, who may not have popular support or enough experience in politics and governance. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.

22. Explain the two important factors that shaped Indian politics during the 1920s. [3]

Ans :

- i. The first was the worldwide economic depression which brought the agricultural prices crashing down in India. Farmers could not sell their produce and the whole countryside was in turmoil.
 ii. The British constituted a statutory commission in 1927 under Sir John Simon. The aim was to diffuse nationalism aroused by the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India. It was an all-white commission, with not a single Indian member in it.

It set the political world in India on fire and led to Gandhiji starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

or

"Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage feeling of nationalism." Give any three arguments to support this statement.

Ans :

We love our nation and are proud of its achievements. To awaken the feeling of nationalism many things were practised but the main part was History writing. The Indians started writing glorious events of the past like the stories full of bravery, courage and patriotism. They started developing writing concerned with beautiful art and architecture, great spiritual heritage of India. Some personalities were presented as national heroes like — Shivaji, Maharana Pratap and others. So it developed into a nationalist style of history writing which revived the people's pride in their past achievements.

23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

SOURCE-A

'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily **plebiscite** ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master'.

SOURCE-B

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

SOURCE-C

'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity - men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...

SOURCE-A

23 (1) Explain the meanings of 'Plebiscite'. [1]

Ans : A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) What is theme of this passage? [1]

Ans : The theme of this passage is the free economic system.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Is the writer in favour of giving equal rights to women or not? [1]

Ans : Yes, the writer is in favour of granting equal rights to women.

24. Give reasons as to why the ideal location of sugar mills is near sugarcane producing areas. Support the statement with reasons. [3]

Ans :

Sugar industries are concentrated in the sugarcane producing areas:

- (i) Sugarcane is a perishable good, it loses its sucrose content if delays in transportation occurs, so it needs to be in the nearby place.
- (ii) Sugarcane is bulky and perishable, so transportation cost reduces.
- (iii) Near it is to the production area, its production automatically increases.
- (iv) In haulage, its sucrose content reduces.

Challenges :

- (i) Seasonal nature of the industry.
- (ii) Old and inefficient methods of production.
- (iii) Transport delays in reaching cane to the mills.
- (iv) Need to maximise the use of bagasse.

or

Suggest any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

Ans :

1. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements

3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in to rivers and ponds.
4. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.
5. Primary treatment by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation, Secondary treatment by biological process, Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This Involves recycling of wastewater.

25. Why is mica considered to be an indispensable mineral for the electronics industry? Mention the names of the main mica-producing areas of India. [3]

Ans :

Mica is a bad conductor of electricity. Due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is an indispensable mineral for the electrical and electronics industries. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading mica-producing area of India. In Rajasthan, the major mica-producing area is around Ajmer. In Andhra Pradesh, the Nellore mica belt is an important mica-producing area.

26. In which year was the unification of Italy completed? Mention two features of the unification movement. [3]

Ans :

Unification of Italy was completed in the year 1870.

- i. Despite formidable hurdles which beset the path of unification of Italy, the feeling of liberty, equality and patriotism could not remain suppressed among Italians for a long time. Many patriots, supporters of democracy, writers, philosophers and secret institutions resolved to launch a combined struggle to achieve liberty and unification for Italy.
- ii. Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi played a crucial role in the unification movement.

27. Mention any three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India. [3]

Ans :

Three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India are as follows :

- i. Power supply is erratic and machineries are outdated. They need to be upgraded, mainly in weaving and processing sectors.
- ii. Output of labour is low.
- iii. They face stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

or

'Energy saved is energy produced'. Justify the statement by mentioning any six measures to conserve the energy resources.

Ans :

- i. Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
- ii. Switching off electricity when it is not in use.
- iii. Using power saving devices.
- iv. Using non-conventional sources of energy.
- v. Use of power saving electrical appliances.
- vi. Minimum use of high power consuming electrical gadgets ie, air conditioner, room heaters etc.

28. What do the banks do with the 'public deposits' ? Describe their working mechanism. [3]

Ans :

Banks accept deposits from the public and use the major portion of these deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of these deposits to meet the loan requirement of the people and thereby earn interest. This is, in fact, the main source of income of the banks. In this way, a bank acts as a mediator between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Section C

29. Write down important causes and effects of the Second World War. [5]

Ans :

The Second World War started in 1939 and continued up to 1945.

Causes:

Many factors caused the Second World War. The Great Depression of 1929, competition to acquire more and more colonies, extreme nationalism, failure of the League of Nations, rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy under Hitler and Mussolini respectively were some of the important causes.

Effects:

- i. About 3 per cent of the world's population perished.
- ii. Two crucial developments shaped the post-war scenario. They were :
 - (a) The emergence of USA and the USSR as superpowers. At least 6 million people died, and millions more were injured. Most of the deaths took place outside the battlefields. More civilians than fighting soldiers died. Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated and several cities were destroyed by aerial bombings. It caused enormous economic devastation and social disruption. Reconstruction was long and difficult.
 - (b) The establishment of international organisations like the UNO, IMF and World Bank to maintain peace and stability.

or

Explain any three problems faced by the Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

Ans :

The three problems faced by weavers by the turn of the 19th century were :

- i. **Decline in export market :** By the 1860s insufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality affected the Indian weavers. Due to the American Civil War, the supply of raw cotton from USA had stopped. Britain turned to India for new cotton export. This resulted in price rise and the Indian weavers suffered. In the beginning of the 19th century, there was a sharp decline in Indian export of cotton piece exports. In 1811-12, 33% of

exports were made in piece goods. In 1850-51, it was no more than 3%.

- ii. The British started dumping mill-made and machine-made British goods in India. British exports to India for textile goods increased from 31% to over 50% in the 1870s. The local markets collapsed as they were glutted with Manchester imports. Machine-made goods were sold at lower prices and Indian weavers could not compete with them.
- iii. Another problem cropped up for weavers. At the end of the 19th century, India started producing cotton textiles in factories and punished the weavers for delays in supply, often beating and flogging them. The weavers lost the power to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers. The Company paid them a miserably low price. The loans tied them to the Company. It led to deserted villages and migration to other cities.

30. 'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

- (i) What is the source of the above passage?

Ans : This extract has been taken from a newspaper 'Native Opinion'.

- (ii) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy?

Ans : In a democracy, the task of native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England.

- (iii) How can these associations improve the outcome of a particular issue?

Ans : These associations can improve the outcome of a particular issue of carefully studying it, gather diverse relevant information, critically examine government policy and suggest improvements.

31. Mention four geographical requirements each for the growth of tea and sugar-cane. [5]

Ans :

Tea is the main beverage crop of India. Four geographical requirements for its growth are :

- i. The tea plant grows best in tropical and subtropical climate.
- ii. Tea bushes require warm and moist and frost-free climate with temperature between 20°C to 30°C and annual rainfall of 150 to 250 cm.
- iii. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
- iv. Deep, fertile, well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter are ideal for its growth.

Hence, gently rolling topography in uplands is

favourable for its cultivation.

Four geographical conditions required for growth of sugar-cane are :

- i. Sugar-cane grows best in tropical and subtropical climate. It is an annual crop requiring a year for maturing.
- ii. It grows well in hot and humid climate with temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- iii. Frost is injurious for the plant and rainfall before ripening decreases sucrose content. Hence, frost-free weather and short, cool, dry winter during ripening and harvesting are favourable.
- iv. It can grow in a variety of soils, but clayey alluvial soil of northern plains and black soil in south are ideal for its growth.

32. How does communalism create problems in politics?[5]

Ans :

Communalism creates problems in politics in the following ways:

- i. The way one uses religion in politics is communal politics. It creates problems when one sees religion as the basis of the nation.
- ii. When one religion considers itself superior to other religions.
- iii. When there is discrimination against the followers of the other religion.
- iv. When state power is used to help one religion to dominate other religious groups.
- v. When the demands of one religious group are in opposition to others.

33. Distinguish between primary sector and secondary sector. [5]

Ans :

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
1.	Primary sector includes all agricultural and allied activities, e.g., forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.	This sector is also known as manufacturing sector.
2.	It produces goods by exploiting natural resources such as land, water, forests, mines, etc.	Manufacturing sector converts one type of commodity into another. For example – manufacturing of cotton cloth from cotton yarn, sugar from sugar-cane, etc.
3.	Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, fertilisers, equipment, etc. from secondary sector. Thus, it shows the dependence of primary sector on secondary sector.	Similarly, manufacturing sector needs raw materials such as cotton yarn to produce cotton, sugarcane to produce sugar, wood for furniture, etc. This shows the dependence of secondary sector on primary sector.

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
4.	Agriculture, a part of the primary sector, is the largest sector and plays the most important role in economic development.	Manufacturing is the backbone of the economy and creates demands in other sectors.

or

How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money. [5]

Ans :

- i. People keep their surplus money in banks for safety and interest which is provided by banks to them.
- ii. Banks again keep only a small proportion of their cash with themselves. These day’s banks keep only 15% of the total deposits with them. Rest of the money banks keep extending as loans. Banks charge interest on loans which is higher than the interest on deposits.
- iii. This surplus interest becomes the source of income for the banks.
- iv. The 15% of cash deposits which banks keep with them helps to carry on with, day-to-day transactions. Like every day, depositors come to withdraw some of their. (Any three)

34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

Ans :

Aluminium is obtained mainly from bauxite. Though several ores contain aluminium, it is from bauxite, a reddish-brown, residual clay-like substance, that alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates. Aluminium is considered to be an important metal because of its properties and wide variety of uses.

- a. It combines the strength of metals such as iron with extreme lightness. So it is used for manufacturing of aircraft and transport vehicles.
- b. It has great malleability. It is used for construction purposes to make doors, windows, rods and for making utensils.
- c. It also has quality of good conductivity and is used in electrical conductors.

Rich deposits of bauxite, the ore of aluminium, are found mainly in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Odisha is the leading producer accounting for about 45 per cent of the total bauxite production in the country.

Section D

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct Name on the line drawn near

them. [2]

(A) A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of former took place.

(B) The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

- (i) Ramagundan-Thermal power plant
- (ii) Tarapur-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Indore-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Bhilai-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Hyderabad-Software technology park
- (vi) Paradip-Major sea port



Ans :

(a) & (b)



- (i) Ramagundan
- (ii) Tarapur
- (iii) Indore
- (iv) Bhilai
- (v) Hyderabad
- (vi) Paradip

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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Great depression	(1)	IMF and World Bank
(B)	Hosay	(2)	Punjab
(C)	Bretton Wood Institution	(3)	Riotous carnival
(D)	Canal colonies	(4)	Agricultural overproduction

Ans : A –4 , B –3 , C –1 , D–2

2. Which body conducts the elections to panchayat and municipalities ? [1]
- (a) Election Commission of India
 - (b) State Election Commission
 - (c) State High Court
 - (d) Parliament

Ans : (b) State Election Commission

3.



The significance of above image is. [1]

- (a) Revenge and Vengeance (b) Heroism and Justice
- (c) Liability and Justice (d) Justice and Revenge

Ans : (b) Heroism and Justice

4. What is globalisation ? [1]

Ans :

It is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

5. In which sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services ? [1]

- (a) Joint sector (b) Private sector
- (c) Cooperative sector (d) Public sector

Ans : (d) Public sector

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the type of iron ore and coal.

T y p e of Iron Ore	Magnetite	A-?	Limonight	Siderite
T y p e of Coal	Anthracite	Bitum- inous	B-?	Peat

Ans :

A-Hematite

B-Lignite

7. Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? Suggest any one argument. [1]

Ans :

Resources are not free gifts of nature as : Resources are a function of human activities.

or

“Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India.” Justify this statement with one relevant point.

Ans :

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. Democracy is based on the principle of the cast ism

equality. [1]

Ans : Democracy is based on the principle of the **political** equality.

or

All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic forms.

Ans : All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic **reforms**.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Reading between two lines
- (b) Check unnecessarily
- (c) Find out the secret
- (d) Find the news of our choice

Ans : (a) Reading between two lines

10. is a homogenous, naturally, occurring substance with definable internal structure.

Ans : Mineral

or

In high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahas mines in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.

Ans : Odisha

11. What is sericulture ? [1]

Ans :

Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is called sericulture.

or

What is the full form of IADP ? [1]

Ans :

Intensive Agriculture Development Programme.

12. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. [1]

Ans :

Women are discriminated against in politics, spheres of education, economic rights, status and opportunities.

13. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919? [1]

- (a) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
- (c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoner without trial.
- (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers.

Ans : (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers

14. Although, over minerals have been identified, only a few are abundantly found in most of the rocks. [1]

Ans : 2000

15. Your uncle works in a telephone and computer-manufacturing factory. Which type of industry is it? [1]

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Electronics
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Information Technology

Ans : (b) Electronics

16. is basically trade between two different countries of the world. [1]

Ans : Foreign Trade

or

..... is a monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period.

Ans : GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

17. Which of the following is considered to be an environmental friendly fuel ? [1]

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Uranium

Ans : (c) Natural gas

18. Arrange the following state according to the percent share of rice to all India.

1. Punjab
 2. West Bengal
 3. Uttar Pradesh
 4. Rajasthan
- (a) 2, 3, 1, 4
 - (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
 - (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans : (a) 2, 3, 1, 4

19. 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) : Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

Reason (B) : Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

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

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

- 20.** A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹60,000 million. Out of this ₹32,000 million was generated in the organised section. The number of workers in organised sector is [1]
 (a) 4,00,000 (b) 5,00,000
 (c) 10,00,000 (d) 39,000

Ans : (a) 4,00,000

Section B

- 21.** Explain the idea of Satyagraha. [3]

Ans :

Gandhiji said 'Satyagraha' was not passive resistance but it called for intensive activity. Physical force was not used against the oppressor, nor vengeance was sought. Only through the power of truth and non-violence, an appeal was made to the conscience of the oppressor. Persuasion, not force, would make the oppressor realise the truth. This 'dharma' of non-violence and truth united people against the oppressor and made them realise the truth.

or

Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress of December 1929. [3]

Ans :

The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress of December 1929 was held under the presidency of Pt. J.L. Nehru. The session formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was decided that the day of 26 January, 1930 would be celebrated as the Day of Independence. But the decision of Lahore Session was unable to attract good attention. By taking the idea from this Purna Swaraj agenda Gandhiji planned 'Dandi March' (to break salt the law) as the initial step for Civil Disobedience.

- 22.** Why are democracies unable to reduce economic inequalities ? Explain. [3]

Ans :

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal right in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, there are growing economic inequalities. A few of the rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and sometimes they find it difficult to

meet their basic needs of life such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

or

What is the function of the Opposition party ? [3]

Ans :

Opposition party is a party which does not win elections in sufficient numbers to form a government. But it keeps an eye on the working of the ruling party and acts as a check on their activities. It prevents the ruling party from misusing its powers. It keeps a check on their expenditures, brings their failure before the public. It also protects the rights and liberties of the people by not allowing any law to be passed which threatens their fundamental rights.

- 23.** Read the source below and answer the question that follows

SOURCE-A

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma...

'It is certain that India can not rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.'

SOURCE-B

'It is said to '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. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active...'

SOURCE-C

'I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslims is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism ... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness.'

SOURCE-A

23 (1) What do the British worship? [1]

Ans : The British worship the war-god, as they are becoming bearers of arms.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) Which passive resistance is the author talking about? [1]

Ans : Satyagraha

SOURCE-C

23 (3) What does Quran say about the places of worship of other communities? [1]

Ans : Quran says that the places of worship of other communities need to be defended.

24. "Industrialization and urbanisation go hand in hand." Validate the statement. [3]

Ans :

After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs. Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

or

"Agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other." Support the statement with three examples.

Ans : Agriculture and industry both depend on each other

1. Agriculture supplies raw material for the manufacturing industries. Shortage of these raw materials can spell doom for the industry.
2. Agriculture gets its basic inputs from the manufacturing industries.
3. In this way agriculture offers a big market for industrial products, fertilizers, water pumps, tractors, farm equipment etc.
4. In short, agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other they move hand in hand.

25. State the importance of petroleum as an energy resource. Mention any four oil fields of India. [3]

Ans :

Petroleum is the next major energy source in India after coal. Petroleum provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for number of manufacturing industries — synthetic textiles, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

- i. Mumbai High.
- ii. Ankeleshwar, Gujarat.
- iii. Digboi, Assam.
- iv. Bassien, Arabian Sea.

26. What is meant by national parties? State the criteria

for recognising a party as national and state party. [3]

Ans :

Political parties in India are recognised as 'National' or 'State' party by the Election Commission of India. There are some countrywide parties which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

A party that secures at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

27. Distinguish between an integrated steel plant and a mini steel plant stating three points of distinction. [3]

Ans :

- i. An integrated steel plant is larger than a mini steel plant.
- ii. Mini steel plants use steel scrap and sponge iron while integrated steel plant use basic raw materials, i.e. iron ore for making steel.
- iii. Mini steel plant produces mild and alloy steel while integrated steel plant produces only steel.

or

"Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed." Support the statement with three suitable examples. [3]

Ans :

- i. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- ii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- iii. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of minerals. These variations exist largely due to differences in the geological structure processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

28. What are the objectives of social development? [3]

Ans :

Following are the objectives of social development.

- i. **Economic Equality :** Social development seeks to bring economic equality to the poor sections of the society. It requires to raise the standard of living of the people living below poverty line.
- ii. **Social Justice :** The underprivileged section of society should get equal right for carrying on any job. They should also get justice and legal aid for any injustice met.
- iii. **Health and Education :** It should be ensured that the lower section of the society gets proper health and education facilities so that they can compete with other people living in society.
- iv. **Cultural Equality :** There should not be discrimination between people on the basis of regional identity, caste, religion, social status etc.

Section C

29. How is culture a great agent of globalisation ? Explain with example. [5]

Ans :

Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Religion was perhaps one of the most important commodities carried along the Silk Route. Buddhism reached China from India along the northern branch of the route. The Karakoram passes were used as a means by the missionaries to explore the faiths and scriptures.

Art, literature and philosophical ideas were exchanged and in the process, it affected the cultures of different countries to which the route branched out. Even Christian missionaries travelled along the Silk Route to Asia, followed by Muslim preachers a few centuries later. The long rule of British in India also left an indelible western influence in different ways.

or

Describe the nexus between merchants and cotton textile producers in proto-industry. [5]

Ans :

In the proto-industrial stage, cotton textile was produced in the following ways :

- i. Merchant clothier bought wool from stapler, the person who sorted wool according to its fibres
- ii. Then, he took the wool to spinners to produce spun yarns.
- iii. Yarn (threads) were finally given to the weavers for weaving and the fullers who gathered cloths by pleating and finally sent to dyers for colouring.

As a result, a close relationship between town and countryside developed in which a network of commercial exchange existed between merchants and farmers.

30. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows:

‘It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice ? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?’

(i) Who is the writer of the above passage?

Ans : The writer is an anonymous reader of the journal ‘feminist’.

(ii) What is the grudge (complaint) of the writer?

Ans : The writer grudges that women perform functions and assume responsibilities without getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same.

(iii) What example does the writer cite in support of her view point?

Ans : The writer argues that it is a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle herder possesses the right to vote whereas highly talented women owning considerable

property are excluded from this right.

31. How can religion influence politics ? [5]

Ans :

- i. Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions.
- ii. Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can play a role in politics. These can have a good moral effect on politics.
- iii. People should have the freedom to express in politics their needs, interest and demands as a member of a religious community.
- iv. People who hold political power should see that discrimination and oppression do not take place due to religion.
- v. Religious sentiments should not be exploited for electoral gains.

32. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain the role of government in this sector. [5]

Ans :

Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, building hospitals, dispensaries, schools, colleges etc. are a few examples of public sector activities.

Government has taken up these activities because these are basic facilities and require a huge amount of investment which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Several things are needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Even if they do provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use.

Let us further understand this with the help of an example. Selling electricity at a price which covers the full cost of generation may push up the cost of production in industries. Many units, specially small scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. So the government has to bear a part of the cost.

33. Distinguish between Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming. [5]

Ans :

	Intensive Farming	Subsistence	Commercial Farming
1.	This type of farming is practised in area of high population pressure on land.		This type of farming is practised in area of low population density.
2.	Farmer and his family produce mainly cereal crops for subsistence of the family and for local market.		Cash crops are grown on a large scale for commercial purposes, and for export to other countries.
3.	It is a labour-intensive agriculture.		It is capital-intensive, requiring high application of modern inputs.

	Intensive Farming	Subsistence	Commercial Farming
4.	Farm sizes are small and uneconomical due to fragmentation of landholding on account of 'right of inheritance'.		Farm sizes are large, allowing for use of modern machineries and for large scale production.
5.	Farmers try to take maximum output from the limited land in absence of alternative source of livelihood.		Farmers earn huge profit in commercial agriculture from sale of crops.

or

What is soil erosion? Suggest measures to stop soil erosion. [5]

Ans :

The denudation of the soil cover and the subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Steps to stop soil erosion:

- i. **Contour ploughing :** Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
- ii. **Terrace cultivation :** Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.
- iii. **Strip cropping :** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.
- iv. **Creating shelter belts :** Planting lines of trees to create shelter also stops soil erosion by checking force of wind and running water. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.

34. Explain the significance of the Tertiary sector. [5]

Ans :

Tertiary sector generates services rather than goods, therefore, it is also called service sector. Some examples of tertiary sector activities are transport, storage, communication, banking, trade etc. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

This sector also includes the services of teachers, doctors, barbers, lawyers, dry-cleaners etc. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.

This sector includes the services that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors. For example, goods that are produced in the primary and secondary sectors would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then these are sold at wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in go-downs. Similarly, we may need to avail the transport services to go from one place to another or borrow money from banks to help production and trade. Thus, we can say that the tertiary sector supports the other two sectors.

35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct Name on the line drawn near

them. [2]

(A) A place marked by A where Indian congress session was held in December 1920.

(B) The place where 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandhi ji withdrew the non cooperation movement.

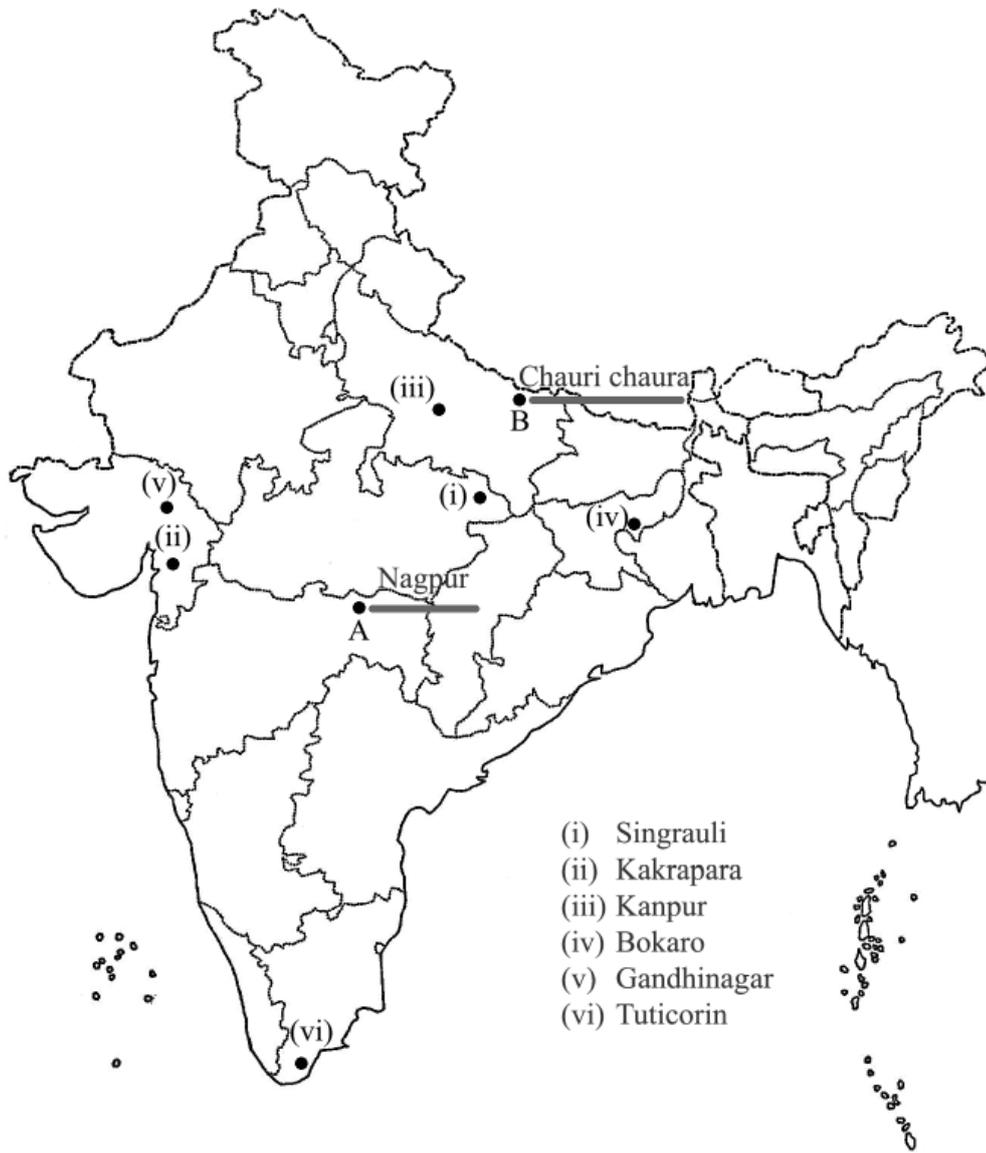
(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

- (i) Singrauli-Thermal power plant
- (ii) Kakrapara-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Kanpur-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Bokaro-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Gandhinagar-Software technology park
- (vi) Tuticorin-Major sea port



Ans :

(a) (a) and (b)



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-5

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Gomasthas	(1)	Official who acted as company's agent
(B)	Spinning Jenny	(2)	Richard Arkwright
(C)	Steam engine	(3)	James Hargreaves
(D)	Cotton mill	(4)	James Watt

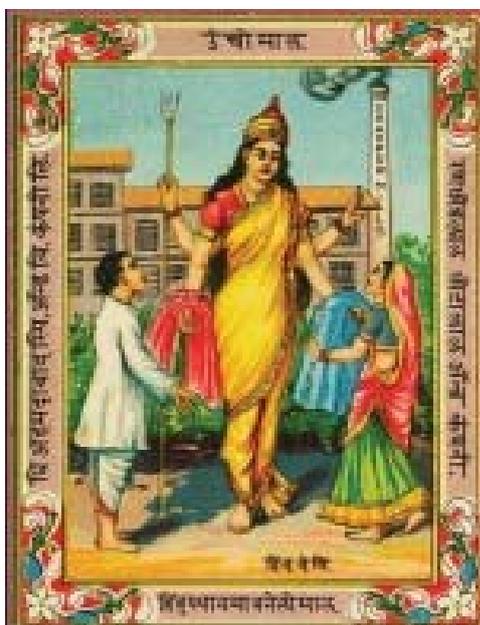
Ans : A – 1, B – 3, C – 4, D – 2

2. Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? [1]

- (a) Agricultural expansion
- (b) Large-scale developmental projects
- (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection
- (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation

Ans : (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection

3.



In the above picture which thing is being offered to the people. [1]

- (a) goddess is offering cloths to the people
- (b) goddess is offering food to the people
- (c) goddess is offering bless to the people
- (d) goddess is offering bless and food to the people

Ans : (a) goddess is offering cloths to the people

4. What is Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ? [1]

Ans :

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.

5. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country? [1]

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soyabean

Ans : (c) Groundnut

6. Complete the following table by writing the values of A and B in the table. [1]

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Fisherman	Matchmaker	A-?
Bee-keeping	B-?	Worker of call centre

Ans :

A-Bank Clerk
B-Tailor

7. Suggest any one measure to control industrial pollution in India. [1]

Ans :

Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

or

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Support the statement with one argument.

Ans :

Manufacturing Industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Hematite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron. [1]

Ans :

Magnetite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron.

or

Under vertical distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government.

Ans :

Under **horizontal** distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Midday meal program
 (b) Relationship between centre and states
 (c) Relationship between people and state government
 (d) Demand of reservation

Ans : (b) Relationship between centre and states

10. is a process by which business or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. [1]

Ans : Globalisation

or

The famous economist thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Ans : John Maynard Keynes

11. Where was the first jute mill in India set up ? [1]

Ans :

At Rishra near Kolkata.

or

What is lignite ?

Ans :

Lignite also known as brown coal is an inferior quality of coal.

12. What is the most distinctive feature of democracy? [1]

Ans :

The most distinctive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it

produces another test.

13. Which one of the following is the main feature of Bolivia's struggle? [1]
 (a) About one specific policy of democratic government.
 (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.
 (c) It was about the foundation of country's politics
 (d) None of these.

Ans : (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.

14. is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural against any sharp fall in farm prices. [1]

Ans : Minimum Support price

15. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port? [1]

- (a) Durgapur (b) Vijaynagar
 (c) Bhadravati (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans : (d) Vishakhapatnam

16. is the total percentage of the population of an area at particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding. [1]

Ans : Literacy rate

or

..... may be defined as the process of widening people's choice as well as raising the level of well-being.

Ans : HDI (Human Development Index)

17. Between 1970 and 1993 Belgians amended their constitution [1]

- (a) four times (b) three times
 (c) six times (d) five times

Ans : (a) four times

18. Arrange the following mica deposits in the direction of west to east [1]

1. Beawar
 2. Ajmer
 3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
 4. Koderma Gaya-hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Ans : (a) 1, 2, 3, 4

19. 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 : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The government of Sri Lanka passed an Act in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as only official language of Sri Lanka. The government also formulated preferential policies to favour Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. All this was done to establish supremacy of Sinhala community. Thus the reason justifies the assertion.

20. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively. The income of the fourth family is [1]
- (a) 7500 (b) 3000
(c) 2000 (d) 6000

Ans : (d) 6000

Section B

21. What was the cause of disagreement between the Congress-led Non-Cooperation Movement and the Peasants' and Workers' Movements? [3]

Ans :

The Congress under Gandhiji believed in achieving 'Swaraj' by peaceful means and total non-violence. He believed in Satyagraha, truth and non-violence. He believed in non-cooperation with British regime.

The peasants and workers, though believed in Gandhi's Swaraj, khadi and boycott, did not always believe in non-violence. They sometimes turned violent to achieve their aims, which went against the Congress creed. The violence at Chauri-Chaura led to suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement. The peasants in Awadh also indulged in violence against landlords and taluqdars.

or

What was Rowlatt Act ? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act? [3]

Ans :

During Indian struggle for Independence British government passed a law named after Sidney Rowlatt who was a government official. This was the Rowlatt Act. Three officers in the commission were all British. Indian freedom fighters called it "Black Law". This Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

The opposition against this law started with a call for strike by Gandhi. March and April 1919 witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India. Rallies were organised in many cities, workers stopped working, went on strike. Shops and workshops were closed.

22. What are renewable resources ? Why has it become necessary to use renewable energy resources ? [3]

Ans :

The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.

Dependence on fossil fuels ie, coal, oil and gas and rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about security of energy supply in future, which affect the growth of national economy. Besides, the use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a need for use of renewable energy resources.

or

Describe the three cropping seasons in India. [3]

Ans :

India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some major rabi crops are — wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September to October. Important kharif crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute, groundnut, etc.

In between rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during summer, called zaid season. Some major crops grown during zaid are — watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows

SOURCE-A

'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful... [Printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.'

SOURCE-B

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.'

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

SOURCE-C

'In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:

'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

SOURCE-A

23 (1) What opinion does the writer hold about most of the books? [1]

Ans : The author is critical of swarm of now books that were glutting the market because of the print revolution. He terms most of these books as harmful, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy? [1]

Ans : In a democracy, the task of native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Why did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein condemn men? [1]

Ans : She condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion.

24. 'India has land under a variety of relief features'. Support the statement with three arguments. [3]

Ans :

The name of these relief features are mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

- i. About 43 percent of the land area is plain which provides facilities for agricultural and industrial activities.
- ii. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers. They also provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- iii. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

or

Why is resource planning so important in a country like India? Give reasons.

Ans :

- i. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.
- ii. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.
- iii. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has no dearth of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is gifted with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. Ladakh has rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure etc. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

25. Bring out any three arguments in support of democracy as a better form of government as compared to

dictatorship. [3]

Ans :

- i. Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government. This is not true in case of dictatorship.
- ii. In a democratic government citizens enjoy fundamental rights but in dictatorship it is not so.
- iii. In a democratic form of government, the decision making process is slow. But it follows the procedures and its decisions are more acceptable to the people. This is not seen in the dictatorship type of government, where decisions might be forced on the people.

26. What do you know about MGNREGA ? [3]

Ans :

The Union government made a law in 2005 implementing the right to work in 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under this, all those who are able to, and are in need of work in villages are guaranteed 100 days of employment per year. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

27. Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise. Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving three arguments. [3]

Ans :

- i. Parties contest elections. In most democracies elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- ii. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.
- iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Most of the members of a legislature belong to a party and they go by the direction of the party leadership.

or

Are political parties no longer popular ? Discuss with examples.

Ans :

It is believed that in most of the countries in the world, political parties are no longer popular. People have lost their trust in them and become indifferent towards them. According to a recent survey in South Asia, majority says that they do not at all trust the parties. A number of people belong to the "Not much" category. In India, there is growing indifference towards parties. They have failed to reduce poverty, prices and this has led to indifference and unpopularity. In the rest of the world, which contains many democracies, political parties are one of the least trusted institutions. But there is another side of the story. Strangely enough, participation and membership of the parties has increased in great numbers. In India, it is higher than many advanced countries like Canada, Japan,

Spain and South Korea. Party membership is higher in South Asia than the rest of the world.

28. Explain the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. [3]

Ans :

The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large number of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the elections to the Assembly. When the Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

Section C

29. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

In unorganised sectors workers are exploited by the private individuals because their aim is to earn more profit. They are not concerned with the safety and health of the employees. They also pay low wages to increase their profits. In such a type of organisation working conditions are not good. So the protection of their rights is necessary. They can take the help of labour laws and courts. Outdated and obsolete machines installed in factories play havoc with health of workers. These need up-gradation. Government should make laws and strictly implement them for benefit of workers.

or

Why are transactions made in money ? Explain with suitable examples ?

Ans :

Money is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of India. In money transactions, money can be paid for any goods or services one desires. For example : the producer of shoes may want wheat in exchange for his shoes. But he may find it difficult to find a person who is also willing to exchange his wheat for shoes. So simultaneous fulfilment of mutual wants is the first and foremost condition to buy and sell the commodity. In money transaction one can buy a commodity whenever one wants it. One does not have to wait for another person to agree to an exchange of goods.

30. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows: [5]

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go... in November, 1981. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain

employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day... For two nights we slept out... once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working, at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job'.

(i) Give the source of the above passage.

Ans :

This passage has been taken from the book 'The Victorian City Images and Realities-1973. It appeared in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Micheael Wolff.

(ii) What prompted the narrator to go to London?

Ans :

The narrator was prompted by a letter, from an old workmate who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works, to go to London in search of a job.

(iii) How did he succeed in getting the job?

Ans :

Per chance, he encountered the old workmate in the Old Kent Gas Works and got a job with his help.

31. Mention some of the suggestions made to reform political parties. [5]

Ans :

- i. Laws could be made to regulate internal politics of parties.
- ii. It should be compulsory to maintain a register of its members, hold independent inquiry in case of a party dispute and hold open elections to top party posts.
- iii. It should be mandatory to give 1/3 party tickets to women candidates. There should be a quota for women in decision making bodies.
- iv. The government or the state should help parties during elections by funding them. Expenses for petrol, paper, telephone etc. can be given. Cash can be given on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last elections.
- v. It should be mandatory to hold regular and periodic organisational elections.

32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India ? Give four reasons. [5]

Ans :

- Tertiary sector has become important in India due to
- i. Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts etc. are the responsibility of the government.
 - ii. Demand for services such as transport, trade, storage has increased with the development of

primary and secondary sectors.

- iii. Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals etc. increased with the increase in the level of income.
- iv. Rapid growth of service sector also benefited from external demand such as software industry and call centre services.

33. Explain major human activities that are mainly responsible for land degradation in India. [5]

Ans :

Use of land over a prolonged period without taking necessary steps to conserve and manage it has resulted in land degradation. The major human activities responsible for land degradation in India are as follows:

- i. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are dug, drilled or quarried and abandoned leaving the land overburdened and in a highly degraded state.
- ii. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of mineral dust in the atmosphere, which ultimately settles down on the land. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil, thus, degrading the land.
- iii. Discharge of industrial effluents and wastes cause pollution and land degradation in industrial regions.
- iv. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- v. In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh over irrigation is responsible for land degradation. It leads to water logging which in turn increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil and reduces its fertility.

or

What is the ideal location for sugar mills ? Why is this industry ideally suited to the cooperative sector ?

Ans :

Sugarcane, the raw material used in sugar industry, is bulky, and its sugar content reduces in haulage and time lag between reaping and sugar production. Therefore, the ideal location for sugar mills is in close proximity of sugarcane producing areas. The sugar industry is seasonal in nature and so is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. For entire year the farmers are engaged in producing sugarcane as it is an annual crop. When the crop is reaped, the farmers pool together their resources, set up mills within the sugarcane producing areas and produce sugar. The seasonal nature of the sugar industry is combated by setting up cooperative societies where farmers share the profits and losses.

34. Trace the origin of Silk Route and describe its significance. [5]

Ans :

The Silk Route is one of the world's oldest and historically most important trade route which affected

the cultures of China, Central Asia and the West. It had many branches leading to different regions, including ancient India. It played an important role as a means of pre-modern trade and cultural exchange between different regions.

The Romans learned about the Silk Route from the Parthians around 53 B.C.E. They used the word "Serer" or the silk people to refer to the Chinese. The modern word "Silk Route" was coined by a German scholar, Von Richthofen, in the nineteenth century. Silk was considered the most precious by the Romans even though it was only one of the many commodities that was traded between China and the world through this route.

Section D

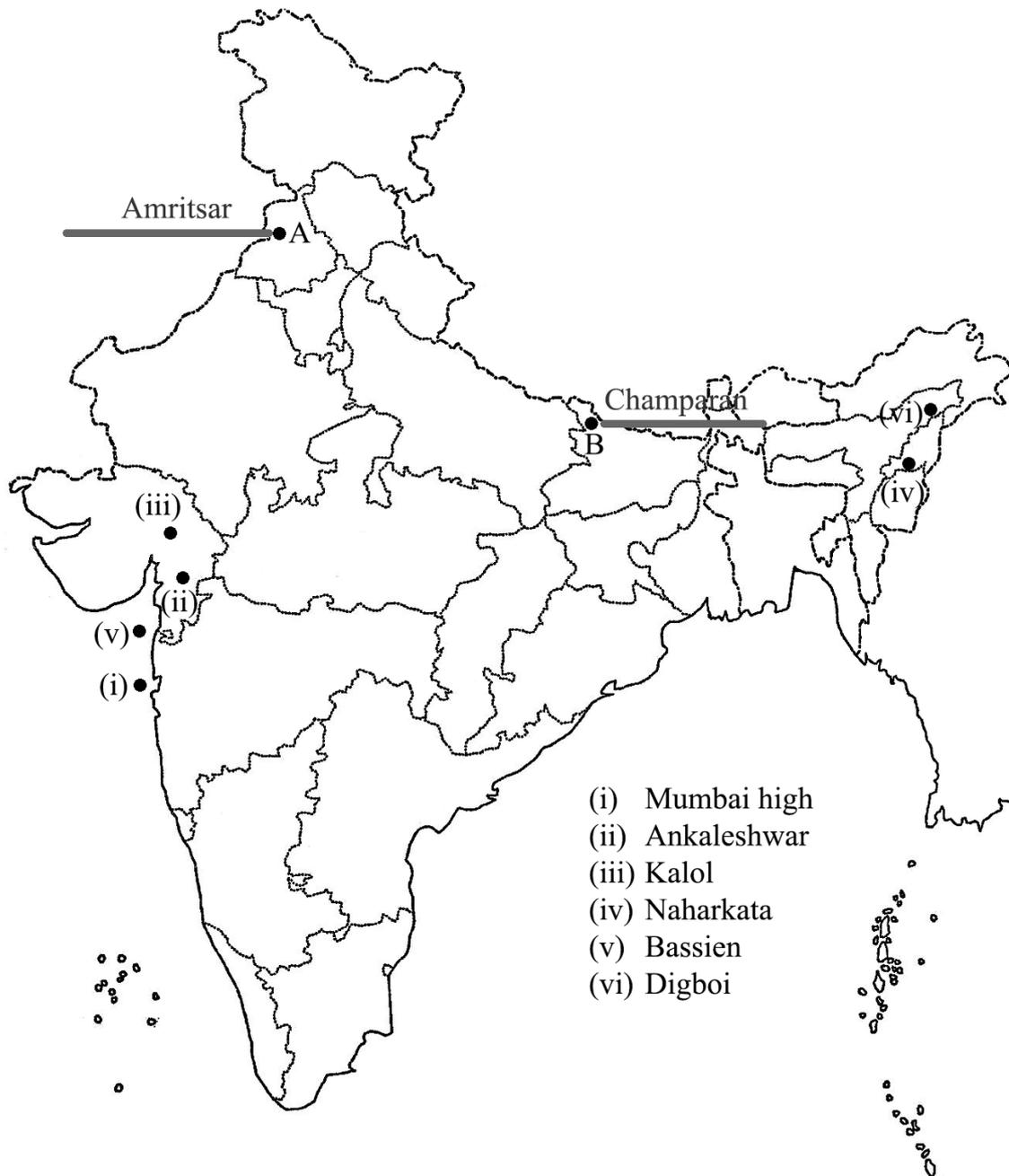
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 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 Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
 - (B) The place where the indigo planters movement took place. [2]
- (b) Identify and name any four the following oil fields in the same outline map of India. [4]
- (i) Mumbai high
 - (ii) Ankaleshwar
 - (iii) Kalol
 - (iv) Naharkata
 - (v) Bassien
 - (vi) Digboi



Ans :

- (a) and (b)



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-6

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. Who wrote “Dawn of the Century?” 1
 A. GD Birla B. Henry Patullo
 C. Dinshaw D. E.T. Paull

Ans : (D) E.T. Paull

or

- What is ‘El Dorado’ in South America famous for?
 A. Imaginary land of great wealth and fabled city of gold
 B. A form of trade
 C. Another name for ‘Silk Route’
 D. None of the above

Ans : (A) Imaginary land of great wealth and fabled city of gold

2. _____ is the art of beautiful and stylised writing. 1
Ans : Calligraphy

or

- _____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.
Ans : Election Commission

3. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	Goods-Bought and Sold	1.	Spain
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	2.	Hierarchy of society
C.	First European Country to conquer America	3.	Money as a medium
D.	Basis of Gender division	4.	Greece

Ans : A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



Who among the following has painted the image of Germania?

- A. Nathaniel Currier
- B. Philip Viet
- C. Edward Bailey
- D. Richard Saltonstall Greenough

Ans : (B) Philip Viet

5. What is ‘Proto-industrialisation’? 1
 A. Early form of industrialisation
 B. Small scale industrialisation
 C. Industrial revolution in 20th century
 D. Period before industrialisation

Ans : (D) Period before industrialisation

6. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
 Between 1980 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. 1

or

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1950.

Ans :

Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. 1

or

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

7. NSSO is an organisation under the Ministry of _____, _____, Government of India. 1
Ans : Statistics, Planning and Programme Implementation

or

Most of the toothpaste are made white with _____
Ans : Titanium

8. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany? 1
Ans : Power of the Prussian State.

or

What do you mean by despotism?

Ans :

A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional check.

9. Which one of the following option portrayed Bharat Mata best? 1



- A. An ascetic figure B. Calm and composed
 C. Divine and spiritual D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
 (i) Aluminium Refinery
 (ii) Aluminium Smelter
 (iii) Bauxite Quarry
 (iv) Pitch from a colliery Options:
 A. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)
 B. (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),
 C. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)
 D. (iii) — (i) — (ii) — (iv)
Ans : (B) (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),

11. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to comparative data between Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. 1

State	I n f a n t Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	A ?	C ?
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	B ?	43

Ans : A – 84, B – 62, C – 61.

12. Which one of the following is not an example of renewable resource? 1
 A. Solar energy B. Water
 C. Rocks D. Wildlife
Ans : (C) Rock
13. Which one of the following is an example of National Park? 1
 A. Village pond B. Wildlife
 C. Burial grounds D. Community Park
Ans : (B) Wildlife
14. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1
 A. German speaking B. French speaking
 C. Dutch speaking D. None of the above
Ans : (C) French speaking
15. Name the rock that consists of a single mineral. 1
Ans : Limestone
16. Anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value. 1
Ans : Money
17. USA is an example of which type of Federation? 1
Ans : Coming Together
18. This war was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains. 1
 Analyse the above given information, considering one of the following correct option.
 A. It is talking about the Industrial War
 B. It is talking about the First World War
 C. It is talking about the Cold War
 D. It is talking about the Second World War
Ans : (B) It is talking about the First World War
19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1
Assertion (A): Modern forms of money are accepted as a medium of exchange.
Reason (R): The currency is authorised by the government of the country.
Options:
 A. Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 D. A is correct but R is correct.
Ans : (A) Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.

20. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called _____. 1

Ans : Mineral based industries.

Section-B

21. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? 3

Ans :

His BMI is 33.16

He is over weight

Because his BMI is more than 25

22. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 3

or

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans :

- Government’s policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

or

No, it is not true. In fact, tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian economy. The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy, especially in the last two decades. In the last decade, the field of Information and Technology has grown, and consequently, the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003. It helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors. Though it does not produce goods but they are an aid or support for the production processes.

23. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? 3

Ans :

Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because –

Can do the documentation required

Can fulfil the terms of credit

Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary

24. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify. 3

Ans :

- Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
- But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:
 - That democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
 - That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

25. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

Ans :

- The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys’ education.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
- The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

26. Distinguish between the unitary and federal systems of government. 3

or

Explain the elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

Ans :

Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

In federal system, government and its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-government level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

In federal system State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central

government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

or

The elements of the Belgian model of power sharing is:

- (i) **Equal representation in central government :** Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (ii) **Equal powers to both regions :** Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- (iii) **Separate government at Brussels :** Brussels, the capital of Belgium has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (iv) **System of community Government :** Community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community i.e. Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. They have the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

27. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. Justify the statement by giving three arguments. 3

or

“Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

Ans :

- (a) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds.
- (b) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- (c) If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.

or

- (a) Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.
- (b) As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.
- (c) They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices etc.

28. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. 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.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

28 (1) What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

Ans : The idea of satyagraha means the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It also suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

28 (2) By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

Ans : Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. It gave the government repressive powers, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Due to this episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

28 (3) Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

Ans : The paragraph talks about the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement. It was started in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj but the term meant different things to different people.

Section-C

29. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

or

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?

Ans :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with the French Revolution. To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (a) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (b) The Estate General was elected by the body

of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

- (c) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (e) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.
- (f) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (g) Regional languages were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation.

or

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- (a) **United Struggle :** When people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together, it spreads nationalism.
- (b) **History and fiction :** By the end of the 19th century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. Nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in Indian's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.
- (c) **Folklore and song :** Nationalists toured villages to gather folk tales. These tales helped in restoring a sense of pride in one's past.
- (d) **Popular points :** The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. This devotion came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.
- (e) **Symbols and Icons :** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.

30. What is the need of political parties? 5

Ans :

"Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy" because

- (i) We cannot think modern democracies without political parties. In case there are no political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent, 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 always uncertain.
- (ii) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will run. Just look at the non-party based elections to

the Panchayats in many states.

- (iii) Political parties agree on policies and programmes to promote collective good and influence people to know why their policy is better than others. They try to implement the policies by winning popular support through elections. They reflect fundamental division in a society.
- (iv) The absence of political parties would affect a democracy badly. The interest of all the people would not reach the Parliament, and, therefore, some sections of people would left out of the mainstream. They won't get all the welfare measures.
- (v) The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- (vi) As societies become large and complex they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why political parties are needed.

31. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 5

Ans :

- (a) Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
- (b) It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (c) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (d) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (e) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

32. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain. 5

Ans :

- (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (c) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (d) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (e) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

33. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry. 5

Ans :

- (a) The Textile Industry occupies unique position

in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent).

- (b) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.
- (c) In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.
- (d) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
- (e) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.

34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

1+2+2=5

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

- (i) When did the number of factories multiply?
 (ii) What was the first symbol of the new era?
 (iii) How did the production of cotton enhanced?

Ans :

- (i) The earliest factories in England came up by the 1760s. But it was only in the late 18th century that the number of factories multiplied.
- (ii) The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late 19th century. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. A number of inventions enhanced the production of cotton. Cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out

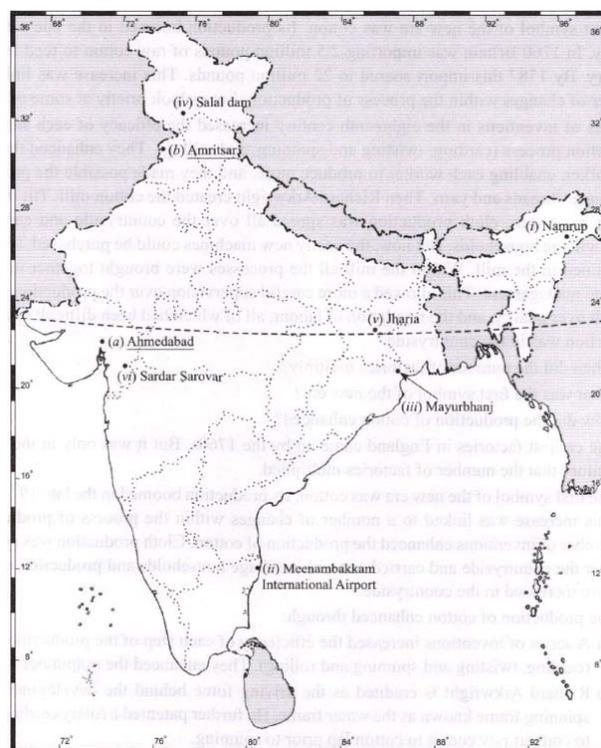
within village households and production of cotton were increased in the countryside.

- (iii) The production of cotton enhanced through:
- (a) A series of inventions increased the efficiency of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker.
- (b) Richard Arkwright is credited as the driving force behind the development of the spinning frame known as the water frame. He further patented a rotary carding engine to convert raw cotton to cotton lap prior to spinning.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (b) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (B) Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Namrup Thermal Power Plant
 (ii) Meenambakkam International Airport
 (iii) Mayurbhanj Iron ore mine
 (iv) Salal dam
 (v) Jharia coal mine
 (vi) Sardar Sarovar – Multi-purpose project

Ans :



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-7

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement associated with? 1

Ans :

It was associated with the breaking of salt law.

2. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this picture of printer's workshop?

- A. It depicts workshop during 16th century
- B. Galleys are being prepared
- C. The printers are turning the screws of the press
- D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

3. Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	Communalist	1.	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
B.	Feminist	2.	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.
C.	Secularist	3.	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

	Column A		Column B
D.	Casteist	4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.

Ans : A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3

4. Pamlou, a term of jhumming cultivation is in 1
 A. Meghalaya B. Manipur
 C. Mizoram D. Nagaland

Ans : (B) Manipur

5. What was 'cowries'? 1

Ans :

Cowries: The Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency.

or

Who produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'?

Ans :

In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull.

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to proportion of adults (aged 15-49) whose BMI is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) in India (2015-16). 1

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	A – ?	10
Karnataka	17	B – ?
Madhya Pradesh	28	28

Ans : A – 8.5, B – 21

7. Which one is not an important goal of our life? 1

- A. Good education
- B. Blood donation
- C. High salaried job
- D. Facilities for going abroad

Ans : (B) Blood donation

or

The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of:

- A. employment conditions
- B. the nature of economic activity
- C. ownership of enterprises
- D. number of workers employed in the enterprise.

Ans : (A) employment conditions

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Chennai port.

Ans :

Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Kolkata port.

or

50% of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

Ans :

One-third of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

9. What is lanka'? 1
A. Circular hole in the ground
B. Earthen pot
C. Underground water
D. Sloping roof

Ans : (A) Circular hole in the ground

10. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. It requires high humidity
- B. It requires low humidity
- C. It requires high temperature (above 25°C)
- D. Both 'A' and 'C'

Ans : (D) Both 'A' and 'C'

11. Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. 1

Ans : Tertiary

or

A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences called _____ .

Ans : homogeneous society

12. What do you understand by The Black Power? 1

Ans :

A movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.

or

Name the oldest Japanese book printed.

Ans :

The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

13. Give a prominent example of a region with a low rainfall and which is drought-prone. 1

Ans : Rajasthan

14. When did the UK government and the Nationalist reached a peace treaty? 1

- A. 1994
- B. 1996
- C. 1998
- D. 2000

Ans : (C) 1998

15. Until well into the _____ century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. 1

Ans : eighteenth

16. _____ is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves.. 1

Ans : Mica

or

_____ is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates..

Ans : Limestone

17. All the major political parties in the parliament, formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in the country's capital. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which Maoist insurgents and various other organisations joined hands. 1

Analyse the above given statement and find which among the following country is talking about?

- A. China
- B. Bolivia
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka

Ans : (C) Nepal

18. The Act that gave enormous powers to the British government to repress political activities was 1

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Seditious Meetings Act
- C. Arms Act
- D. Vernacular Press Act

Ans : (A) Rowlatt Act

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Chauri Chaura Incident
 - (ii) Khilafat Movement
 - (iii) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - (iv) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
- Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
- B. (iii) — (ii) — (i) — (iv)
- C. (iv) — (ii) — (i) — (iii)
- D. (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)

Ans : (D) (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)

20. 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): In fact organic farming is much in vogue today.

Reason (R): It is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Options:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 D. A is wrong but R is correct.

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

Section-B

21. What is Holding Together Federation? Give examples of 'holding together federations'. 3

or

"Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.

Ans :

Holding Together is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. In this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Examples: India, Spain and Belgium.

or

- (i) Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectation and stereotypes.
 (ii) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children.
 (iii) There is a sexual division of labour in most families where women do all the household chores and men work outside the home.
 (iv) Majority of women do some paid work in addition to domestic labour both in rural and urban areas but work is not valued and does not get recognition.

22. Critically evaluate the conditions that favoured the conquests of Latin America by the European powers like Spain and Portugal. 3

or

What is proto-industrialisation? "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside". Explain any two reasons.

Ans :

- (i) The conquest by European powers like Spain and Portugal were not just a result of superior firepower or conventional military weapons.
 (ii) It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

- (iii) Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

or

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

Two Reasons:

- (i) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
 (ii) With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Where did the workers come from?

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.

Source B : Dominated industrial production in India

European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.

Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production

From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece-goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Source A : Where did the workers come from?

23 (1) Where did the workers come in cotton mills in India during 1900s?

Ans : The workers came from the districts around. Over 50% workers in Bombay cotton industries in 1911, came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages of Kanpur district.

Source B : Dominated industrial production in India

23 (2) What helped the European Managing Agencies to dominate the Indian markets?

Ans : The European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap

rates from the colonial government and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Through these activities they dominated the Indian markets.

Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production

23 (3) Why did industrialists shift from yarn to cloth production?

Ans : From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth productions.

24. Define the term resource. Do you think resources are free gift of nature? 3

or

Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

Ans :

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

- (i) They are not. Resources are a function of human activities.
- (ii) Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.
- (iii) They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

or

- (i) Two-third of the earth surface is covered with water, but only a small proportion of it accounts for freshwater that can be used.
- (ii) Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.
- (iii) All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource.

25. Name the two important by-products of sugarcane other than the sugar and jaggery. State the temperature and rainfall requirements of sugarcane. Also name the two major sugarcane producing states of India. 3

Ans :

- (i) Sugarcane by-products: Khandsari and molasses.
- (ii) Rainfall: 75-100 cm annually.
- (iii) Temperature: 21°C to 27°C.
- (iv) States: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana.

26. What are Concurrent Lists? Give examples. 3

Ans :

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the 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 will prevail.

27. Analyse the functions of Consumer Protection Councils. 3

or

Explain the role of education and health in the overall

development of a country.

Ans :

- (i) The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils.
- (ii) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court. On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
- (iii) These voluntary organisations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.

or

- (i) **Role of education :** It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given importance in our constitution.
- (ii) **Role of Health :** The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite inevitable as nearly one fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.
- (iii) **Role of Community :** A community-based programme on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

Section-C

28. What is the total length of road networks in India? Explain how roads have edge over the railways. 5

Ans :

- (i) Length of road networks: 2.3 million km.
- (ii) Roadways: Edge over railways:
 - Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
 - Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 - Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
 - Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

29. Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 5

or

Write a newspaper report on the Simon Commission.

Ans :

To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (i) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (ii) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iii) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a

Constitution.

- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.

or

4 February 1928, Bengal (By TOI Correspondent)
The Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in India in 1928 was in response to the nationalist movement and to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But the Commission has only British members, no Indian members. Also the clauses of this Commission did not contain any hope of Swaraj 'for the Indians. This was followed by a strike in Bengal on February 3rd, 1928. So when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'. To pacify Indians, the Viceroy Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference was held to discuss a future Constitution.

- 30.** Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha in 1919. Why? 3

or

How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise Satyagraha movement in various places just after arriving in India?

Ans :

- (i) Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (ii) This Act was passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- (iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

or

- (i) In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (ii) In 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat affected by crop failure and could not pay the revenue and demanded that revenue collection be relaxed.
- (iii) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

- 31.** Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy. 5

or

Explain different types of challenges being faced by democratic governments in modern times.

Ans :

Major challenges are:

- (i) Foundational challenge
- (ii) Challenge of expansion
- (iii) Challenge of deepening of democracy.

The main challenge to democracy in India is the challenge of expansion. Decentralisation of powers and applying the basic principle of democratic government

across all the regions, have been developed; but still more is to be done. Inclusion of women and minority groups is still a challenge. All the decisions should be in the arena of democratic control. To get this thing to be done is a big challenge.

Some other challenges to democracy include:

- (i) Constitutional design
- (ii) Federalism and its functions
- (iii) Elections
- (iv) Democratic rights

or

- (i) Foundational challenge takes place when the basic structure or foundation of the government changes. It involves: bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government, establishing a sovereign and functional state. E.g. India, Nepal, Iraq, Pakistan.
- (ii) Challenge of Expansion: This involves:
 - (a) Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions and different social groups and various institutions.
 - (b) Ensuring greater power to local governments.
- (iii) Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy in such a way that people can realise their expectations of democracy. E.g. Belgium, Bolivia, India, US, etc.

- 32.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 5

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

- (i) Which weekly magazine described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'.
- (ii) Why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted James Hickey? What did he encourage regarding publication?
- (iii) What did happen by the eighteenth century regard printing?

Ans :

- (i) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to

all, but influenced by none’.

- (ii) James Augustus Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to the import and sale of salves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the company’s senior officials in India. That is why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey. Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.
- (iii) By the close of 18th century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohan Roy.

33. ‘Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government’. Explain. 5

Ans :

- (i) Most basic outcomes of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place but because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (iii) A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.
- (iv) The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.

34. Explain five rights of consumers that protect them from exploitation in the market place. 5

Ans :

Rights of consumers:

- (i) **Right to safety** : Consumers are given the right to safety or right to be protected against the goods and services that are hazardous to life and property. For example, Reji Mathew, a boy went for tonsillectomy operation by an ENT but due to improper medication he was crippled for life against which his father filed a case in the consumer court by using right to safety.
- (ii) **Right to be informed** : It is important for the producers to provide certain details on the packaging as the consumers having the right to be informed. These details are like—ingredients used, date of manufacture, expiry date, address of the manufacturer, etc.
- (iii) **Right to information** : It is popularly known as RTI Act, which was passed in October 2005, which gives us the right to know about the functions of the government department. For example: Amritha attended an interview for a job in the government department but did not receive any news regarding the result. Therefore, she filed RTI

to know the result so that she can plan ahead.

- (iv) **Right to choose** : According to this, we as consumer have the right to choose what we want to buy in the market and not what the seller wishes to sell. For example: if we want to buy toothpaste and the seller says that we will get toothpaste only when we buy the toothbrush along with it. In this case, our right to choose is denied.
- (v) **Right to seek redressal** : If we are cheated in the Marketplace, then as a consumer, we have the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. For example, Prakash sent a money order to his daughter but she did not receive it. Then he enquired about it in the post office but did not get any satisfactory answer. Later on, with the help of consumer forum, he filed a case in the consumer court and got the court verdict.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

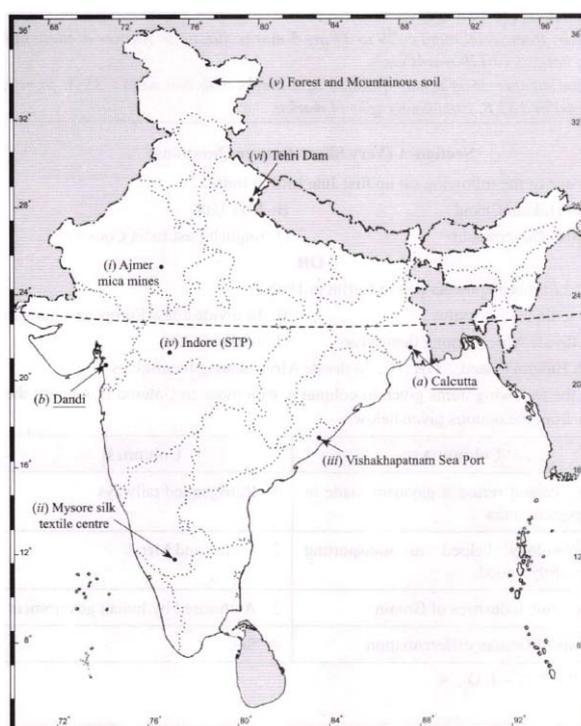
35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1929.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji broke the ‘Salt Law’.

(B) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Ajmer mica mine
 (ii) Mysore silk textile centre
 (iii) Vishakhapatnam sea port
 (iv) Indore software technology park
 (v) Forest and mountainous soil
 (vi) Tehri Dam

Ans :



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-8

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

follow:

1

1. Which one of the following set up first Jute Mill in India? 1
- A. Seth Hukum Chand
 - B. JRD Tata
 - C. British Government
 - D. English East India Company

Ans : (A) Seth Hukum Chand

or

Why did European powers met in Berlin in 1885?

- A. To settle their disputes
- B. To divide a few European Countries
- C. To divide Africa among themselves
- D. To divide Asia

Ans : (C) To divide Africa among themselves

2. Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India	1.	Refrigerated railways
B.	Technology helped in transporting perishable goods	2.	Cotton and Metal
C.	Dynamic industries of Britain	3.	Authorised by Indian government
D.	Basis of Gender differentiation	4.	Sex

Ans : A – 3, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4

3. Study the picture and answer the questions that



Which among the following is/are best known work done by him?

- A. Sharing government
- B. Ethnic government
- C. Community government
- D. Regional government

Ans : (C) Community government

4. Name the major source of energy in India. 1

Ans : Coal

5. Name the third level of government in Belgium. 1

- A. Sharing government
- B. Ethnic government
- C. Community government
- D. Regional government

Ans : (C) Community government

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to educational achievement of rural population of Uttar Pradesh. 1

Category	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	A – ?
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	B – ?	87%
Percentage of rural children age 10-14 attending school	C – ?	82%

Ans : A – 54%, B – 90%, C – 85%

7. What is the main source of income for the banks? 1

Ans :

Investment and deposits.

or

What makes India a country with a United federation?

Ans :

Rigid constitution, written constitution and independent judiciary.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
Community government prevails in France, where power may be shared among different social groups.

or

West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are major Cotton producing states.

Ans :

Community government prevails in Belgium, where power may be shared among different social groups.

or

West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are major Jute producing states.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this newspaper clippings? 1



- A. The three-tier system is often being misused as can be seen regarding Panchayat posts in Tamil Nadu.
- B. There are still several difficulties in realising the objectives of decentralisation.
- C. Women are becoming Tradhans' and are being elected to Panchayats.
- D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

10. 10 _____ is the upper house of India's bicameral parliament. 1

Ans : Rajya Sabha

or

According to NITI Aayog tourism sector will generate _____ employment opportunities in India.

Ans : 35 Lakh.

11. State the contribution of James Watt towards industrialisation. 1

or

What was El-Dorado?

Ans :

James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1781.

or

El Dorado was a fabled city of gold.

12. Name the befitting conditions that led to low infant mortality rate: 1

A. More industries

B. More employment

C. Better provisions of basic health and educational facilities

D. None of these

Ans : (C) Better provisions of basic health and educational facilities

13. _____ introduced printing press in India. 1

Ans : Portuguese

14. What is the per capita income of low income countries? 1

A. 30,000 or less

B. 35,000 or less

C. 37,000 or less

D. 40,000 or less

Ans : (C) 37,000 or less

15. What is the meaning of barter system? 1

Ans :

The exchange of goods, property, services, etc. for other goods, etc. without using money is known as barter system.

16. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed 1

Ans : Rowlett Act

or

At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the programme was adopted.

Ans : Non-Cooperation

17. Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? 1

A. Intensive farming

B. Overgrazing

C. Deforestation

D. Over-irrigation

Ans : (D) Over-irrigation

18. 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 Developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

(i) Blast Furnace

(ii) Pig Iron

(iii) Shaping Metal

(iv) Steel Making

Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
 B. (ii) — (iii) — (iv) — (i)
 C. (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)
 D. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)

Ans : (A) (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

- 20.** 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. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it. 1

Analyse the above given statement, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. There is no official religion for the Indian State.
 B. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.
 C. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
 D. Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

Ans : (D) Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

Section-B

- 21.** Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. 3

Ans :

- (i) **Role of education :** It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given importance in our constitution.
 (ii) **Role of Health :** The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite inevitable as nearly one fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.
 (iii) **Role of Community :** A community-based programme on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

- 22.** Analyse the quick measure adopted by Central Government of India to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural area. 3

Ans :

- (i) For the short-term, as a quick measure, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India and then extended to an additional 130 districts.
 (ii) The remaining districts in rural areas were brought under the act with effect from 1 April, 2008. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005).
 (iii) Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances

to the people.

- 23.** What according to you can reduce the dependence of the poor households on informal sources of credit? Suggest ways to avert this situation. 3

Ans :

The poor households in rural India is bound to lead a very hard life. The reason is that they don't have their own land or any property with them.

They work as landless labourers in the field of big farmers. Whenever they need money, they seek the help of moneylenders, who charge much higher interest on loans. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan and they have less income left for themselves.

This dependence of theirs can be reduced only when the following steps will be taken:

- (i) Education should be spread in rural areas.
 (ii) The government should assist them in improving their condition.
 (iii) Poor people belonging to rural areas should be made self-sufficient so that they may have a decent life.

- 24.** Which features of democracy are common in most countries of the world? 3

Ans :

Most of the democratic countries of the world today have:

- (i) formal constitutions
 (ii) hold elections
 (iii) form parties
 (iv) guarantee the rights of citizens

- 25.** Define feminist movement. Write their objectives. 3

Ans :

It is an agitation demanding enhancement in the political and legal status of the women and improvement in their education and career opportunities.

Main Objectives:

- (i) They believe in equal rights and opportunities for both men and women.
 (ii) To attain equality between men and women.

- 26.** "As Indian federation is 'holding together' federation, all States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers." Support your answer with two suitable examples. 3

Ans :

- (i) Some States enjoy a special status. Jammu and Kashmir has its own Constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this State without the approval of the State Assembly. Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. Similar special provisions exist for some other States of India as well.

- (ii) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not have

the powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

27. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato

Noodles are believed to have travelled West from China to become spaghetti. Or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

Source B – Silk Route link the World

Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade

Before its ‘discovery’, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato

- 27 (1) How does it say that food offers cultural exchange?

Ans : Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. It is said because noodles travelled west from China to became spaghetti, and Arab travellers took pasta to Sicily.

Source B – Silk Route link the World

- 27 (2) How did trade and cultural exchange take place through silk route?

Ans : The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Many Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers travelled from this route to Asia. Later Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through this route.

Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade

- 27 (3) What did happen after discovery of America?

Ans : After discovery of America, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. Its precious metals enhanced Europe’s wealth and finance its trade with Asia.

28. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention major jute producing states of India. 3

Ans :

- (i) Jute grows on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- (iii) West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states.

Section-C

29. ‘Napoleon was a great administrator.’ Explain the statement in the light to the changes he brought about in France. 5

or

Distinguish between the Non-Cooperation movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans :

- (i) The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code- did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (ii) This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- (iii) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- (iv) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

	Non-Cooperation Movement	Civil Disobedience Movement
(i)	The Rowlett Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and injustice done to Khilafat were the basic causes for the movement.	Rejection of Gandhiji’s eleven demands was the main cause for launching the movement.
(ii)	People were asked not to cooperate with the British.	People broke the colonial laws and refused to pay taxes.
(iii)	Tribal peasants, common people in towns, plantation workers participated in the movement.	Rich peasants, poor peasants, business classes and women participated the movement.
(iv)	This movement was launched in 1920 in a peaceful way.	This movement was launched in 1930 in a violent way.

30. What do you mean ‘Political Parties’? Explain the ideology of BJP. 5

Ans :

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good:

Ideology of BJP:

- (i) Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
- (ii) A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion.

(iii) Cultural nationalism.

(iv) Party Symbol–Lotus.

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

1+2+2=5

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- (i) How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the Constitution?
- (ii) How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?
- (iii) How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

Ans :

- (i) There are 22 Languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- (ii) The Constitution of India did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. Although only 40% of Indians speak Hindi. Therefore the constitution of India safeguards the other languages and recognised 22 languages as the scheduled languages.
- (iii) Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious altitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Therefore government of India agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Although, promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where

people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- 32.** Describe how technology enabled globalisation? Explain with examples. 5

Ans :

Technology: Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Example: Containers for transport of goods.

- 33.** Why is road transport mainly preferred in India? 5

Ans :

- (i) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography than rail lines.
- (ii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (iv) Roads also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (v) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other models of transport and they provide a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

- 34.** When and where was the first jute mill set up in India? Explain the reasons why most of the jute mills concentrated in the Hugli river basin. 5

Ans :

- (i) Rishra, near Kolkata in 1859.
- (ii) Factors responsible for location in the Hugli river basin:
 - Availability of raw material: The Hugli river basin is rich in extremely good quality alluvial soil. Hence, jute is grown abundantly in this region and raw material is available in this region.
 - Abundant water: For jute industry huge amount of water is required. Abundant water is supplied from the Hugli river to the jute industries.
 - Network of transport: Inexpensive water transport is provided by the Hugli river itself. Moreover, the region is rich in railways, roadways and water transport. This helped in the growth of jute industry in this region.

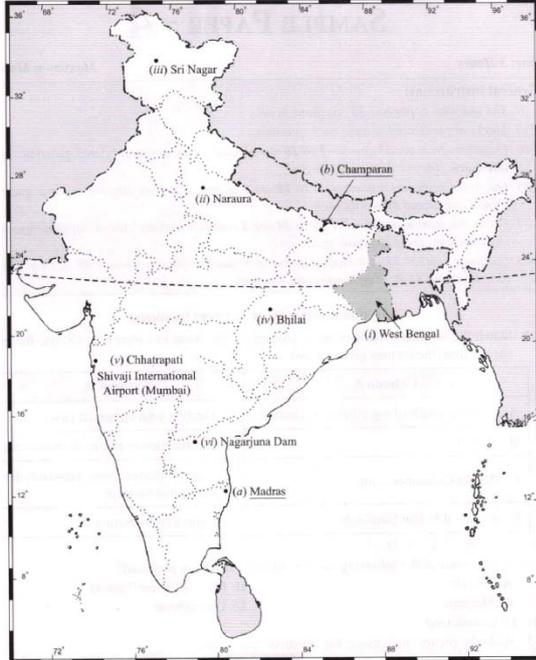
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 35.** (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: 1×2=2
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
 - (b) The place where Gandhiji led the indigo planter's agitation in 1916.
- (B) Locate and label any four of the following with

appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) West Bengal — the largest producer of Jute
- (ii) Naraura Atomic Power Station
- (iii) Software Technology Park in Sri Nagar
- (iv) Bhilai Iron and Steel plant
- (v) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
- (vi) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Ans :



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CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-9

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised? 1
 A. Punjab
 B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
 C. Haryana
 D. Uttarakhand

Ans : (D) Uttarakhand

2. Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	Availing details of ingredients of a product	1.	Dealing with consumer cases
B.	Agmark	2.	Certification of edible oil and cereals
C.	District Consumer Court	3.	Agency that develops standards for goods and services
D.	Bureau of Indian Standards	4.	Right to information

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

3. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'Bharat Mata'?

- A. One's Nationalism
- B. Vande Mataram
- C. Heroism and Justice
- D. Folk and Cultural Tradition

Ans : (A) One's Nationalism

4. Wheat and rice are known as 1
 A. cereal crops B. coarse grains
 C. plantation crops D. horticulture crops

Ans : (A) cereal crops

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice: 1

	Sown	Harvested	Major Crop
Kharif Crop	Onset of Monsoon	A — ?	B — ?

Ans : A - November-December, B - Yes.

6. What are 'Terms of Credit'? 1

or

What is adulteration?

Ans :

Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

or

Adulteration is the process of mixing pure and impure products in order to attain illegal profits. It causes financial and health loss to consumer.

7. What are community resources? Give an example. 1

Ans :

Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

Example : Village growing grounds, burial grounds, public parks, picnic spots, etc.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1

In India, the Central Government issues currency

notes on the behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

or

Sovereignty is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Ans :

In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on the behalf of the Central Government.

or

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. The villagers vanished the forest
B. The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering
C. The villagers use the land for cultivation
D. Careless management of government

Ans :

Ans : (B) The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
(i) Napoleon invades Italy
(ii) Fall of Napoleon
(iii) Greek Struggle for independence begins
(iv) Unification of Italy

Options:

- A. (ii) — (iii) — (iv) — (i)
B. (iv) — (ii) — (iii) — (i)
C. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
D. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)

Ans : (C) (i) (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

11. About _____ percentage of land area is plains in India. 1

Ans : 43 percent

or

The country _____ has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

Ans : Brussels

12. What was the traditional book used by the Chinese from 594 AD? 1

or

Who described about Coketown, an industrial city in his novel? Name the novel.

Ans :

The traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.

or

Charles Dickens in his novel Hard Times (1854).

13. What is foreign trade? 1

Ans :

Trade (export and import) with other countries is called foreign trade.

14. AGMARK is the certification maintained for standardisation of 1

- A. jewellery B. clothes
C. consumer goods D. furniture

Ans : (C) consumer goods

15. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called _____ 1

Ans : developed countries

16. What did Das Volk stand for? 1

- A. Democracy B. Factory workers
C. Common people D. Slum dwellers

Ans : (C) Common people

17. In 1517, the religious reformer _____ wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. 1

Ans : Martin Luther

or

_____ is an example of some form of social division related to sex that needs to be expressed in politics.

Ans : Gender division

18. The US became a colonial power in the late 1890s by occupying some colonies earlier held by 1

- A. France B. Germany
C. Belgium D. Spain

Ans : (D) Spain

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of a new Tri-colour French Flag.

Reason (R): This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French People. Options:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is correct but R is wrong.
D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. The consumer movement was the result of the extreme dissatisfaction of the consumers who were being fooled by the unfair practices of the sellers. It was felt necessary to stop their exploitation in the market place. It took many years to organise consumers, but once the task was done malpractices were brought to

- be halt. 1
- Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:
- The consumer movement was well-organised.
 - Awareness amongst people were created.
 - It was felt necessary to protect and promote the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
 - All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

Section-B

21. Explain the major problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings. 3

or

Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernise agriculture? Explain.

Ans :

Following problems are caused:

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have-nots or rich and poor.
- Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

or

It is a fact that the growth rate in agriculture is decelerating. There are several reasons for this, such as:

- Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to the increase in the cost of production.
- Moreover, reduction in import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

22. How did business classes relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Why were they no longer uniformly enthusiastic after the failure of Second Round Table Conference? 3

or

Why was growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Ans :

- Business classes led by prominent industrialists like Purushottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.
- Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.
- After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

or

The growth of nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notion of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement.

23. Why did Pt. Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? Explain it. 3

Ans :

It was said so by Jawaharlal Nehru because multi-purpose projects (dams) accelerated the growth of agriculture, industrialisation and urban economy. Other advantages of constructing dams/multi-purpose projects:

- They eliminate or reduce flooding.
- They provide water for agriculture.
- They provide water for human and industrial consumption.
- They provide lake fisheries.
- They provide hydro-electric power or cooling for nuclear power plants.

24. How far is it correct to say that social division exist only in big countries like India? 3

Ans :

Social division of one kind or another exist in most countries. It does not matter whether the country is small or big.

- India is a vast country with many communities and Belgium is a small country with many communities.
- Even those countries such as Germany and Sweden, that were once highly homogenous, are undergoing rapid change with the migration of people from other parts of the world.
- Migration bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense most countries of the world are multi-cultural and having social divisions.

25. What led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking

and the French-speaking communities of Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s? 3

or

Examine the political outcome of democracy.

Ans :

- (i) The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
- (ii) This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
- (iii) The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

or

- (i) Right of the citizens to choose their leaders and keep check on them.
- (ii) If required people can participate in decision making either directly or through indirectly or through representatives.
- (iii) It produces accountable, responsible and legitimate government

26. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India

The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonisers into Africa. Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell, thanks to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India

26 (1) What do you mean by indentured labour?

Ans : A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

26 (2) How did Indian traders flourish?

Ans : The Indian traders established flourishing emporia of busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell.

Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

26 (3) Why did Indian cotton begin to decline?

Ans : With industrialisation, British Cotton manufacture began to expand and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

27. When were the comprehensive land development programmes launched in India? Explain the provisions of this programme. 3

Ans :

1980s and 1990s.

Programmes:

- (i) **Bank facilities :** Under this programme many Grameen Banks and cooperative societies were established. They provided loans at lower rates to the farmers.
- (ii) **KCC :** Government provided with Kisan Credit Card to the farmers. These cards helped farmers getting financial help from the banks.
- (iii) **PAIS :** Government also provided Personal Accident Insurance Schemes for benefiting the farmers. This enabled the farmer's family to get money due to any accident.

28. "Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands as well as 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world they travelled and share common origins." Support your answer with any three suitable examples. 3

or

Explain giving four reasons why the industrialists of Europe preferred hand labour over machines during the 19th century.

Ans :

- (i) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- (ii) Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, now in Italy.
- (iii) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

or

- (i) There was no shortage of labour at that period of time.
- (ii) Installation of machinery required large capital investment which the industrialists did not want to invest.
- (iii) In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.

Section-C

29. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

$$1+2+2=5$$

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?': In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity... Its existence is a daily plebiscite... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

- (i) What do you mean by the term Nation?
- (ii) Write any two requirements for the formation of a nation.
- (iii) How does a heroic past help in the formation of a nation?

Ans :

- (i) A country or all the people in a country.
- (ii) Population and Territory are two requirements to form a nation.
- (iii) A heroic part gives a sense of pride and identity to a people. This helps in the formation of a nation.

30. "One important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass production." Prove this with example. 5

or

Explain the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.

Ans :

A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer 'Henry Ford'.

- (i) He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
- (ii) He realised that the assembly line method would allow faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
- (iii) This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously.
- (iv) This was a way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
- (v) Later on, this system of mass production was followed by many other countries. In the US, with this system car production rose from two millions to above five millions.

or

- (i) From 594 AD, the books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- (ii) The imperial court got many textbooks printed

for the Civil Services Examination and remained the target user of printed books in China.

- (iii) By the 17th century, urban culture developed in China and its officials who not only started reading printed books but also began to write their autobiographies.
- (iv) In the late 19th century, the western powers established mechanical printing press in Shanghai and shifted to mechanical printing.

31. Analyse the various events that led to the establishment of Greece as an independent nation in 1832. 5

or

Explain four objectives of Vietnamese students who had gone to Japan for higher education during 1907-08.

Ans :

- (i) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- (ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
- (iii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- (v) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

or

- (i) In 1907-08 some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.
- (ii) For many of them the primary objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.
- (iii) These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians.
- (iv) Japan had modernised itself and had resisted colonisation by the West. Besides, its victory over Russia in 1907 proved its military capabilities.
- (v) Vietnamese students established a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo but after 1908, the Japanese Ministry of Interior clamped down on them. Many, including Phan Boi Chau, were deported and forced to seek exile in China and Thailand.

32. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples. 5

or

Explain the difference between the power sharing model accepted by Belgium and Sri Lanka.

Ans :

- (i) The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- (ii) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

- (iii) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (iv) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- (v) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

	Belgium	Sri Lanka
•	The Belgian leaders realised that the unity of the country can be maintained by respecting the feelings and interests of different regions and communities.	The majority community of Sinhala wanted to force its domination over the minority community of Tamils.
•	They shared equal powers with all the communities.	They refused to share the power.
•	The government enables every community to live together and avoid civil war.	The majority rule divided the different communities which resulted in civil war.
•	A secular country with no state religion.	Buddhism is the only official religion.
•	There is a community government to look after the issues related to culture, education and language.	The government follows preferential policies to favour Sinhala in university position & government jobs.

33. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy." Justify the statement giving examples.. 3

Ans :

- (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).
- (ii) Contributes to employment generation. (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture)
- (iii) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%)
- (iv) It contributes 4% towards GDP.
- (v) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

34. Explain how tourism plays a significant role in the growth of the economy of our country. 5

Ans :

- (i) **Foreign exchange :** Foreign tourist's arrivals in our country witnessed an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year 2015 as against the year 2014, contributing Z 1,35,193 crore of foreign exchange in 2015. 8.03 million foreign tourists visited India in 2015.

- (ii) **Employment generation :** More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. This enhances the income of the people.
- (iii) **National integration and international understanding :** Tourism promotes national integration. People understand the culture and heritage of our country.
- (iv) **Promotes local handicrafts :** Tourist show keen interest in buying local made articles of handicrafts. Thus, local handicrafts manufactures get a boost and support from tourism of the country.
- (v) **Types of tourism :** Eco tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism etc.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

1 × 2 = 2

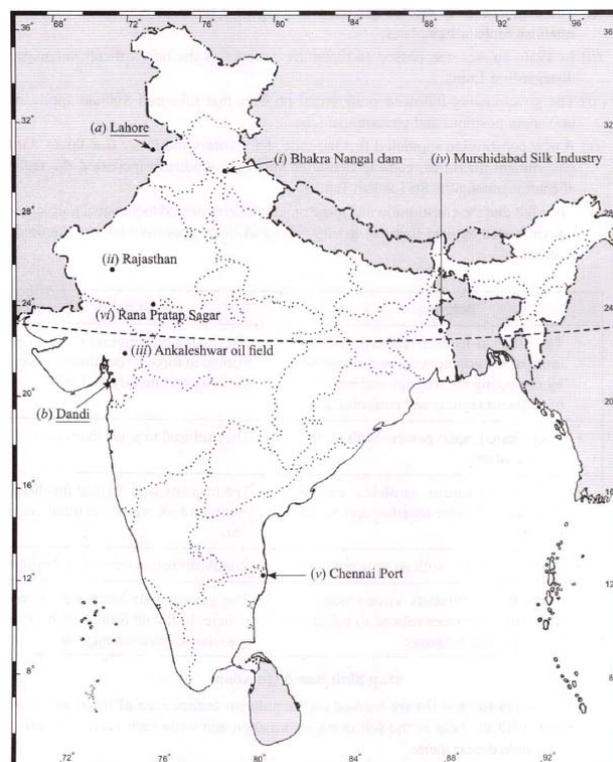
(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.

(b) The place where Gandhiji violated salt law.

(B) Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Bhakra Nangal dam
- (ii) Rajasthan the largest producer of bajra
- (iii) Ankleshwar oil field
- (iv) Murshidabad silk industry
- (v) Chennai Port
- (vi) Rana Pratap Sagar

Ans :



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9. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. Challenge of expansion
- B. Transiting into democracy
- C. Foundational challenge
- D. Both 'B' and 'C'

Ans : (D) Both 'B' and 'C'

10. The _____ provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. 1

Ans : Constitution of India

or

The first challenge to political parties is lack of _____ within parties.

Ans : Internal Democracy.

11. 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): In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Reason (R): It was done due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

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

12. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Since these activities generate services rather than goods. 1

Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. Tertiary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Primary Sector
- D. Industrial Sector

Ans : (A) Tertiary Sector

13. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. What is it called? 1

or

Write the developmental goals for farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops.

Ans :

This is known as double coincidence of wants.

or

Developmental goals for farmers who depend only on

rain for growing crops:

- (a) better irrigational facilities
- (b) better production of crops

14. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable. 1

Ans :

It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

15. The fast-selling Istri Dharm Vichar was written by 1
- A. Raja Ravi Varma
 - B. Ram Chaddha
 - C. Raja Rammohun Roy
 - D. Tarabai Shinde

Ans : (B) Ram Chaddha

16. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as 1

Ans : State Highways.

17. What does 'ISO' stand for? 1

- A. International Organisation for Security
- B. Indian Organisation for Standardisation
- C. International Organisation for Standardisation
- D. None of the above

Ans : (C) International Organisation for Standardisation

18. The Government of India made a law implementing the _____ in many districts of India. It is called MNREGA. 1

Ans : Right to Work

or

Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the _____

Ans : Organised Sector

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Cotton from Farmer
- (ii) Cloth market
- (iii) Garment Factory
- (iv) In Market

Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
- B. (i) — (iii) — (iv) — (ii)
- C. (iii) — (iv) — (ii) — (i)
- D. (iii) — (iv) — (i) — (ii)

Ans : (A) (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

20. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks? 1

- A. Sedimentary rocks
- B. Metamorphic rocks
- C. Igneous rocks
- D. None of these

Ans : (A) Sedin entary rocks

Section-B

21. What is meant by Bretton Woods Twins? How can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of Bretton Woods Twins? 3

or

Mention the two key lessons learnt from the inter-

war economic experiences by the economists and politicians after the Second World War.

Ans :

- (i) The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.
- (ii) Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s. Therefore, they organised themselves as a group — the Group of 77 (or G-77) — to demand a new international economic order (NIEO).
- (iii) By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

or

The two lessons learnt by the economists and politicians during the Second World War were:

First : An industrial society based on mass production needs mass consumption. For mass consumption, steady income was necessary and for stable income, full employment was necessary. For this, the government has to take step to minimise the fluctuation of price, increase production and employment. Hence, economic stability could be ensured by the government intervention.

Second : The goal of full employment could be achieved only if the government controls the flow of goods, capital and labour.

22. What led to the print revolution? 3

or

Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries? Give three reasons.

Ans :

- (i) In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.
- (ii) Printers from Germany travelled to other countries, seeking work and helping start new presses. As the number of printing presses grew, book production boomed.
- (iii) The second half of the fifteenth century saw 20 million copies of printed books flooding the markets in Europe. The number went up in the sixteenth century to about 200 million copies. This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

or

- (i) Mica is excellent di-electric in strength and has low powerless factor.
- (ii) It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.
- (iii) It is most indispensable mineral used in electric and electronic industries.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Union List

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs,

banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

Source B : State List

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Source C : Concurrent List

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the 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 will prevail.

Source A : Union List

23 (1) How many items are listed in the Union List?

Ans : There are 100 numbered items listed in the Union List (before 97 numbered items were listed). These include subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

Source B : State List

23 (2) Which kind of subjects are listed in the state list?

Ans : Subject like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation are listed in State List. It is of state and local importance.

Source C : Concurrent List

23 (3) Who makes laws in the concurrent list? It conflict occurs then what happen in the List?

Ans : Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

24. Why primary sector is primary and also called as agriculture and related sector? Give examples. 3

Ans :

- (i) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. Example: cotton.
- (ii) It is primary because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
- (iii) Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

25. Explain how power is shared horizontally in a government. 3

or

Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Ans :

- (i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of

government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

- (ii) Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Ministers and government officials are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- (iii) Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

or

Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members often called panch and a President or Sarpanch. It is the decision making body for the village. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters in the village are its members.

26. What are the functions of money? 3

Ans :

- (i) Money acts as a medium of exchange in goods and services and in payment of debts.
- (ii) Money is used as a measure of value.
- (iii) It is a Standard of Demand Payments.

27. Analyse the role of credit in development. 3

or

Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

Ans :

- (i) Credit plays an important role in the development process of a country.
- (ii) If the credit is taken from the formal sources at low interest rate, then it is easy for the borrowers to complete their work and repay the loan after making profit.
- (iii) In this way there will be individual economic development and also it will lead to country's economic development.

or

Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source because:

- (i) Dhananjay, being a government employee, has a regular income. But Raju does not have a regular income.
- (ii) Dhananjay, being rich, is more credit worthy.
- (iii) Dhananjay has assets against which he can easily get a loan.

28. 'The effect of globalisation has not been uniform'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. 3

Ans :

Globalisation has shown mixed impacts:

Merits:

- (i) Advantage to consumers-greater choice.
- (ii) Employment opportunities.
- (iii) Local companies benefitted.
- (iv) Indian companies have turned into MNCs

Demerits:

- (i) Rising competition.
- (ii) Some small producers had to close the industries.
- (iii) Uncertain employment and insecurity among workers

Section-C

29. 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. Who declared this? What was the incident? Explain. 5

or

Explain the new economic and political situation created during the First World War in India.

Ans :

- (i) General Reginald Dyer
- (ii) Incident: On 13 April 1919, the Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (iii) On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. 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.

or

The First World War created new economic and political situations because:

- (i) It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- (ii) Prices doubled between 1913-18 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers through forced recruitment in rural areas which caused wide spread anger.
- (iv) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.
- (v) Spread of Influenza epidemic and famine-12 to 13 million people died.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5

How were liberty and equality for women to be defined? The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: 'Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?' Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded

a women's journal and subsequently formed a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: 'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree...' An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850: 'It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'

- (i) Evaluate the role of equality for women in the development of the nation.
- (ii) To what extent it is true to say that nature has created men and women to carry out different functions?
- (iii) To what extent you feel that equality helped in bringing the dignity of women in the family back?

Ans :

- (i) If women are given equality, they too can contribute towards nation-building activities.
- (ii) Women can do most of the jobs a man can do. Today, we even find women serving the armed forces. So it is not correct to say that men and women were created for different roles in life.
- (iii) Providing equality to the woman empowers her. It gives her independence from her husband. This increases her dignity in the family.

- 31.** What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

Ans :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with the French Revolution. To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (a) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (b) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (c) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (e) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory

was set up.

- (f) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (g) Regional languages were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation.

- 32.** Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.. 3

Ans :

- (a) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- (b) Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- (c) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.
- (d) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.
- (e) These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

- 33.** How do you differentiate federalism from a Unitary form of government? 5

or

Describe any three main features of Two-Party system.

Ans :

Federalism:

- (i) Is a system of government in which power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federation may have government for the entire nation and government at the levels of provinces or states.

A unitary government:

- (i) Has one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.

or

Main features of two-party system:

- (i) Power usually changes between two parties, several other parties may exist.
- (ii) In such system, people get clear choice.
- (iii) The party that wins majority forms the government and the other sits in opposition.
- (iv) Strong opposition is good for democracy.
- (v) Prompt decisions are taken and implemented.
- (vi) More development and less corruption.

- 34.** "Communalism can take various forms in politics" Elucidate. 5

Ans :

- (i) 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.

- (ii) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (iii) For those belonging to 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.
- (iv) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- (v) 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.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

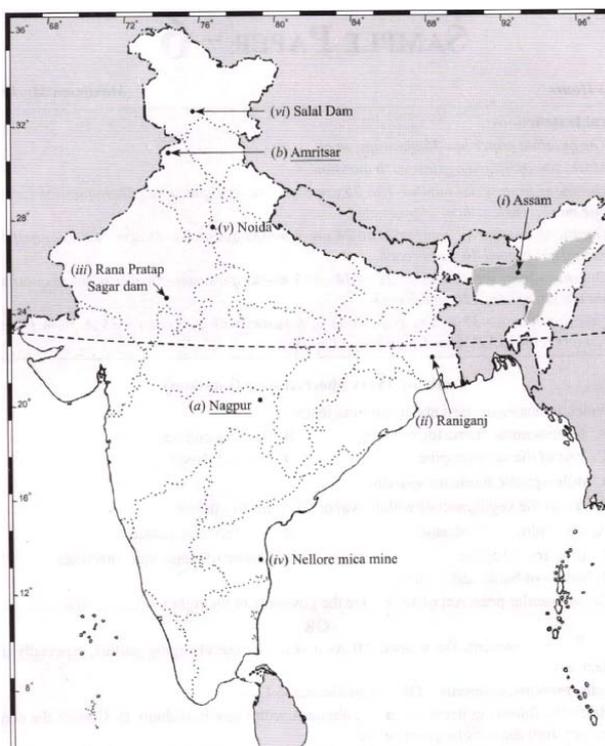
35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

1 × 2 = 2

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
- (b) The place where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

- (B) Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Assam — the largest Tea producing state
- (ii) Raniganj — a coal mine in West Bengal
- (iii) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
- (iv) Nellore mica mine
- (v) Noida Software Technology Park
- (vi) Salal Dam



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