

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-14

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. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	High cost of borrowing	1.	Monopoly
B.	Complete control on trade and its management	2.	Hosay
C.	Annual Muharram procession in Trinidad	3.	Caste Hierarchy
D.	Class structure determined by birth	4.	Increase the debt-burden

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

2. Iron ore belongs to which category of resources? 1
- A. Non-renewable B. Biotic
C. renewable D. Flow

Ans : (A) Non-renewable

3. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series called cheepbook series.

or

With the onset of the Great Depression in 1950s publishers feared a decline in book purchases.

Ans :

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

or

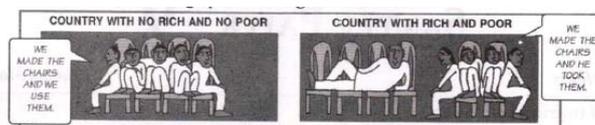
With the onset of the Great Depression in 1930s publishers feared a decline in book purchase.

4. Name the two types of federation. 1

Ans :

1. Coming together, 2. Holding Together.

5. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? 1



- A. 90 percent of income is distributed between the population
- B. 90 percent of the income is stored with 10 percent of the population
- C. Equal distribution of income
- D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to major multi-purpose projects of India: 1

Name	River	States Benefitted
Hirakund	A — ?	Odisha and B — ?
C — ?	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand

Ans :

A - Mahanadi, B - Chhattishgarh, C - Tehri.

7. All the activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sector are _____ on each other. 1

Ans : Interdependent

or

Biogas and solar energy are the examples of _____ sources of energy.

Ans : Non-conventional sources of energy.

8. Give two benefits of natural gas. 1

or

What is demand deposit?

Ans :

- 1. Used on source of power,
- 2. Source of raw material is fertilizer manufacturing.

or

It is a facilities provided by the bank to have the provision to withdrawn the money as and when require.

9. 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:

- 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.

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



- A. A courier man loses all the letter.
 B. Napoleon is represented in this image on his back to France.
 C. Each letter dropping out of Napoleon bag bears the names of the territories which were lost by Napoleon.
 D. Both B and C

Ans : (D) Both B and C

11. Which one of the following variable is not part of the Human Development Index? 1

- A. Standard of living B. Knowledge
 C. Long and healthy life D. Good income

Ans : (D) Good income

12. Which one of the following is odd one? 1

- A. Fishing B. Farming
 C. Automobile D. Good gathering

Ans : (C) Automobile

13. In January 1871, the Prussian King, _____ was

proclaimed German Experor in a ceremony held at Versailles. 1

Ans : William – I.

14. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. 1

Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport.
 B. The waterways are helpful in spreading the Indian commerce and culture.
 C. Waterways are the ecofriendly means of transport.
 D. All of the above

Ans : (D) All of the above

15. _____ is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. 1

or

In the year 2013-14, the _____ has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary

Ans :

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) OR Tertiary Sector.

16. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that: 1

- A. democracy and development go together.
 B. inequalities exist in democracies.
 C. inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.
 D. dictatorship is better than democracy.

Ans : (B) inequalities exist in democracies.

17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) The **first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas**
 (ii) **Rammohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi**
 (iii) **The Deoband Seminary founded**
 (iv) **Jam-i-jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar published**

Options:

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

Ans : (B) (i) — (ii) — (iv) — (iii)

18. Why did Mahatma Gandhi organise the Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar? 1

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi organised the Champaran Satyagraha in order to voice against the oppressive indigo plantation system.

19. Give one reason to show that the First World War was the 'first modern industrial war'. 1

or

Name a successful industrialist of Bengal who traded with China in the 1830s and 1840s.

Ans :

It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.

or

Dwarkanath Tagore.

20. Which one of the following is not part of vertical power sharing? 1

- A. Central Government B. State Government
C. Local Government D. Executive

Ans : (D) Executive

Section-B

21. Explain the system of Accommodation adopted in Belgium. 3

Ans :

- (i) Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
- (ii) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (iii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

22. "People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable example. 3

or

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

Ans :

Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. In fact, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

or

A few examples include provision of water, electricity and some modes of transport. The government has taken them up because water and electricity are the basic needs of every individual. If the work of providing electricity and water is left to private enterprises, the latter might exploit this opportunity and sell these at rates which the masses cannot afford. Hence, to ensure that basic amenities like water and electricity are available for all, the government supplies these at low and affordable rates and ensures its uninterrupted supply to public.

23. Describe the events of the French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3

Ans :

- (i) When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other

members of educated middle-classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.

- (ii) Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- (iii) With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

24. What are the functions of money? 3

or

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

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.

or

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Issues of Caste Discrimination

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.

Source B : Workers in Factories

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called Sacchi Kavitaayan. By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

Source C : The Vernacular Press Act

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

Source A : Issues of Caste Discrimination

25 (1) Who was Jyotiba Phule?

Ans : Jyotiba Phule was the maratha pioneer of low caste protest movement and a social reformer. He wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his 'Gulamgire.

Source B : Workers in Factories

25 (2) How did the message of nationalism propagate?

Ans : The social reformers sponsored to set up libraries to educate mill workers or factories workers. They also tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

Source C : The Vernacular Press Act

25 (3) What do you mean by the Vernacular Press Act?

Ans : The Vernacular Press Act was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies in British India. It was passed in 1878.

26. Cite the reasons why multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition.3

or

Describe three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt of iron ore in India.

Ans :

- Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.
- This results in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the river's aquatic life.
- Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate especially for spawning.

or

Odisha-Jharkhand Belt:

- In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found.
- It is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhauj and Kendujhar districts.
- In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamudi.

27. 'Every social difference does not lead to social division'. Support your answer with suitable examples. 3

Ans :

- Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.
- People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.

- In the instance above, Carlos and Smith were similar in one way (both were African-American) and thus different from Norman who was White.

28. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development. 3

or

Explain what do you understand by 'Right to Choose' in the study of Consumer Rights.

Ans :

Development refers to progress or improvement in lifestyle.

Important aspects of development are:

- Different persons can have different developmental goals.
- What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for others.

or

Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service. Example:

- A Refund,
- Toothbrush and toothpaste.

Section-C

29. Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India. 5

Ans :

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because:

- In 1960s and 1970s, two most important reforms were introduced. The Green Revolution and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.
- Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps.
- Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- Special Weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- The government also announces Minimum Support Price (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
- The government provides HYV seeds and fertilisers.
- Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.
- Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by government for farmers.

30. "Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and

oppression in various ways." Discuss. 5

or

How did print culture affect women in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

Ans :

- (i) 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. But the girls drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 919 (2011 Census).
- (v) There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women.

or

As a result of the spread of print culture in the 19th century India, women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after mid-19th century. But conservative Hindus and Muslims were not in favour of educating women. Sometimes, rebel women defied them. The story of a Muslim girl is worth-mentioning here. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So, she insisted on learning to read and write in Urdu, a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early 19th century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876, became the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. From 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance and forced to do hard domestic labour. In 1880s, in present-day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows. In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, an educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.

31. Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 5

Ans :

- (i) The textile industry contributes significantly to industrial production, i.e. about 14%.
- (ii) Wide market and the availability of transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to the spread of textile mills in different areas of the country.
- (iii) It is the only industry in India which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.
- (iv) Textile industry is a labour intensive industry so a large number of people are employed in different stages of its working such as weeding, spinning, leaving, dyeing, designing, printing, tailoring and sewing.
- (v) The textile industry not only employs lot of people but also provides a huge amount to country. In rural areas the handloom industry is doing its work while in the urban areas the textile mills and factories work day, and night.

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

1+2+2=5

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

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

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

- (i) What do you mean by international trade?
- (ii) What is meant by favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?
- (iii) What are the commodities export and imported by India in international trade?

Ans :

- (i) The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. Trade between two countries is called international trade.
- (ii) The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value

of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

- (iii) Among the commodities in export the share of agriculture and allied products has been 8.64 percent, base metals 6.91 percent, gems and jewellery 17.02 percent, chemicals and related products 12.06 percent in 2016-17.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products 22.4 percent, gems and jewellery 12.8 percent, chemicals and related products 9.76 percent, base metals 5.95 percent, electronic items 10.94%, machinery 8.9%, agriculture and allied products 5.84% in 2016-17.

33. "The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples". Justify. 5

Ans :

- It included the Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland – as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
- In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.
- Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples — Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Camiola, Croats to the south, and Roumans to the east in Transylvania.
- Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

34. Describe the development which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation movement. 5

or

What is meant by 'defection' in democracy? Explain.

Ans :

Developments which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement:

- Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha movement in various places.
- In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- Then in 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasant of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
- In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad to organize a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
- Rallies were organized in various places
- At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

or

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

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:

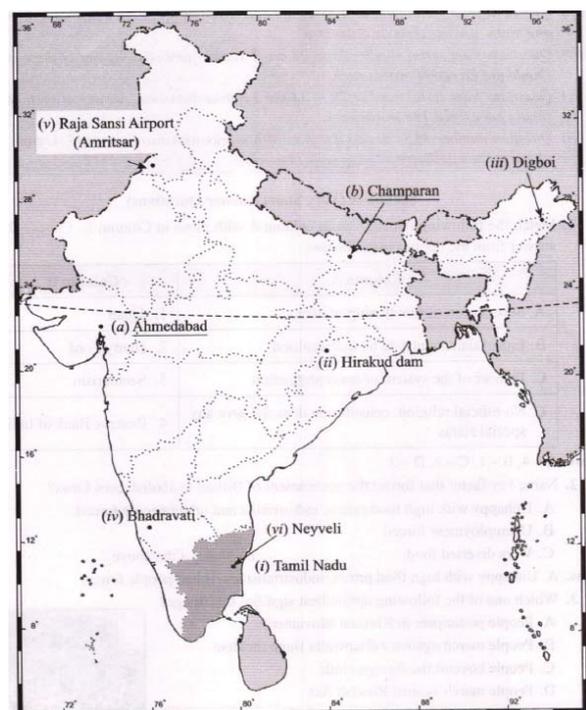
1×2=2

- The place where Gandhiji led the cotton mill workers' agitation.
- The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.

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

- Tamil Nadu – tea, coffee and sugarcane producing state
- Hirakud dam
- Digboi oil field
- Bhadravati – Iron and Steel Plant
- Raja Sansi Airport
- Neyveli – Coal Mines

Ans :



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

Download unsolved version of this paper from
www.cbse.online