

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-15

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. Which one of the following was not part of majoritarianism measures adopted in Sri Lanka? 1
- A. Sinhala Supremacy
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Sinhala Official Language
 - D. Economic development of ethnic groups

Ans : (D) Economic development of ethnic groups

2. Which one of the following option best signifies this image? 1
- A. People participate in Khilafat Movement
 - B. People march against Jallianwalla Bagh incident
 - C. People boycott the foreign cloth
 - D. People march against Rowlatt Act

Ans : (C) People boycott the foreign cloth

3. What is the main characteristic of commercial farming? 1

Ans :

The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

4. Antarctica is an example of which category of resources? 1

- A. National
- B. Non-renewable
- C. International
- D. Fixed

Ans : (C) International

5. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, _____ wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. 1

Ans : Balgangadhar Tilak

or

The Company appointed a paid servant called the _____ to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

Ans : Gomastha

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to Golden quadrilateral super highways:1

G o l d e n quadrilateral super highways	Links	Number of lanes	Maintained by
	Delhi , Mumbai, Chennai , Kolkata , Delhi	A - ?	B - ?

Ans : A – Six lanes, B – NHAI

7. 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.	Supervision of functioning of banks	1.	Japan
B.	First Asian country to be Industrialised	2.	Henry Ford
C.	Pioneer of the system of mass production	3.	Secularism
D.	No official religion, constitution does not give any special status	4.	Reserve Bank of India

Ans : A – 4, B – 1, C – 2, D – 3

8. A region where water is sufficiently available may still suffer from the scarcity of water. Give reason? 1

or

What is Jhumming Cultivation?

Ans :

Due to bad quality of water/pollution of water.

or

Jhumming is the local name of 'slash and burn' agriculture in north-eastern states of India.

9. Name key factor that forced the government of Britian

- 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) (1) — (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

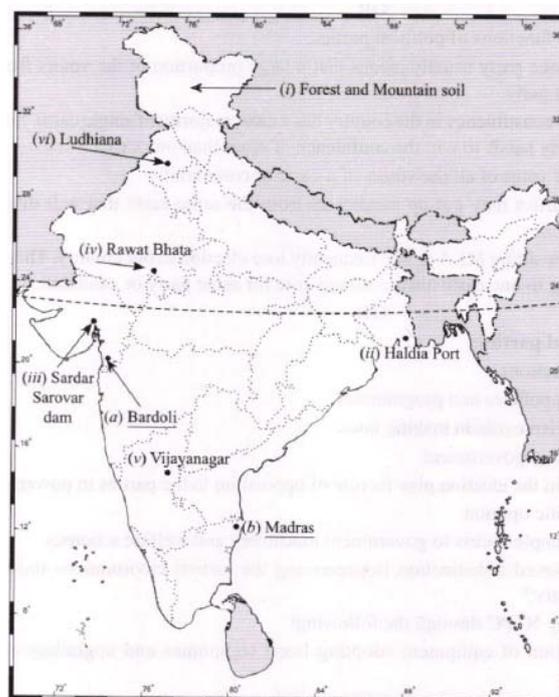
- (a) The place from where 'No tax campaign' was started.
- (b) The place where the 1927 session of Indian National Congress took place.

(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 :



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

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