



CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section C – Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section E – Questions no. from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vii) Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options. 1

- A. Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade
- B. Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion
- C. Technology, investments and improvement in transport
- D. Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers

Ans. C. Technology, investments and improvement in transport

2. Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? 1

- A. Hindu
- B. Kesari
- C. Sudharak
- D. Pratap

Ans. B. Kesari

3. Look at the picture given alongside. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options. 1

- A. Abindra Nath Tagore
- B. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- C. Raja Ravi Verma
- D. Samant Das Gupta

Ans. C. Raja Ravi Verma



4. Arrange the following in chronological order : 1

- I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
 II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation
 III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
 IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press

- A. III, II, I and IV
 B. I, II, III and IV
 C. IV, III, II and I
 D. IV, II, III and I

Ans. D. IV, II, III and I

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information 1

- It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- It grows well in old alluvial soil.
- Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

- A. Wheat B. Maize C. Rice D. Sugarcane

Ans. B. Maize

6. Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct? 1

- A. Reserved Forest—Reservation of more than half of forests
 B. Protected Forest—Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
 C. Unclassed Forest—Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
 D. Permanent Forest—Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber

Ans. D. Permanent Forest—Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber

7. Match the following : 1

RESOURCES	EXAMPLES
a. Renewable Resources :	I. Forests and wildlife
b. Non-Renewable Resources :	II. The oceanic resources
c. National Resources :	III. Roads, canals and railway
d. International Resources :	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels

- A. a « I, b « IV, c « III, d « II
 B. a « II, b « I, c « IV, d « III
 C. a « IV, b « I, c « IV, d « II
 D. a « I, b « IV, c « II, d « III

Ans. A. a « I, b « IV, c « III, d « II

8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the incorrect one from the following : 1

- A. Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government
 B. Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
 C. The State government to be subordinate to the Central government
 D. Community government elected by people belonging to one language community

Ans. C. The State government to be subordinate to the Central government

9. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India? 1

- A. Education B. Forests C. Banking D. Trade

Ans. A. Education

10. Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements? 1

- A. A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
 B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.
 C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
 D. It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.

Ans. C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

	LIST - I	LIST - II
A.	Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
B.	Congress Party	Left front
C.	Communist Party of India	Regional Party
D.	Mizo National Front	United Progressive Alliance

Ans. A. Bharatiya Janta Party — National Democratic Alliance

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)*. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Reason (R) : Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

- 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 true but (R) is false.
 D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

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

13. Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution? 1

- A. Christianity B. Hinduism C. Buddhism D. Islam

Ans. C. Buddhism

14. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education? 1

States	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- A. Haryana B. Bihar
 C. Haryana and Kerala both D. Kerala

Ans. D. Kerala

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school? 1

- A. 81% B. 61% C. 69% D. 18%

Ans. D. 18%

16. Find the odd one out from the following options : **1**

- A. Tourist guide, barber, tailor, and potter
- B. Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor and lawyer
- C. Postman, cobbler, soldier and police constable
- D. Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

Ans. D. Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

17. Fill in the blank : **1**

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organized and Unorganized?.....

- A. Nature of employment activities
- B. Nature of Social activities
- C. Nature of Production activities
- D. Nature of Political activities

Ans. A. Nature of employment activities

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option : **1**

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs.5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as?

- A. Interest Rate
- B. Collateral
- C. Principal Amount
- D. Instalments

Ans. B. Collateral

19. Which of the following international agencies allow free trade and work on mutual trade between countries? **1**

- A. WTO
- B. IMF
- C. UPU
- D. FAO

Ans. A. WTO

20. Identify the correct statements about globalization. **1**

- I. Removal of barriers by the government
 - II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories
 - III. Has enabled all companies to increase their investments
 - IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade
- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. I and III
 - D. II and IV

Ans. A. I and II

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

21. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929. **2**

Ans. (i) Agricultural overproduction remained a problem and it was made worse by falling agricultural prices.

(ii) As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market but it pushed down prices.

(iii) In the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US, it was extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good.

(iv) But in the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US loan faced an acute crisis.

(v) The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in different ways. In Europe it led to the failure of small major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling. *(Any two points)*

22. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. **2**

Ans. (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

(ii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

(iv) Secularism is an idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country.

(v) At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. (Any two points)

23. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. 2

Ans. (i) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources

(ii) Have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.

(iii) Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles

(iv) Switch off electricity when not in use

(v) Using power-saving devices

(vi) Use non-conventional sources of energy. (Any two points)

Or

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.

Ans. (i) Reducing the cost of solar panels

(ii) Use of efficient solar panel models.

(iii) Rising awareness about the importance of renewable energy

(iv) Easy installation process

(v) Buy panels with High Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) Cells.

(vi) Avoid installing solar panels in shaded areas. (Any two points)

24. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector? 2

Ans. (i) by introducing mega projects-new dam is constructed and canals are dug

(ii) by introducing tertiary facilities in an area

(iii) to identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas

(iv) It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato,

(v) by promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. (Any two points)

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions

(3×5 = 15)

25. How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain. 3

Ans. (i) The war created a new economic and political situation.

(ii) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.

(iii) Through the war years prices increased — doubling between 1913 and 1918 — leading to extreme hardship for the common people.

(iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

(v) Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.

(vi) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. (Any three points)

Or

How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans. (i) Indian merchants and industrialists were keen on expanding their business, and reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.

(ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

(iii) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

(iv) Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement

(v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

(vi) Most businessmen wanted to flourish trade without constraints. *(Any three points)*

26. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. 3

Ans. Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network in the following ways :

(i) Northern Plain: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured development of railways in these plains. However, a large number of river requiring construction of bridges across their wide river beds posed some obstacles.

(ii) Peninsular region and the Himalayan region: it is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. So, it is very difficult to lay the railway lines. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are not favourable for the construction of railway line due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

(iii) Desert of Rajasthan: on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, it is very difficult to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways.

(iv) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.

(v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the Konkan railway along the west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. *(Any three points)*

27. In what ways Multi National Corporation (MNC) different from other companies? Explain with an example. 3

Ans. (i) Domestic companies tend to restrict their operations to the country of origin, while multinational corporations operate in more than two countries. Example : Infosys.

(ii) Companies (Infosys) expand globally for many reasons, mostly to obtain new markets, cheaper resources and reduction in operational costs, all of which significantly affect financial management. These benefits also increase the risks faced by multinational corporations.

(iii) Multinational (Infosys) financial management differs from domestic financial management in six essential ways

(iv) Unlike their domestic financial management counterparts, multinationals are subject to exchange rates that differ based on the prevailing inflation rate in the foreign countries where they operate. *(Any three points)*

28. Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government. 3

Ans. (i) Democratic governments are transparent, legitimate and accountable whereas nondemocratic government are selected and formed at their own discretion.

(ii) Democratic government provides dignity and freedom to all without any discrimination.

(iii) Conflicts are resolved through debate, discussions and negotiation rather than discretion.

(iv) Minority and majority cooperation are the common phenomenon in the democratic government

(v) Enhances dignity of all without any discrimination. *(Any three points)*

29. 'Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3

Ans. (i) Tertiary sector is basic service sector whereas primary and secondary are the sectors that produce goods

(ii) Tertiary sector support and help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors

(iii) Tertiary activities are an assistance for the production process.

(iv) Tertiary sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, etc

(v) It generates more employment then other sectors. *(Any three points)*

SECTION : D**Long Answer Based Questions****(5×4 = 20)**

30. Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

Ans. (i) 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.

(ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

(iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated

(v) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

(vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. *(Any five points)*

Or

Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.

Ans. (i) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.

(ii) Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

(iii) Three wars over seven years — with Austria, Denmark and France — ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

(iv) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

(v) On January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

31. ‘Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.’ Examine the statement in the context of India. 5

Ans. (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.

(ii) It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(iii) It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.

(iv) It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.

(vi) It helps in bringing foreign exchange. *(Any five points)*

Or

Examine the multi-pronged aspects of Information Technology and Electronics Industry.

Ans. (i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pagers, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the telecommunication industry.

(ii) Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.

(iii) 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

(iv) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.

(v) It is encouraging to know that 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women.
 (vi) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

(vii) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India. (Any five points)

32. Describe the role of political parties in India.

5

Ans. (i) Parties contest elections.

(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

(iv) Parties form and run governments.

(v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.

(vi) Parties shape public opinion.

(vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (Any five points)

Or

Describe the necessity or utility of political parties in democratic countries.

Ans. (i) Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. large scale societies need representative democracy.

(ii) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

(iii) They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.

(iv) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.

(v) Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

33. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society.

5

Ans. (i) The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.

(ii) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

(iii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

(iv) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

(v) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

(vi) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

(vii) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs

(viii) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.

(ix) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.

(x) Any case of non-repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. (Any five points)

Or

Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.

Ans. (i) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

(ii) The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of Central Government.

(iii) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.

(iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

(v) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

SECTION : E

Case Based Questions

(4×3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work :

‘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, 1881. 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.’

Quoted in Raphael Samuel, ‘Comers and Goers’, in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, The Victorian City: Images and Realities, 1973.

34.1 Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers. 1

Ans. Due to the industrial revolution and availability of job opportunities in factories of London

34.2 Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas works. 1

Ans. Gas work was the seasonal industry and they were in need to low wage workers.

34.3 Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. 2

Ans. (i) Machines needed huge capital investments

(ii) Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair.

(iii) Labour was available at low wages.

(iv) In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required. (Any two points)

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions : 4

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain ... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand

told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: “Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?”

Source: S. Sharma, quoted in In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley. A. Baviskar. 1995.

35.1 With what objective ‘Sardar Sarovar Dam’ was built? 1

Ans. (i) To secure power (ii) Irrigation
(iii) Drinking water for the drought-prone region. (Any one point)

35.2 Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. 1

Ans. (i) Huge displacement of people (ii) Demand for rehabilitation
(iii) Harm of harvest (iv) Loss of livelihood (Any one point)

35.3 Highlight the issues on which ‘Save Narmada Movement’ worked on. 2

Ans. (i) Against huge displacement of people (ii) Environmental issue
(iii) Demand for rehabilitation of tribal (iv) To provide tribal the source of livelihood
(Any two points)

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions. 4

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

36.1 ‘Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.’ Give one example to prove the statement. 1

Ans. (i) It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
(ii) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. (Any one point)

36.2 How is alliance building an example of power sharing? 1

Ans. (i) When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections or to form a government is called as sharing of power.
(ii) Alliance could be between regional and national parties which is again an example of power sharing
(iii) Political ideas are shared (Any one point)

36.3 How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? 2

Ans. (i) Freedom of choice entails competition among the different parties.
(ii) Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand, but is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

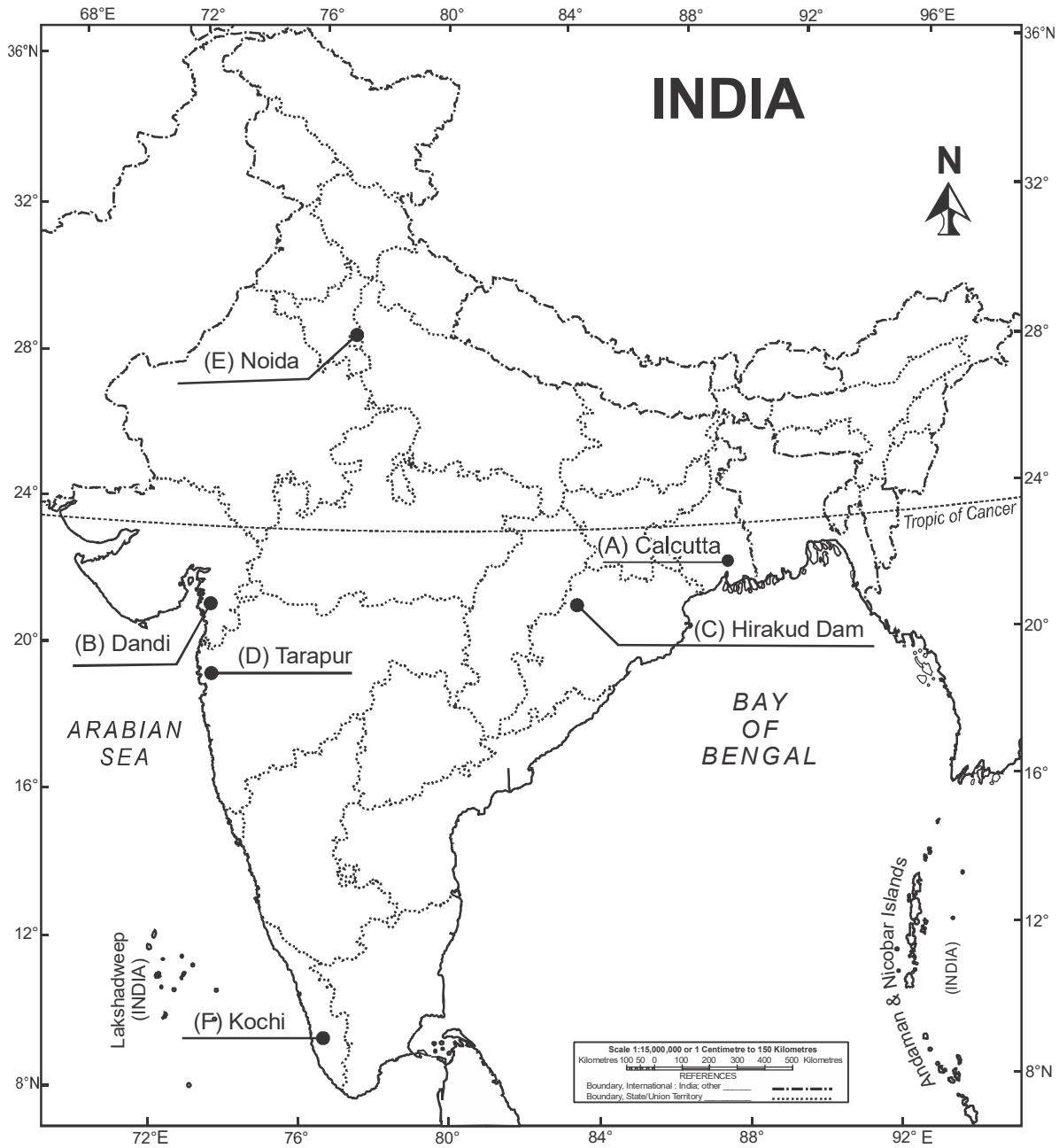
- Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.
- The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

- C. Hirakud Dam
- D. Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- E. Noida Software Technology Park
- F. Kochi Port

3

Ans.





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

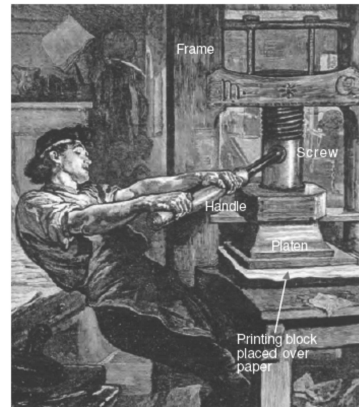
General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Who improved the 'Steam Engine' produced by Newcomen ? 1
(a) Mathew Boulton (b) James Watt (c) Henry Ford (d) Grahm Bell
2. Which of the following statements is true in the light of Vernacular Press Act 1878 ? 1
(a) It gave freedom to Vernacular Press
(b) It gave financial assistance to Vernacular Press
(c) It provided rights to government to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press
(d) None of the above
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : 1
What was the major contribution of this press?
(a) Fast process in wood block printing.
(b) The metal letters were imitated.
(c) The number of books were reduced.
(d) People started critically thinking.



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-109)

4. Consider the following statements :
(1) China was a chief producer of printed material.
(2) By the 17th century, uses of print diversified because of the start of urban culture.
(3) China possessed a huge bureaucratic atmosphere.
(4) The course materials and textbooks are required for civil service examination that encourage printing press.
Which of these statement(s) is/are correct? 1
(a) (1), (2) and (3) (b) (2), (3) and (4) (c) (1), (3) and (4) (d) (1) and (4)
5. On the basis of following features identify the correct option 1
I. It is an equatorial crop.
II. It requires moist and humid climate.
III. It is mainly grown in Kerala and Garo Hills.
IV. It is a raw material
(a) Cotton (b) Silk (c) Jute (d) Rubber

6. Choose the correct definition of biodiversity? 1

- (a) Rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
- (b) Living community of plant and animals sharing an environment with non-living elements such as climate and soil.
- (c) Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.
- (d) None of these

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Alluvial Soil	(p) Maharashtra
(B) Laterite Soil	(q) Indo-gangetic plain
(C) Red and Yellow Soil	(r) Karnataka
(D) Black Soil	(s) Orissa

- (a) A – (q), B – (r), C – (s), D – (p) (b) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)
- (c) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r) (d) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)

8. Which one of the following elements is *not* included in the Belgium model ? 1

- (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government.
- (b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
- (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.

9. Which one of the following countries is the example of ‘Holding together federation’ ? 1

- (a) Australia (b) India (c) U.S.A. (d) Switzerland

10. In which group of countries the participation of women in public life is very high ? 1

- (a) Saudi Arabia, India and Pakistan (b) France, Germany and England
- (c) Sweden, France and Norway (d) Sweden, Norway and Finland

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. 1

List I	List II
(1) Bahujan Samaj Party	(a) Left Front
(2) UPA	(b) State Party
(3) Janata Dal	(c) Kanshi Ram
(4) CPI-M	(d) Congress Party

- (a) (1) – (c), (2) – (b), (3) – (a), (4) – (d) (b) (1) – (c), (2) – (d), (3) – (b), (4) – (a)
- (c) (1) – (c), (2) – (a), (3) – (b), (4) – (d) (d) (1) – (d), (2) – (b), (3) – (c), (4) – (a)

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion* (A) and *Reason* (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Over a hundred countries of the world are practising some kind of democracy.

Reason (R) : These countries have formal constitutions; regular, free and fair elections and fundamental rights to citizens.

- (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.

13. Identify 'Horizontal Power Sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies : **1**

- (a) Different organs of government
- (b) Governments at different levels
- (c) Different social groups
- (d) Different parties, pressure groups and movements

14. Comparative Data :

State	IMR (1,000) 2016	Literacy Rate (%) 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (2013-14)
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Which state is lacking in health facilities ? **1**

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Bihar
- (d) None of these

15. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options :

TABLE FOR COMPARISON OF THREE COUNTRIES

Countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2007 (in ₹)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A. **1**

- (a) Most of its citizens are rich and stable
- (b) Has most equitable distribution of income
- (c) National income of its citizens is higher
- (d) Average income of its citizens is lower

16. Which of the following is included in primary sector ? **1**

- (a) Changing of natural products into other forms.
- (b) Some process of manufacturing.
- (c) Borrowing money from the bank.
- (d) Sowing seeds and using manure and water to get grains.

17. Read the situations given below and answer in which sector Jayesh is working.

Characteristics	Facilities
Job Security	No
Medical Facility	No
Fixed Working Hours	No

- (a) Jayesh is working in the unorganised sector.
- (b) Jayesh is working in the primary sector.
- (c) Jayesh is working in the secondary sector.
- (d) Jayesh is working in the tertiary sector.

1

18. Rita has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

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

- (a) Mode of re-payment (b) Terms of credit
(c) Interest on loan (d) Deposit criteria

19. In today's world, a consumer has _____.

- (a) limited choice of goods and services (b) A wide choice of goods and services
(c) No choice of goods and services (d) None of these

20. With reference to multi-national companies, consider the following statements :

- (1) It controls or owns production in more than one nation.
(2) It employs labour only from its own country.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) (1) only (b) (2) only (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4 = 8)

21. Describe the condition of workers who were working under 'Assembly line' method. 2
22. Define Feminist Movements. Write their objective ? 2
23. How do geologists define minerals ? Give one example each of the hardest and the softest minerals. 2

Or

Where are minerals usually found ? Explain.

24. How does service sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors ? Explain with examples. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5 = 15)

25. Mention any two causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 3

Or

Who organised the Depressed Classes Association and with what aims ?

26. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement. 3
27. How do the MNCs help in the development of local companies ? Explain with examples. 3
28. How can we assess democracy on the basis of its expected outcome ? 3
29. Enumerate the various causes of rural unemployment in India. 3

SECTION : D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4 = 20)

30. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the "French Revolution" in 1789." Examine the statement. 5

Or

Write any five points to show the importance of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

31. What is manufacturing ? Describe the importance of manufacturing. 5

Or

What is the importance of Industries ?

32. What is meant by a political party ? Describe the three components of a political party. 5

Or

"About hundred years ago there were a few countries that had hardly any political party. Now, there are a few countries that do not have political parties." Examine this statement.

33. List any six sources of credit operating generally in Indian villages. 5

Or

How do banks play an important role in the economy of India ? Explain.

SECTION : E**Case Based Questions****(4×3 = 12)****34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4**

Factories needed workers. With the expansion of factories, this demand increased. In 1901, there was 584,000 workers in Indian factories. By 1946 the number was over 2,436,000. But getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased. The numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available. Entry into the mills was also restricted. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis. The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for his favour and controlling the lives of workers.

34.1 Who were jobbers? 1**34.2 Why the demand for workers increased with the expansion of factories? 1****34.3 Why getting job was difficult, even when mills multiplied and demand for workers increased? 2****35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4****Source A : Hydraulic Structures in Ancient India**

- In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

- During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.

- Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga, (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc.

- In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.

- In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

35.1 Where is Sringerapur situated ? 1**35.2 During the time of _____ dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. 1****35.3 Where have evidences of sophisticated irrigation works been found ? 2****36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4****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.

36.1 Who makes laws in the concurrent list? 1**36.2 Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the _____. 1****36.3 In which list of the Indian Constitution does education come ? Why ? 2****SECTION : F****Map Skill Based Question****(2+3 = 5)****37a. 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. 2**

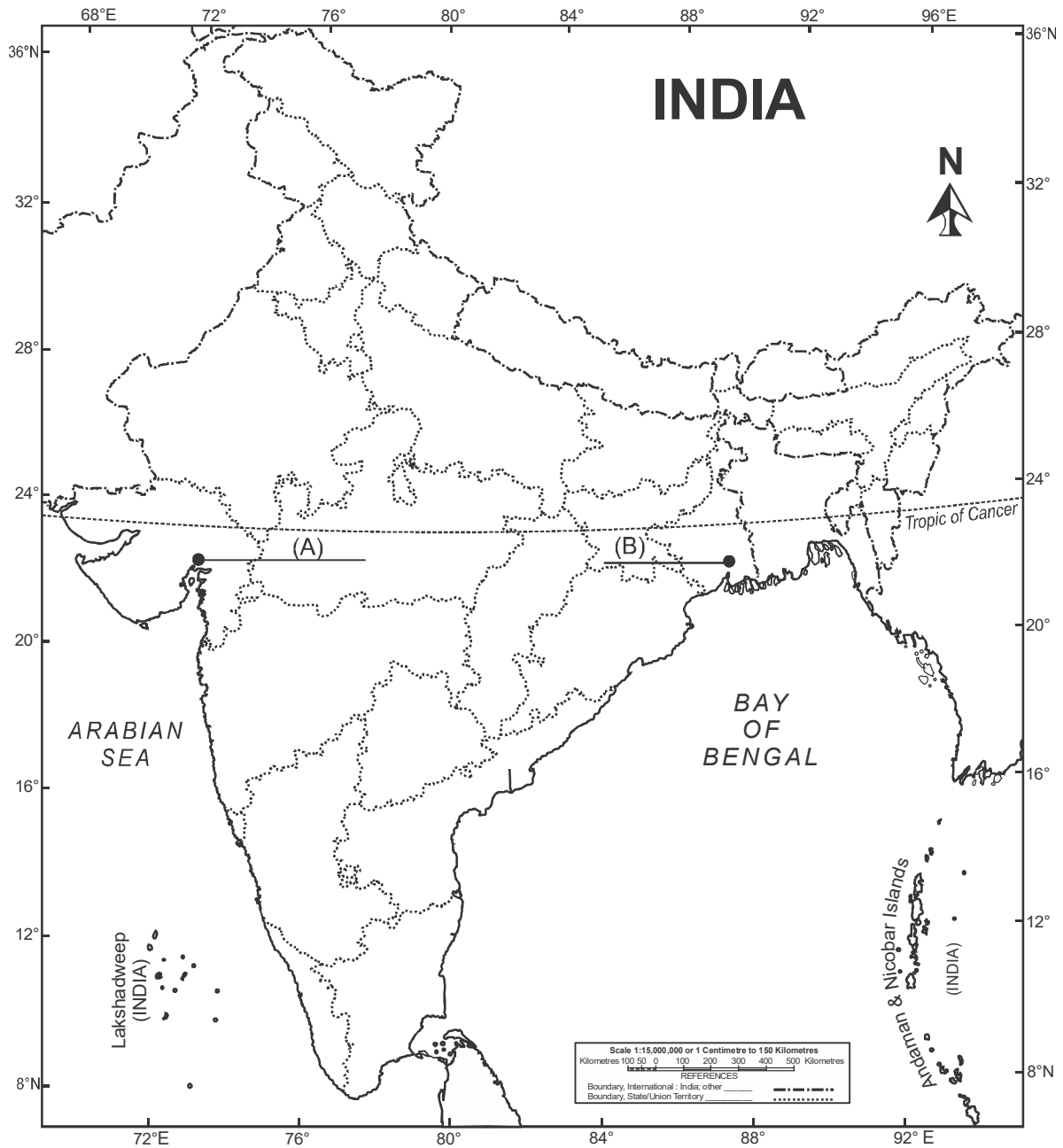
A. The place from where a Satyagraha for peasants was launched by Gandhiji in 1917.

B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

- C. Oil field–Digboi
- D. Naraura–Nuclear Power Plant
- E. Kandla Sea Port
- F. Salal Dam

3



Answers

1. (b) James Watt
 2. (c) It provided rights to government to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press.
 3. (a) Fast process in woodblock printing. 4. (c) (1), (3) and (4)
 5. (d) Rubber
 6. (a) Rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
 7. (a) A – (q), B – (r), C – (s), D – (p)
 8. (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.
 9. (b) India 10. (d) Sweden, Norway and Finland
 11. (b) (1) – (c), (2) – (d), (3) – (b), (4) – (a)
 12. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 13. (a) Different organs of government 14. (c) Bihar
 15. (b) Has most equitable distribution of income
 16. (d) Sowing seeds and using manure and water to get grains.
 17. (a) Jayesh is working in the unorganised sector.
 18. (b) Terms of credit
 19. (b) a wide choice of goods and services 20. (a) 1 only
 21. (1) The Assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously such as fitting a particular part to the car at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt. This was a way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
 (2) Standing in front of a conveyor belt, no worker could afford to delay the motions, take a break or even have a friendly word with workmate.
 (3) At first, workers were unable to cope with the stress of working on assembly lines in which they could not control the pace of work. So, they quit in large numbers but Ford company doubled the daily wage which benefited the workers in the long run. *(Any two points)*
 22. (1) Feminist Movement is an agitation or a movement demanding enhancement in the political and legal status of the women and improvement in their education and career opportunities.
 (2) (i) They believe in equal rights and opportunities for both men and women.
 (ii) Their objective is to attain equality between men and women.
 23. (1) Geologists define minerals as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure”.
 (2) Minerals are found in varied forms in nature.
 (3) The hardest form of mineral is diamond and softest is talc. *(Any two points)*
- Or**
- (1) Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.
 - (2) Minerals are usually found in ores. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
 - (3) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. *(Any two points)*
 24. (1) Tertiary sector activities themselves do not produce a good. But, they support other two activities of primary and secondary sectors.
 (2) As they provide transportation, banking, storage, communication, etc., they help to pursue primary and secondary activities.
 (3) Internet cafe, ATM booth, call centres are the services required for manufacturing industries whereas railways, roads are needed to assist agricultural or industrial production. *(Any two points)*

25. (i) Khilafat issue

(ii) The economic condition of the country post-World War I had become alarming.

(iii) The Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre exposed the brutal face of foreign rule.

Or

(1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organized the Depressed Classes Association.

(2) The main aims of this association were :

(i) Reserved seats in educational institutions.

(ii) Separate electorate that would choose Dalit members for legislative councils.

26. (1) The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

(2) Transport can be classified into land, water and air transport. A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.

(3) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their transportation. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

27. (1) MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.

(2) MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

(3) They help to earn greater profits.

(4) They provide a large marketing network in various parts of the world.

(5) They are helpful in increasing brand names of the local companies. *(Any three points)*

28. The following outcomes one can reasonably expect of democracy :

(1) In the political sphere, it has been provided to the people in general the Right to vote and contest elections. In this way, people can participate in the government.

(2) In the economic sphere, democracy takes a welfare view and works for common good. It is true that democracy has minimised economic inequalities.

(3) In the social sphere, it has taken care of underprivileged and downtrodden people. It gives equal protection to women, SCs, STs and OBCs.

29. (1) The rate of growth in employment of tertiary sector and secondary sector between 1971-72 and 2011-12 were nearly 300% and about 250% respectively. While this was negligible in the primary sector where most of the rural people are involved.

(2) Rural people lack in education and skill. Generally, they are illiterate and ignorant. So, they lag behind in employability.

(3) They are generally involved in their family business. They do not tend to go beyond it. So, they are underemployed.

30. (1) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

(2) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

(3) The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people and replace the former royal standard.

(4) The National Assembly was formed. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of the nation. French became the common language of the nation.

(5) The French revolutionaries further stated that it was their mission to liberate the people of Europe from despotism. In other words, to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

Or

Role of Garibaldi in unification of Italy :

- (1) Garibaldi headed the armed volunteers who fought for unification of Italy.
- (2) The Kingdom of Two Sicilies was ruled over by the Spanish rulers. Garibaldi wanted to win the support of the local Italian peasant population.
- (3) In 1860, Garibaldi marched into the South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants. He drove out the Spanish rulers.
- (4) The peasant masses who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of Italia, and believed that ‘La Talia’ was Victor Emmanuel’s wife!
- (5) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.

31. (1) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

(2) **Importance of manufacturing :**

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.
- (ii) It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) It eradicates unemployment and poverty from our country.
- (iv) It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (vi) In manufacturing, raw materials are transformed into a wide variety of finished goods which are of higher value. *(Any four points)*

Or

- (1) Industry refers to the production of goods or related services within an economy.
- (2) Industries play an important role in the economic development of any nation, without industries, economic development is impossible.
- (3) Industries provide jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors thus, reducing dependence of working people on agriculture sector.
- (4) Industrialisation helps to eradicate poverty and unemployment.
- (5) Industries transform the raw materials into a variety of goods of higher value.

32. (1) (i) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

- (ii) They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.
- (iii) Since, there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.
- (iv) They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.
- (v) Thus, parties reflects fundamental political divisions in society.

(2) A political party has three components : (i) the leaders; (ii) the active members; and (iii) the followers.

Or

(1) Political parties act as vehicles of federal sharing of political power and as negotiators of social divisions in the arena of democratic politics.

(2) Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

(3) As societies has become large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

(4) They need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.

(5) They need a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.

In this way, we can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

33. The following are the sources of credit operating generally in Indian villages :

(1) **Moneylenders** : They provide 33% of total credit needs of rural households.

(2) **Co-operative Societies** : This source of rural credit provided 25% of total credit needs in Indian villages.

(3) **Commercial Banks** : About 25% of rural needs of credit is fulfilled by commercial banks.

(4) **Relatives and Friends** : They provide 8% of rural credit needs.

(5) **Other Institutional Agencies** : They provide 5% of total credit needs of rural households.

(6) **Landlords** : They provide about 1% of total credit needs in Indian villages.

Or

Banks play an important role in the economy of India as is given below :

(1) Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money. They take deposits from those who have surplus money and use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.

(2) They account for 25% of rural credit in India. In this way, they help in increasing economic activities of the borrowers.

(3) In India, banks give loans not just to profit-making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.

(4) Undoubtedly, cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. It helps to grow crops, to meet working capital needs of production and in setting up new industries or trade in goods.

(5) In this way, they help poor people to increase their standard of living. If credit is available to the poor people at low rate of interest and on reasonable terms and conditions, they can improve their economic conditions.

34.1 Jobbers were employed by British industrialists to get new recruits.

34.2 Workers demand increased because factories needed workers.

34.3 Because the numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available. Also entry into the mills was also restricted. Recruitment was done through jobbers.

35.1 Sringeripuram is situated near Allahabad.

35.2 Chandragupta Maurya

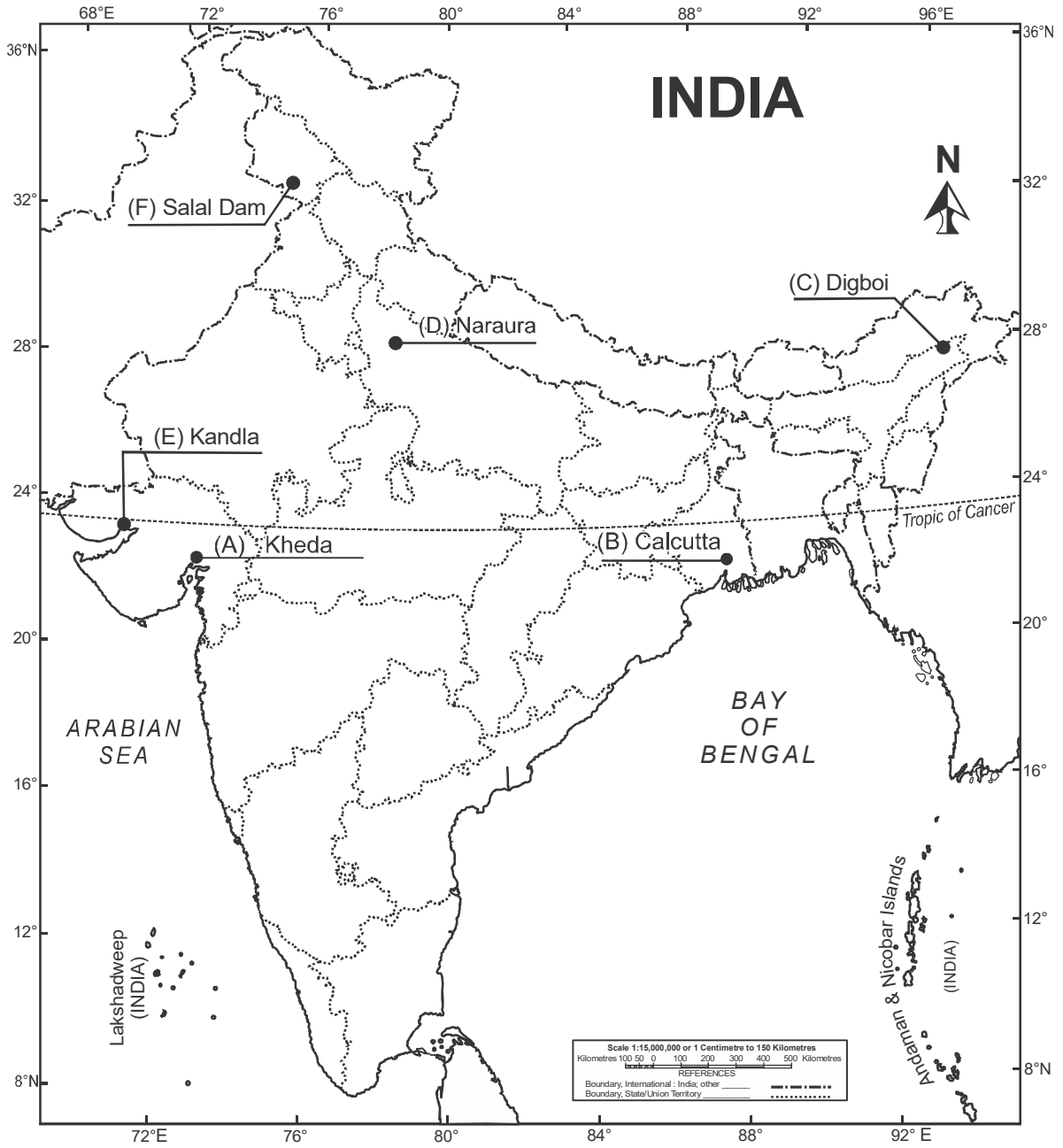
35.3 Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka) and Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc.

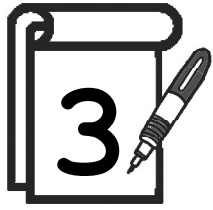
36.1 Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List.

36.2 Concurrent List

36.3 Concurrent List. Both the Union as well as the State Government can make law on the subject.

37a-b.





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Which among the following were the most dynamic industries in Britain in the first phase of industrialisation ? 1
(a) Food processing and building (b) Cotton and metals
(c) Pottery and glass work (d) Tanning and furniture
2. Which of the following was the first book printed by Gutenberg ? 1
(a) The Diamond Sutra (b) Chap book
(c) Grimm's Fairy tales (d) The Bible
3. Which two countries are leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty? 1



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-3)

- (a) France and Belgium (b) Switzerland and France
(c) USA and Switzerland (d) Poland and Germany
4. On the basis of following features identify the correct option 1
(I) It was designed by Johann Gutenberg.
(II) It was the first printing press.
(III) It shifted hand printing to mechanical printing.
(IV) It was a revolution in print technology.
(a) Vernacular press (b) Gutenberg press (c) Olive press (d) Irish press
5. Consider the following statements : 1
With reference to the classification of the resources.
(1) Renewable resources have ability to reproduce themselves by physical, chemical and mechanical processes.
(2) Biotic resources are obtained from biosphere and it takes million of years to reproduce them.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) (1) only (b) (2) only (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

6. Choose the correct definition of biodiversity? 1

- (a) Rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
 (b) Living community of plant and animals sharing an environment with non-living elements such as climate and soil.
 (c) Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time
 (d) None of these.

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 1974	(p) Club of Rome's Resource Planning
(B) 1992	(q) Schumacher's book released
(C) 1968	(r) Brudtland Commission deposit
(D) 1987	(s) Rio de Janeiro's Earth Shine

- (a) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r) (b) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)
 (c) A – (p), B – (s), C – (r), D – (q) (d) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)

8. Majoritarianism is followed in which of the following countries ? 1

- (a) Belgium (b) Sri Lanka (c) England (d) Russia

9. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union List ? 1

- (a) Communication (b) Trade (c) Commerce (d) Irrigation

10. Which one of the following statements about India as a secular state is correct ? 1

- (a) There is no official religion
 (b) There is freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion
 (c) There is a no special status to any religion
 (d) All the above statements

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

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Community Government	(i) Brussels
(B) European Union	(ii) Belgium
(C) Flemish	(iii) French speaking
(D) Wallonia	(iv) Dutch speaking

- (a) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii) (b) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (i), D – (ii)
 (c) A – (iii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (ii) (d) A – (ii), B – (iv), C – (iv), D – (i)

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)*. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Our neighbour, Pakistan has seen many military rulers.

Reason (R) : Pakistan is not a democratic country.

- (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.

13. A special government unique to Belgium alone is : 1

- (a) community government (b) cultural government
 (c) coalition government (d) representative government

14. The table below shows the monthly income of the citizens of two countries. Read the table carefully and answer the following question :

Comparison of two countries

Countries	Monthly income of citizens				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country X	5200	5800	6300	6700	6000
Country Y	2500	2500	2500	2500	20000

Calculate the average income of country X. 1

- (a) 6,000 (b) 5,000 (c) 5,500 (d) 6,500

15. Fill the missing details in the table below : 1

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	–	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	172
Total	82	–	519

- (a) 393; 231 (b) 233; 601 (c) 601; 233 (d) 231; 393

16. Choose the correct option from the following : 1

List I (Example)

- (a) Courier
(b) Fisherman
(c) Carpenter
(d) Transporter

List II (Sector)

- Tertiary Sector
Secondary Sector
Primary Sector
Secondary Sector

17. Fill the missing details in the table below : 1

Sources of credit to Rural Households	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Society/Bank	Money lenders	Relatives and Friends
Share in Percentage	25	?	?	8

- (a) 25, 33 (b) 25, 25 (c) 33, 25 (d) 33, 8

18. Rakesh has taken a loan of ` 20 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The loan is to be repaid in 5 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the papers of the new house as collateral, which will be returned to Rakesh only when he repays the entire loan.

Analyse the loan information given above : considering one of the terms of credit is missing. Choose the correct option. 1

- (a) Mode of re-payment (b) Time
(c) Interest on loan (d) Collateral Type

19. Which one of the following statements is true regarding MNCs ? 1

- (a) These are working only in India.
(b) These belong to USA only.
(c) These own or control production in more than one country.
(d) These must own or control production at least in ten countries.

20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:- 1

- (i) Transporting cloth to the work shops
(ii) Sale in shops and showrooms
(iii) Spinning the yarn
(iv) Weaving of the fabric

Options:

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

SECTION : B**Very Short Answer Questions (2×4 = 8)**

21. Why did Fixed Exchange Rate system collapse in 1960s ? Give three reasons. 2
22. Suggest any two measures to check communalism in India. 2
23. State any two factors which influence the formation of a mineral. 2

Or

Name the rock mineral which is the basic raw material for a cement industry. State its composition and use.

24. Which sector of economy does provide the base for all other products ? Explain with the help of any two examples. 2

SECTION : C**Short Answer Based Questions (3×5 = 15)**

25. Explain the effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front. 3

Or

Explain the role of the Dalit leaders to solve the problems of their community.

26. Describe any three types of roads in India which are constructed and maintained by the different organisations of state and national levels. 3

27. What is meant by the term MNCs ? Describe any four factors that required to set up MNCs. 3

28. Why is a democratic government considered better than dictatorship ? Explain any three reasons. 3

29. What is meant by primary sector ? Why is it called so ? Explain by giving two examples. 3

SECTION : D**Long Answer Based Questions (5×4 = 20)**

30. Describe the effects of the French Revolution. 5

Or

‘In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process’. Give any five suitable arguments in favour of the statement.

31. Name the electronic capital of India. Write any four characteristics of IT and electronic industry of India. 5

Or

Explain any five factors that are responsible for concentration of ‘Iron and Steel’ industries mainly in ‘Chhotanagpur Plateau Region’.

32. What is meant by two-party system ? Explain its two advantages and two disadvantages. 5

Or

Describe about the ideology and organisation of Bahujan Samaj Party.

33. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country’s development ? Explain any three reasons. 5

Or

Why is the role of the informal sources of credit so substantial in India ?

SECTION : E**Case Based Questions (4×3 = 12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

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...'

- 34.1 What is the main reason for the decline of India's textile industry ? 1**
34.2 Who were Koshtis ? 1
34.3 Why did women workers attack the Spinning Jenny ? 2
35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Source B : Agenda 21

It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

- 35.1 In which country was the first International Earth Summit organized ? 1**
35.2 Why was the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit convened ? 1
35.3 What is Agenda 21 ? What is the aim of Agenda 21 ? 2
36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

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.

- 36.1 Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List ? 1**
36.2 Which kind of subjects are included in the State List? 1
36.3 Mention any three main features which make India a federal country. 2

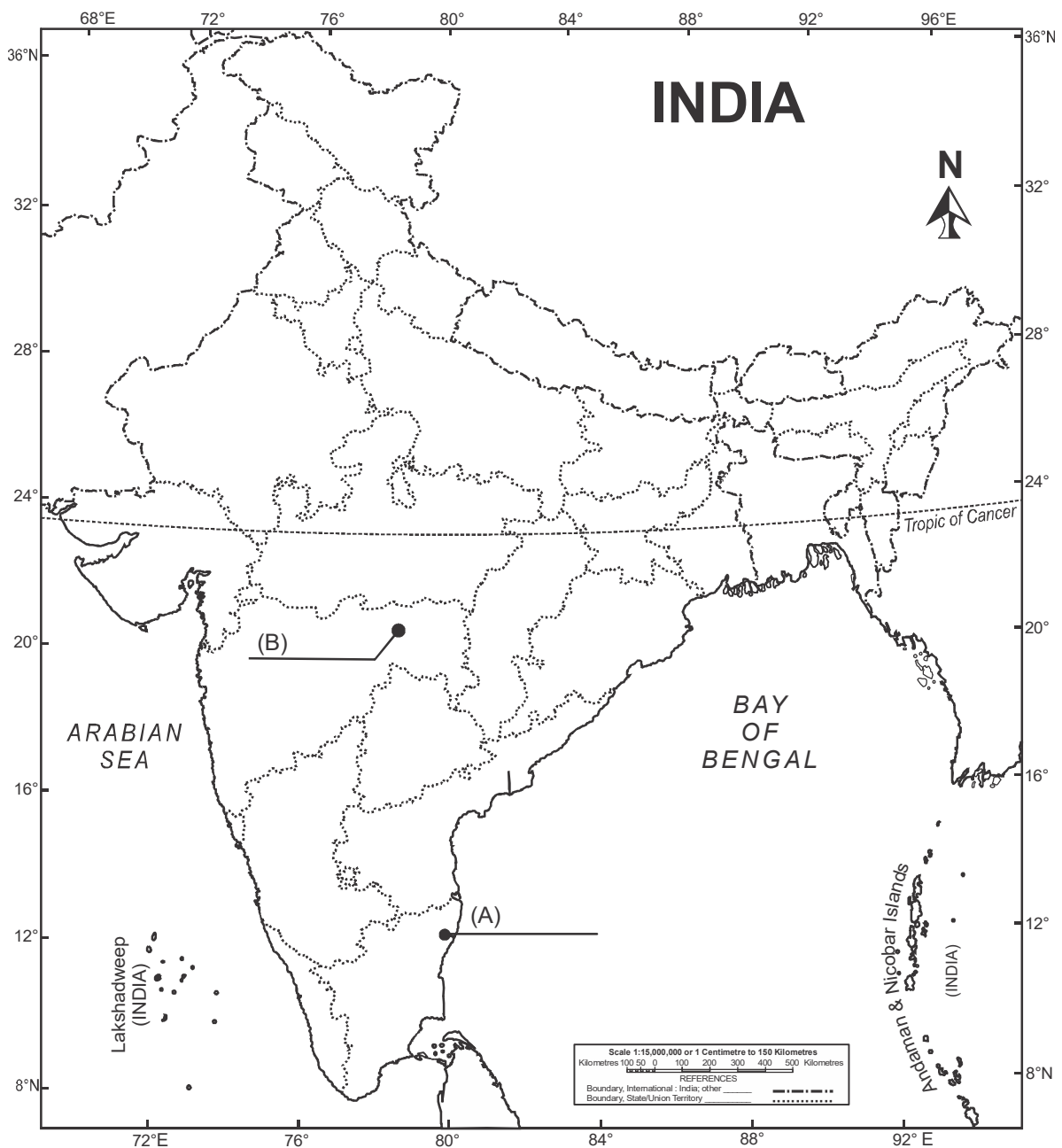
SECTION : F**Map Skill Based Question****(2+3 = 5)**

37a. 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. 2

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
 B. The place where the Indian National Congress held its Session in December 1920.

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- C. New Mangalore Sea Port
 D. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park–Gujarat
 E. Neyveli–Coal Mine
 F. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport



Answers

1. (b) Cotton and metals
 2. (d) The Bible.
 3. (c) USA and Switzerland.
 4. (b) Gutenberg press
 5. (c) Both (1) and (2)
 6. (a) Rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
 7. (d) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)
 8. (b) Sri Lanka
 9. (a) Communication
 10. (d) All the above statements
 11. (a) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii)
 12. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 13. (a) community government
 14. (a) 6,000
 15. (d) 231; 393
 16. (a) Courier — Tertiary Sector
 17. (a) 25, 33
 18. (c) Interest on loan
 19. (c) These own or control production in more than one country.
 20. (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
 21. (1) From the 1960s, the rising cost of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength.
 (2) The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency.
 (3) It could not maintain its value in relation to gold. This led to the collapse of the fixed exchange rates. (Any two points)
 22. (1) We should respect the secular provision of our Constitution. A nation or state which keeps itself equi-distant from different religious issues, and does not give protection to a particular religion and gives all religions equal chance to flourish is called a secular state. Our Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 (2) We may have firm faith in our religion, but should respect other religions also. India is a country of diverse religions. Our Constitution-makers never believed that religion can be the basis of a nation. That is why, India has chosen to become a secular state.
 23. (1) The formation of minerals depends upon the **physical and chemical** conditions under which the material forms.
 (2) Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long period under great **heat and pressure**.
 (3) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. In most cases they are formed when minerals in **liquid/molten and gaseous** forms are forced upward through cavities toward the earth's surface. (Any two points)
- Or**
- (1) Limestone is the basic raw material for the cement industry.
 - (2) It is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.
 - (3) It is used for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace. (Any two points)
 24. (1) Primary sector of the economy provides the base for all other products.
 (2) (i) If farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to any particular sugar mill, the mill will have to shut down leading to decline in production of final products like sugar or gur.
 (ii) This is because, sugarcane is the essential raw material for the sugar industry.
 (3) (i) It is the primary sector that provides iron ore or rubber to manufacture steel and a car.
 (ii) Iron ore is the raw material for the steel industry. (Any two points)
 25. The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic :
 (1) Foreign goods were boycotted.
 (2) Liquor shops were picketed.
 (3) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
 (4) The import of foreign goods and cloth was reduced to 50% between 1921-22.

(5) The value of foreign goods import reduced from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.

(6) Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trades. Production of Indian textile mills and handloom and Khadi went up. (Any three points)

Or

(1) Many Dalit leaders were keen on a political solution to the problems of the community.

(2) They believed political empowerment would resolve the problems of their social disabilities.

(3) They began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions.

(4) They demanded separate electorate that would choose Dalit members for legislative councils.

(5) Prominent among them, B.R. Ambedkar emerged as the important Dalit leader.

(Any three points)

26. Three types of roads in India are as follows :

(1) **District Roads :** These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

(2) **Other Roads :** Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified under this category. These roads received special impetus under the *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana*. These roads are maintained by state level agencies.

(3) **Border Roads :** These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas. These roads improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas. Border Roads Organisation, a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.

27. (1) A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

(2) (i) MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

(ii) They set up production where it is close to the markets.

(iii) They establish production where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.

(iv) They set up production where the availability of other factors of production is assured.

(v) They set up production where government policies are favourable to them.

(Any four points)

28. Democracy is considered a better form of government for the following reasons :

(1) It improves the quality of decision-making by following a set procedure and giving participation to the representatives of the people in this process.

(2) It protects rights of the people and takes care of the dignity of the individuals.

(3) Democracy believes in the principle of common good. It provides methods and avenues to resolve conflicts among different sections of the society.

(4) It promotes equality among citizens by providing them with equal opportunity for development.

(5) If a mistake has been committed, there is always a room to correct it in a democracy.

(Any three points)

29. (1) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

(2) It is called so because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.

(3) For example, (i) The cultivation of cotton. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. So, raw cotton is a primary product as it is used to manufacture cotton textiles.

(ii) In the case of dairy activities, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder, etc. So, the product here, milk is also a primary sector product.

30. Following were the effects of the French Revolution :

(1) The sovereignty was transferred from monarchy to a body of French citizens.

(2) Now, the people had the right and power to constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

(3) There developed a notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.

(4) A centralised administrative system was established. Uniform laws were formulated for all citizens within the French territory.

(5) Internal custom duties and dues that hampered the flow of business were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was introduced.

(6) French became the common language of the nation. Local dialects were discouraged.

(7) The French nation declared its mission to liberate the people of Europe from despotism that is, help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

Or

(1) In Britain, the formation of nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of long-drawn-out process.

(2) There was no British nation prior to the 18th century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

(3) All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.

(4) But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

(5) The English Parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state with England at its centre, came into being.

(6) The Act of Union 1707, brought Scotland in the United Kingdom. Later Ireland was also incorporated in 1801 in the United Kingdom.

This way, England emerged as a nation-state.

(Any five points)

31. (1) (i) Bengaluru is the electronic capital of India.

(ii) Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

(2) Characteristics of IT and electronics industry are as under :

(i) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.

(ii) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

(iii) The continuing growth in the hardware and software manufacturing is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

(iv) The electronic industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, radars, computers, etc. and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry.

(v) Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore are important centres for electronic goods.

(Any four points)

Or

(1) **Low cost of iron ore** : Iron ore mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.

(2) **High grade raw materials in proximity** : Other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone are also available in proximity.

(3) **Availability of cheap labour** : From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha cheap labour is available in abundance.

(4) **Dense transport network** : Being an industrial region, there is a dense network of roads and railways.

(5) **Port facility** : Kolkata port provides facilities for export of goods.

(6) Vast growth potential in the home market.

(Any five points)

32. (1) It is a party system in which power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures but, only

the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system.

The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.

(2) (i) **Advantages :** (a) The system leads to political stability in the country.

(b) The electorate has a very clear choice before them.

(c) It is easier to secure balance in the political system.

(d) Opposition behaves in a more responsible and dignified manner.

(ii) **Disadvantages :** (a) In the system, cabinet becomes somewhat despotic in nature.

(b) The system lacks variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

(c) The choice of alternative ideologies and policies is considerably limited in this system.

Or

(1) Ideology of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) :

(i) It draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

(ii) It stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people.

(2) Organization of Bahujan Samaj Party :

(i) It has the main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.

(ii) It has formed government in Uttar Pradesh several times by taking the support of different parties at different times.

(iii) In the Lok Sabha elections held in 2014, it polled about 4 per cent votes but did not secured seat in the Lok Sabha.

33. (1) Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. It is true that to achieve the over all development of the country, cheap and affordable credit is necessary for all.

(2) This is because, about one-fourth of our population is still poor that have little access to formal sources of credit due to absence of collateral. They have to depend upon the informal sources of credit at high rate of interest.

(3) The elderly and women are the poorest of the poor in our society. So, for the women empowerment, cheap and affordable credit is essential.

(4) Cheap and affordable credit would increase incomes of the poor. They would have to give a little portion of their earnings as interest amount. And the rest is left with themselves. This would make them economically self-dependent.

(5) Economic self-dependency would boost up social status of the people. With their increased earnings, they could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries, etc. (*Any three points*)

Or

(1) Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.

(2) Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources. Bank requires proper documentation and collateral.

(3) Informal lenders such as moneylenders, know the borrowers personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without collateral.

(4) Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.

(5) The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.

34.1 Indian textile industry declined because of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester which were flooding the Indian markets.

34.2 Koshtis were a weaver community of Central India.

34.3 Women workers attack the Spinning Jenny because most of the women workers depended on hand spinning jobs for their livelihood. After the Spinning Jenny, many of them lost their jobs. So, they started attacking the new machine.

35.1 The first International Earth Summit was organized at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

35.2 Rio de Janeiro Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

35.3 It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development.

36.1 The Union Government can alone make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

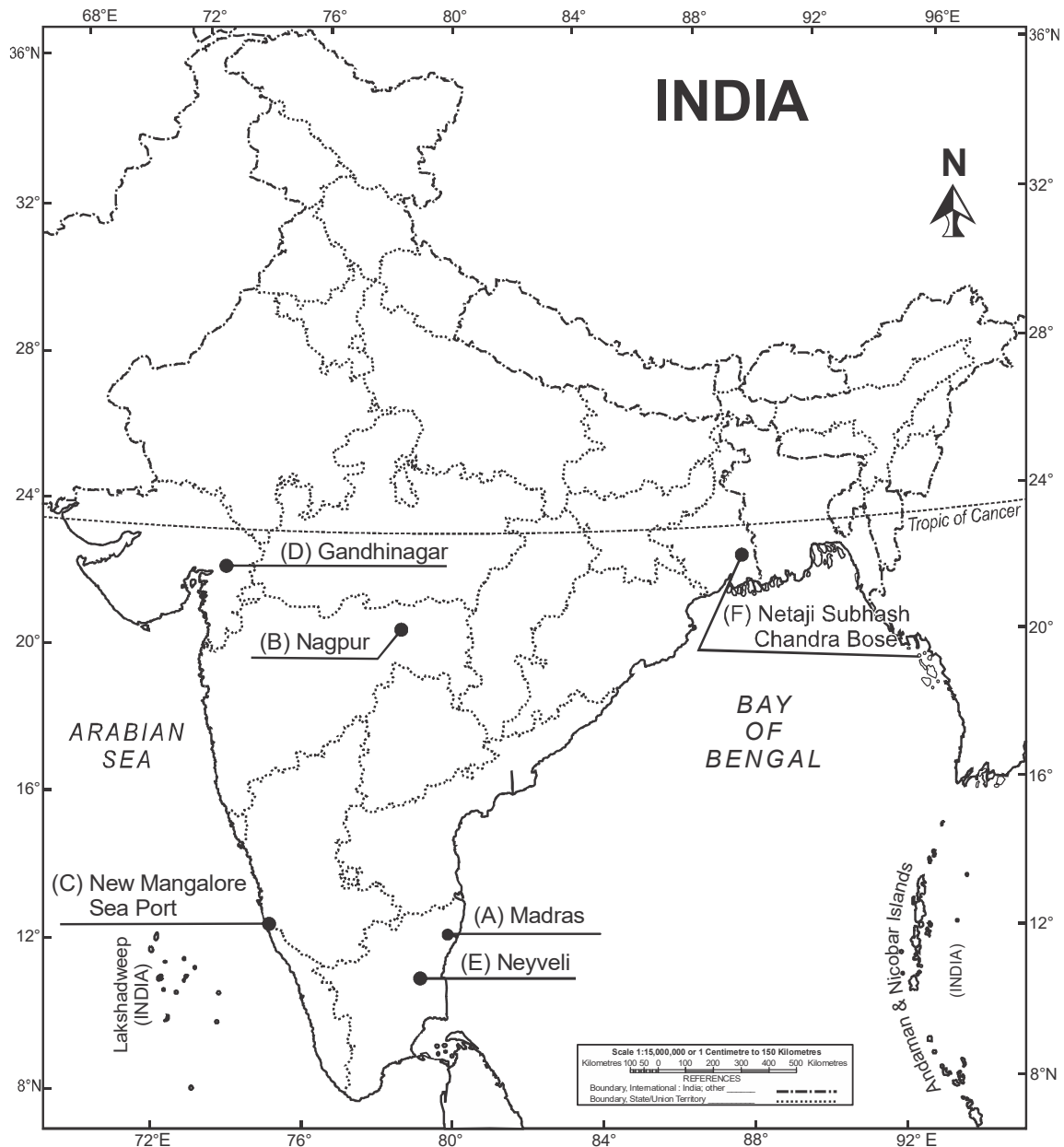
36.2 Subject like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation are included in State List.

36.3 (1) The power sharing arrangement between the Union and the State given in the Constitution of India clearly distributes between the two.

(2) Some of the powers of the State Governments have been further transferred to the Panchayats. It means India exercises distribution of power at different levels.

(3) Both the Union and States have their separate subjects under Union and State Lists. It shows federal nature of the country. (Any two points)

37a-b.





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Which one of the following is not a reason for preferring hand labour over machines in Victorian England ? 1

- (a) Seasonal industries were not willing to invest in machines.
- (b) Human labour was cheaper than work by machines.
- (c) The elite class wanted to generate employment for the poor.
- (d) The elite class preferred hand-made things because they symbolised refinement.

2. Which of the following is an ancient name of Tokyo ? 1

- (a) Osaka
- (b) Nagano
- (c) Edo
- (d) Gifu

3. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon ? 1

- (a) Garibaldi is helping Emmanuel II to wear boot
- (b) Garibaldi has surrendered before Emmanuel II.
- (c) Role of Garibaldi in unification of Italy.
- (d) Garibaldi is removing his boot.



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-22)

4. Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option : 1

- 1. Abdication of the monarch
 - 2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
 - 3. Political Rights to women were given
 - 4. Freedom of the press had been asked for
- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - (c) Only 1 and 4 are correct.
 - (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

5. On the basis of following features identify the correct option 1

- I. It is practised for earning money through export.
 - II. It is also known as cash crop.
 - III. Banana, Sugarcane, Bamboo, Tea, Cotton are the example of it.
 - IV. It is extensive in nature.
- (a) Primitive subsistence farming
 - (b) Commercial farming
 - (c) Collective farming
 - (d) Intensive subsistence farming

6. With reference to rain water harvesting, consider the following statements : 1

- (1) In hilly areas people conserve rain water through diversion channels.
- (2) In Bengal Khadin and Johads are found for rain water harvesting.

Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct ?

- (a) (1) only
- (b) (2) only
- (c) Neither (1) nor (2)
- (d) Both (1) and (2)

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I (River)	Column-II (Origin)
(A) Indus	(p) Uttarakhand
(B) Ganga	(q) Tibet
(C) Godavari	(r) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Narmada	(s) Maharashtra
	(t) Karnataka

(a) A – (q); B – (p); C – (s); D – (r) (b) A – (s); B – (r); C – (q); D – (p)

(c) A – (p); B – (q); C – (r); D – (s) (d) A – (r); B – (s); C – (p); D – (q)

8. Arrange the following in the correct sequence : 1

(i) Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country.

(ii) An act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language.

(iii) Several political organizations were formed and demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state).

(iv) All these government measures, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Choose the correct option :

(a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

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

(d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

9. What is *not* an integral part of the government? 1

(a) Office of the Prime Minister

(b) Legislature

(c) Executive

(d) Judiciary

10. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of : 1

(a) Social community

(b) Society

(c) People

(d) none of these

11. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Russia	(p) Civil war
(B) Sri Lanka	(q) Decentralisation
(C) India	(r) Federation
(D) Belgium	(s) Community government

(a) A ® (p); B ® (q); C ® (r); D ® (s) (b) A ® (q); B ® (p); C ® (s); D ® (r)

(c) A ® (r); B ® (p); C ® (q); D ® (s) (d) A ® (s); B ® (p); C ® (r); D ® (q)

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)*. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Democratic government should be accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Reason (R) : Democratic government will take less time to follow procedures before arriving at the decisions.

(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.

13. Apart from the Central and the State Governments, which is the third type of government practised in Belgium ? 1

(a) Local government

(b) Municipal government

(c) Community government

(d) Ethnic government

14. The development goals can be classified into which one of the following groups ?

- (a) Material and spiritual (b) Physical and mental
(c) Short term and long-term (d) Material and non-material 1

15. Which one among the following is the material good ? 1

- (a) Equal opportunities
(b) High level of income and better quality of living
(c) Freedom (d) Security and respect

16. According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was 1

- 1 Primary Sector — 44%
1 Secondary Sector — 25%
1 Tertiary Sector — 31%

Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following :

- (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are under-employed
(b) Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector
(c) Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
(d) Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector

17. Activities that help in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors come under which one of the following sectors ? 1

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

18. Consider the following statements : 1

- (1) Modern forms of money include currency paper notes and coins.
(2) State Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
(3) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees
(4) No other organisation except SBI is allowed to issue currency.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (a) (1), (3) and (4) (b) (1) and (3) (c) (2) and (4) (d) None of the above

19. What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world ? 1

- (a) Set up new factories (b) Buy existing local companies
(c) Form partnerships with local companies (d) All the above

20. Consider the following statements : 1

- (1) Globalisation has enabled many companies to enlarge as multinationals.
(2) Foreign trade gives opportunity to the producers to reach buyers in domestic market.
(3) Globalisation has led to improvement in living condition of workers in the developing countries.
(4) Globalisation involves increase of taxes in imports.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) (1), (2) and (4) (b) (1) and (2) (c) (2) and (4) (d) (1), (2) and (3)

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

21. What is exchange rate ? Differentiate between Fixed and Flexible or floating exchange rates. 2

22. Assess the influences of politics on caste system. 2

23. What type of mineral is limestone ? Describe its uses and distribution. 2

Or

“Aluminium is an important metal.” Support the statement with examples.

24. What is a ‘natural product’ ? Explain its importance in an industrial sector with suitable examples. 2

SECTION : C**Short Answer Based Questions****(3×5 = 15)**

25. Why did Mahatma Gandhi choose 'Salt Tax' to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain three reasons. **3**

Or

What was the role of the women in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain by giving any three points.

26. Describe about the National Highways in India in three points. **3**

27. How does globalisation make the whole world a single market and rapidly integrates various countries? **3**

28. Why do we criticise democracy? How far is it logical? **3**

29. Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the national GDP. **3**

SECTION : D**Long Answer Based Questions****(5×4 = 20)**

30. How did Italy have a long history of political fragmentation like Germany? **5**

Or

How was a nation visualized in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Europe? Explain with the help of two suitable examples.

31. What is the contribution of industry to national economy of India? Compare it with the East-Asian countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP? **5**

Or

"India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Explain the reasons.

32. Suggest any five measures to reform financial position of political parties in India. **5**

Or

"Lack of internal democracy within parties is a challenge to political parties." Explain.

33. Why are credit arrangements not fair for all sections of society? Give three reasons. Suggest two remedies for the problem. **5**

Or

How do SHGs act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues?

SECTION : E**Case Based Questions****(4×3 = 12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : **4**

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.

- 34.1 Where did the workers come in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911? 1
 34.2 When was cotton piece-goods production doubled in India ? 1
 34.3 What were established by the European Managing Agencies ? 2
 35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading. "Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

- 35.1 Which is the key wildlife species in the faunal web ? 1
 35.2 Along with India which country provides habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world ? 1
 35.3 What is project tiger ? Where is Corbett National Park located ? 2
 36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence. Ours is still a male-dominated, 'Patriarchal' society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways. The literacy rate among women is only 64.6 per cent (as per 2011 census) compared with 80.9 per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.

- 36.1 The literacy rate of male in India according to census 2011 is 90%. (True/False) 1
 36.2 The literacy rate among Indian women is approximately _____. 1
 36.3 In our country, why are women still lag much behind men ? 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

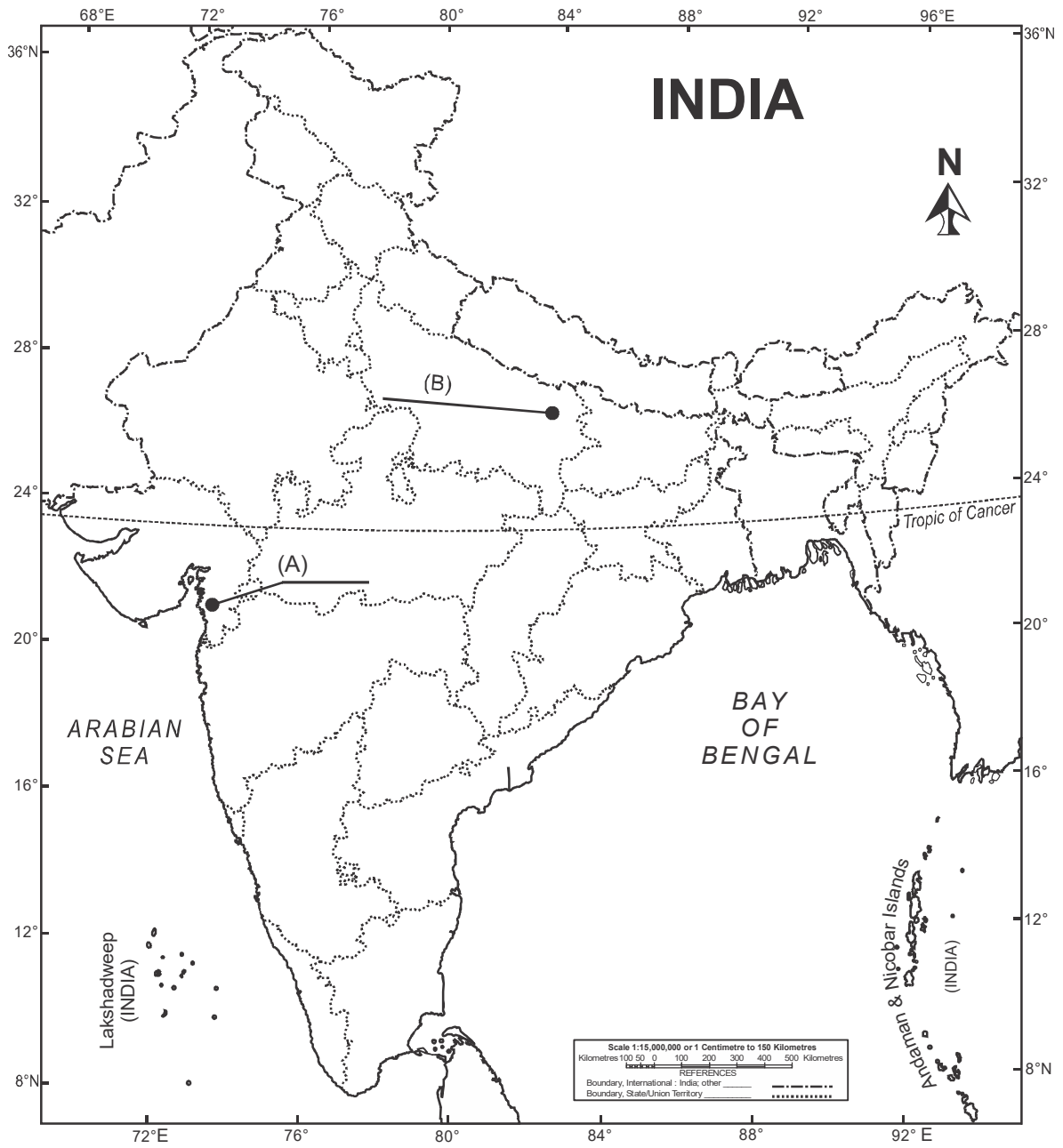
(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

- A. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
 B. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement became violent

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- C. Software Technology Park–Pune
 D. Raja Sansi International Airport
 E. Durg–Iron Ore Mine
 F. Ramagundam–Thermal Power Plant



Answers

1. (c) The elite class wanted to generate employment for the poor
2. (c) Edo
3. (c) Role of Garibaldi in unification of Italy.
4. (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
5. (b) Commercial farming
6. (a) (1) only
7. (a) A – (q); B – (p); C – (s); D – (r)
8. (b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
9. (a) Office of the Prime Minister
10. (a) Social community
11. (c) A ⊗ (r); B ⊗ (p); C ⊗ (q); D ⊗ (s)
12. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
13. (c) Community government
14. (d) Material and non-material
15. (b) High level of income and better quality of living
16. (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
17. (c) Tertiary
18. (b) (1) and (3)
19. (b) Buy existing local companies
20. (b) (1) and (2)
21. (1) Exchange rates—They link national currencies for purpose of international trade.
- (2) There are broadly two kinds of exchange rates :
 - (i) Fixed exchange rates — They are fixed and government intervenes to prevent movements in them.
 - (ii) Flexible or floating exchange rates—These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of currencies in foreign exchange markets, in principle without interference by governments.
22. Politics influences caste system in the following ways :
 - (1) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within its sub-castes.
 - (2) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities.
 - (3) New kinds of caste groups have entered politics like ‘backward’ and ‘forward’ castes.
 - (4) Politics in caste has allowed many disadvantaged caste groups to demand their share of power.
 - (5) Caste politics has helped the dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.

(Any two points)
23. (1) Limestone is a non-metallic mineral. It is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates
 - (2) **Uses of limestone** : (i) It is the basic raw material for cement industry.
(ii) It is essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.
 - (3) **Distribution** : It is produced in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, etc.

Or

Aluminium is an important metal because :

 - (1) It is light in weight.
 - (2) It is resistant to corrosion.
 - (3) It is good conductor of heat.
 - (4) It has great malleability.
 - (5) It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires.
 - (6) It is used as substitute of copper, steel, zinc, etc.

(Any four points)
24. (1) Natural products are those products which are extracted from natural resources. For example, vegetables, fruits and milk.
 - (2) (i) These natural products are further utilized as raw materials which are further processed and converted into finished goods by the industrial sector.
(ii) For example, sugarcane is processed and converted to sugar.
(iii) Cotton is processed and converted to yarn and then to cloth.
25. Mahatma Gandhi choose ‘Salt Tax’ to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement because :
 - (1) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

(2) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, as Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

(3) All classes within Indian society could identify with it and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.

Or

The role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement :

(1) Women participated in large numbers.

(2) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

(3) Many women went to jail.

(4) They began to see the service to the nation as a sacred calling. *(Any three points)*

26. (1) National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems.

(2) National Highways are constructed and maintained by the Central Public Work Department (CPWD).

(3) The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg (G.T. Road) is called National Highway no. 1 which connects between Delhi and Amritsar.

(4) National Highways are connecting National Capital with other state capitals.

(5) National Highway no. 7 is the longest which connects Varanasi to Kanyakumari.

(Any three points)

27. (1) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries. This is happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process.

(2) Technology, particularly IT, has played a big role in organizing production across countries.

(3) In addition, liberalisation of trade and investment has facilitated globalization by removing barriers to trade and investment.

28. (1) We criticise democracy because it may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean.

(2) It is not logical to criticise democracy because it is better than its alternatives as :

(i) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

(ii) They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

(iii) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

29. (1) Primary sector is the largest employer in India.

(2) (i) This is because, there are more people in agriculture than necessary. The workers are underemployed.

(ii) Workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could.

(iii) Agriculture still is largely subsistence in nature in India and not adequately diversified in order to be able to generate more wealth. Also, this sector has disguised unemployment.

30. (1) Like Germany, Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.

(2) In middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided in seven states and only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

(3) Even Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

(4) Italy was unified in 1861 and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy.

(5) Following are the features of unification movement in Italy :

(i) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. The ruling elites also were of the view that a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

(ii) The unification of Italy was a result of many wars. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Chief Minister Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont defeated the Austrian forces in 1859.

(iii) Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the fray.

(iv) In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish ruler. In this way, the unification process was completed.

Or

(1) Artists represented nations as a female figure which did not stand for any particular woman but gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.

(2) Thus, female figures became an allegory of a nation. During the French Revolution, artists used female figures to portray ideas such as liberty, justice and republic through symbols.

(3) In France, she was christened Marianne underlining the idea of a people's nation with characteristics drawn from those of liberty and republic.

(4) Her statues were erected in public places to remind the people of unity and persuade them to identify with it. Her images were also marked on coins and stamps.

(5) In Germany, 'Germania' became the allegory of the nation wearing a crown of German oak leaves, as the German oak stood for heroism.

31. (1) The contribution of manufacturing sector to national economy has not been satisfactory for the last two decades. It has stagnated at 17 per cent of GDP out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent of mining, quarrying, electricity and gas.

(2) In comparison to India's 17 per cent share in the GDP, the East-Asian countries have contributed to 25 to 35 per cent of GDP.

(3) (i) The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent.

(ii) At present, growth rate is about 9 to 10 per cent and it is expected that we can achieve the growth rate of 12 per cent by some efforts like setting up of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC)

Or

(1) High cost and limited availability of coking coal : As the amount of coal is limited, its cost in India is high and so iron and steel industry face difficulty in buying it.

(2) Low productivity of labour : The labours are less productive.

(3) Irregular supply of energy : There is an irregular supply of electricity in India, so the work becomes more difficult.

(4) Poor infrastructure : The technological developments in India is comparatively less compared to other countries.

(5) Research and development : There is need to allocate resources for research and development to produce steel more competitively to raise their standards to meet international levels.

32. (1) It should be mandatory for political party to submit its audited annual financial statement.

(2) It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his/her property and criminal cases pending against him.

(3) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.

(4) The financial accounts of every political party should be made public. These accounts should be examined by government auditors.

(5) Citizens should be encouraged to give more donations to parties and to political workers. Such donations should be exempted from Income Tax thereby reducing the importance of big business houses in politics.

Or

(1) There is the concentration of power in the hands of one or few leaders at the top.

(2) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.

(3) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

(4) They do not have means or the contacts needed to influence the decisions.

(5) As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

(6) Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership, find it difficult to continue in the party.

(7) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

33. (1) Undoubtedly, credit arrangements are not very fair for all sections of society. The share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households as compared to the poorer households. This has the following reasons :

(i) Poverty affects poor households' capacity to borrow. Formal sector credit requires proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Collateral is an asset. So, poor people lack in providing such things which affect their capacity to borrow.

(ii) The poor people do not repay loan on time because of the various day-to-day needs.

(iii) The people in villages may not have access to banks in their villages. Also, they are hesitant and unsure about the functioning of the banks.

(2) (i) More credit facilities should be made available in rural areas by opening more bank branches there.

(ii) The procedure of giving loans should be made easier and simpler.

Or

(1) A Self-Help Group is an organisation of rural poor, particularly women who pool their savings.

(2) The SHG encourages its members for savings and enables them to take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. In this way, it addresses their economic issue that is the base of many social issues.

(3) SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

(4) The SHG provides self-employment opportunities to its members by providing them loans for meeting working capital needs, for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

(5) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylenders charge.

34.1 Over 50% workers in Bombay cotton industries in 1911, came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.

34.2 Between 1900 and 1912.

34.3 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.

35.1 Tiger is the key wildlife species in the faunal web.

35.2 Nepal

35.3 (i) Project tiger is one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world and was launched in 1973.

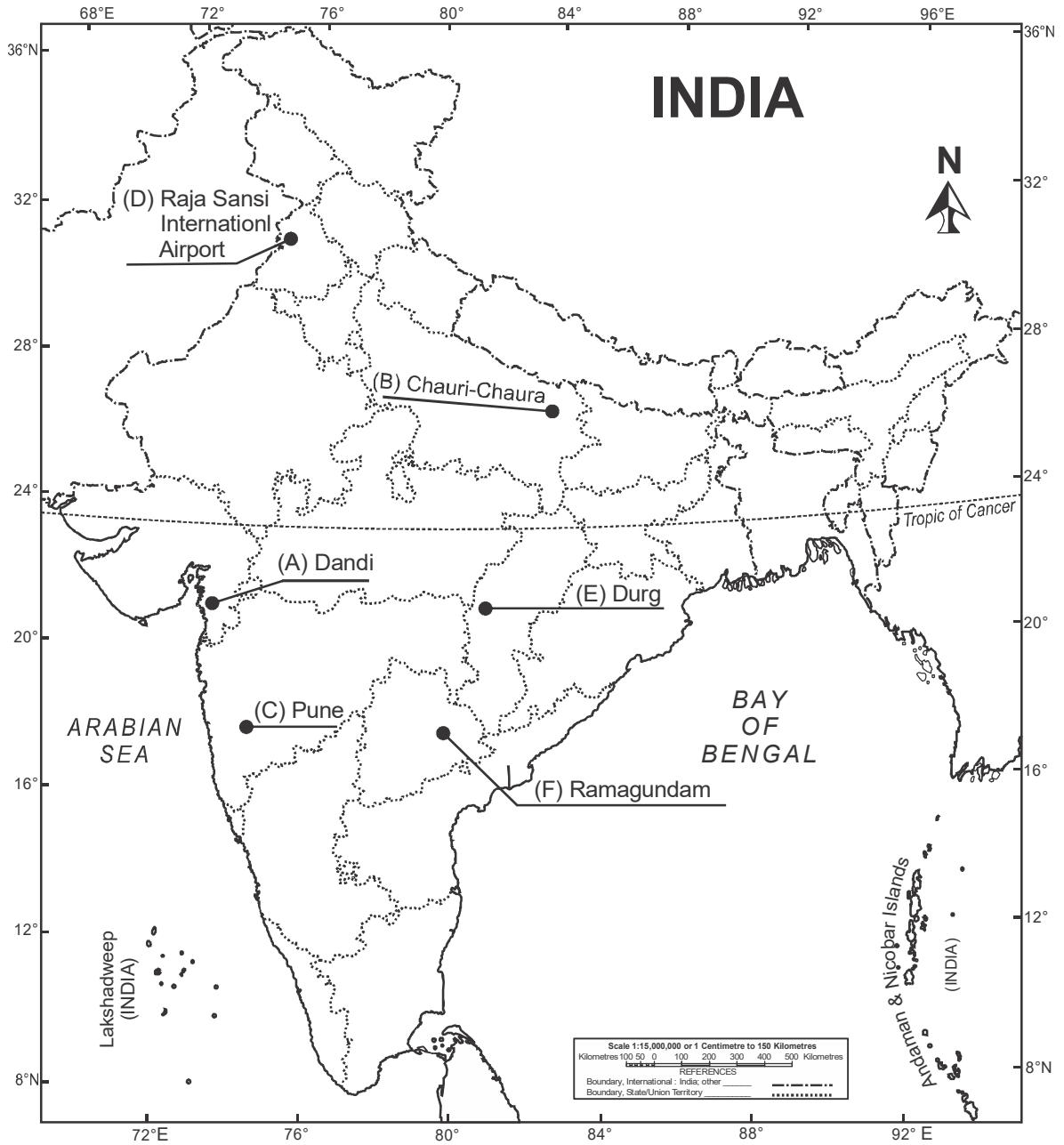
(ii) Corbett National Park is located in Uttarakhand.

36.1 False

36.2 64.6 %

36.3 In our country, women are still lag much behind man because ours is still a male-dominated patriarchal society.

37a-b.





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative from the following, why did upper class people in Victorian Britain prefer hand made products ? 1

- (a) They were cheap (b) Symbolized refinement and class
(c) They were better finished (d) Individually produced

2. Who among the following wrote Gulamgiri in 1871 ? 1

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Jyotiba Phule (c) E.V. Ramaswamy (d) Kashibaba

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

What is this image “Industrial Manchester” trying to depict ?

- (a) Prosperity because of industrialisation
(b) Pollution caused by industrialisation
(c) It shows a beautiful and clean landscape.
(d) None of the above



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-83)

4. On the basis of following features identify the correct option. 1

- (I) It refers to the phase of 17th to 18th century.
(II) It means existence of industries before the factory system.
(III) It was in vogue in England and Europe.
(IV) It was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.
(a) Proto-urbanisation (b) Capitalism
(c) Proto-industrialisation (d) Industrial Revolution

5. On the basis of following features identify the correct option 1

- I. It is an equatorial crop.
II. It requires moist and humid climate.
III. It is mainly grown in Kerala and Garo Hills.
IV. It is a raw material
(a) Cotton (b) Silk (c) Jute (d) Rubber

6. From the features given below identify type of species 1

- (I) species are in danger of extinction
(II) For some species survival is difficult
(III) crocodile, black buck and Indian wild ass
(a) Extinct species (b) Endemic species
(c) Endangered species (d) None of these.

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
(1) Rabi Crop	(A) Rice
(2) Zaid Crop	(B) Sugarcane
(3) Kharif Crop	(C) Wheat
(4) All season crop	(D) Water melon

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 1 – C, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – A (b) 1 – D, 2 – A, 3 – B, 4 – C
 (c) 1 – A, 2 – D, 3 – B, 4 – C (d) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – B

8. Choose the correct pair among the following : 1

(Country)	(Administration)
(a) Russia	— Unitary
(b) China	— Federal
(c) Canada	— Unitary
(d) Argentina	— Federal

9. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List ? 1

- (a) Trade (b) Commerce (c) Agriculture (d) Marriage

10. Arrange the following political parties as per their formation in chronological order : 1

1. Communist Party of India (CPI) 2. Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP)
 3. Indian National Congress (INC) 4. Bahujan Samaj Party
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4

11. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer. 1

List I	List II
(A) A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	(i) Communalist
(B) A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	(ii) Feminist
(C) A person who thinks that caste is the principle basis of community	(iii) Secularist
(D) A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	(iv) Castiest

- (a) A – (i), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (iv) (b) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii)
 (c) A – (i), B – (iii), C – (iv), D – (ii) (d) A – (iv), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (i)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : There is more economic growth in democratic countries.

Reason (R) : Democratic government is people's own government.

- (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.

13. Who elects community government in Belgium ? 1

- (a) People belonging to one language community only.
 (b) Leaders of Belgium
 (c) The citizen of whole country. (d) Community leaders of Belgium

14. Which state among the following has the lowest literacy rate ? 1

- (a) Punjab (b) Bihar (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

15. Which indicator from amongst the following is considered to be the most important measure of development ? 1

- (a) Health and Education (b) Information Technology
(c) Strong Defence (d) Leisure and Entertainment

16. Public enterprises are owned by : 1

- (a) individual owners (b) government
(c) both government and individual (d) none of the above

17. Which one of the following Acts is Not a part of laws that have been made for the organised sector ? 1

- (a) Payment of Gratuity Act (b) Right to Education Act
(c) Factories Act (d) Minimum Wages Act

18. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct : 1

- (a) There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector
(b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
(c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
(d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

19. What is the correct definition of multi-national companies? 1

- (a) It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
(b) It is a company that owns or controls production in one nation.
(c) It is a company that owns or controls production outside the nation.
(d) It is a company that owns production in the country and controlled by the other country

20. On the basis of following features identify the correct option 1

- (I) Its aims is to liberalise international trade.
(II) Its main function is to establish rules regarding international trade and insure that these rules are obeyed.
(III) It has 150 countries as its members.
(IV) It forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers -
(a) SEZ (b) WTO (c) MNC (d) GDP

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4 = 8)

21. Explain the role of New International Economic Order (NIEO). 2

22. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. 2

23. State the facts about iron-ore found in India with reference to following :

- (i) Two types of iron-ore
(ii) Two exporting ports
(iii) Two major destinations of the exports. 2

Or

Name the mineral formed by decomposition of surface rocks. Which metal is extracted out of it. Which two properties of this metal make it very important ?

24. Give one difference between organised and unorganised sector on the basis of working conditions of the labour. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5 = 15)

25. Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National Movement during the period between 1920 and 1935. 3

Or

Evaluate the contribution made by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay towards Swadeshi Movement.

26. What are rural roads ? Mention any two features of these roads. 3
 27. What are Special Economic Zones ? Why have they been set up? 3
 28. Why is a democratic government called a legitimate government ? 3
 29. Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector ? Explain. 3

SECTION : D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4 = 20)

30. How did the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire make Balkan region very explosive ? Explain. 5

Or

Who was christened as Marianne ? What was the importance of the way in which she was portrayed ?

31. Explain how industries are responsible in causing air pollution ? Mention its consequences. 5

Or

Mention any two factors that have contributed to a healthy growth of the automobile industry in India. Name two centres where this industry is located.

32. Describe the importance of regional political parties in strengthening democracy. 5

Or

What is meant by dynastic succession in politics ? Explain with examples.

33. Mention three points of difference between formal sector and informal sector loans. 5

Or

“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.

SECTION : E

Case Based Questions (4×3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

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...’

34.1 What is the aim of the Zollverein ? 1

- 34.2 Is the writer in favour of giving equal rights to women? 1
- 34.3 What should be the attributes of a nation as per writer ? 2
35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

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

- 35.1 Explain the importance of tourism. 1
- 35.2 Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. 1
- 35.3 Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that the people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that effects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Source B : Reduction of inequality and poverty

Perhaps more than development it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to this there are growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

- 36.1 What is meant by democracy ? 1
- 36.2 In which area does democracy fail to achieve the same results as in dictatorship ? 1
- 36.3 'Democracies have successfully eliminated economic inequalities between people.' Give two arguments to support the statement. 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

- 37a. 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. 2

A. The place associated with cotton mill worker's protest.

B. The place from where a Satyagraha for peasants was launched by Gandhiji in 1917.

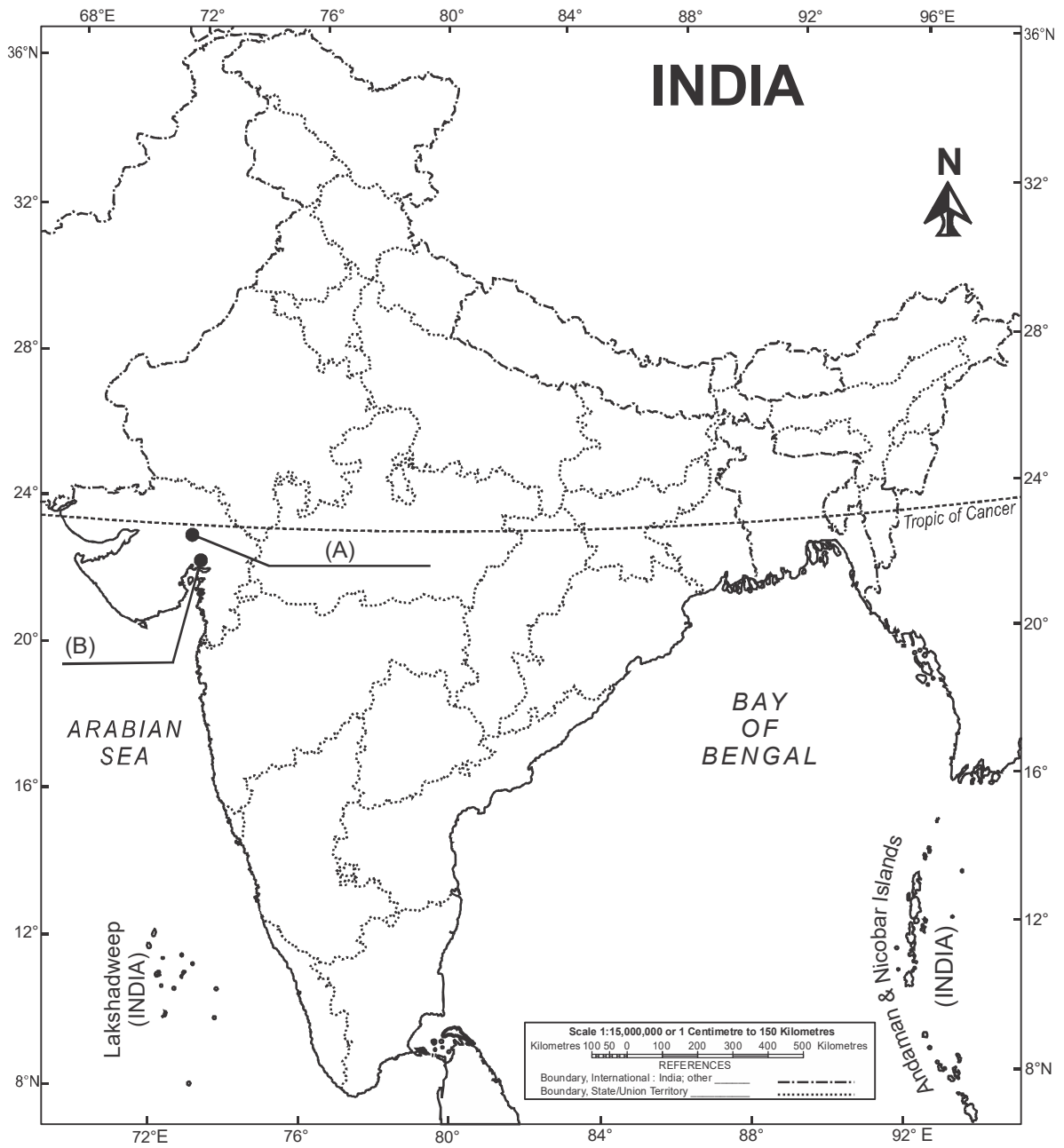
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

C. Thiruvananthapuram–Software Technology Park

D. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

E. Rana Pratap Dam

F. Largest wheat producing state



Answers

1. (b) Symbolized refinement and class.
2. (b) Jyotiba Phule
3. (b) Pollution caused by industrialisation.
4. (c) Proto-industrialisation
5. (d) Rubber
6. (c) Endangered species
7. (d) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – B
8. (d) Argentina — Federal
9. (d) Marriage
10. (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
11. (b) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii)
12. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
13. (a) People belonging to one language community only.
14. (b) Bihar
15. (a) Health and Education
16. (b) government
17. (b) Right to Education Act
18. (c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
19. (a) It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
20. (b) WTO
21. (1) NIEO is New International Economic Order.

(2) Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the western economies experienced in 1950s and 1960s.

(3) (i) Therefore, they organised themselves as a group – the Group of 77 or G-77.

(ii) G-77 or NIEO would give these countries the real control over their natural resources, more developmental assistance, fairer prices for raw materials and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

22. It is correct to say that Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundation of our country because :

(1) There is no official religion for the Indian State.

(2) Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

(3) Our Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

(4) Our Constitution allows the State to intervene into the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious community. (Any two points)

23. (i) Two types of iron-ore : (a) Magnetite, (b) Hematite.

(ii) Two exporting ports : (a) Vishakhapatnam. (b) Mormugao port.

(iii) Two major destinations of the exports : (a) Japan, (b) South Korea.

Or

(1) Bauxite is formed by the decomposition of surface rocks.

(2) Aluminium is extracted out of it.

(3) (i) Aluminium is important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron with extreme lightness.

(ii) It has good conductivity and great malleability.

24. The organised sector follows government rules and regulations like factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc., while in the unorganised sector, government rules and regulations are not followed.

25. Following are the main aspects of the Indian National Movement between 1920-1935 :

(1) Beginning of mass movements after Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

(2) Application of Satyagraha to mass movements.

(3) Emergence of new methods to protest; boycott, picketing, renunciation of titles and non-payment of taxes.

(4) People of different sections and parts shared a common bond of resistance, united in their hatred against the British rule.

(5) Industrialists led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla criticized colonialism.

(Any three points)

Or

Following contributions were made by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay towards Swadeshi Movement :

(1) The image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

(2) In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Matram' as a hymn to the motherland.

(3) Later it was included in his novel, 'Anandamath' and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

26. (1) Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads.

(2) (i) These roads receive special impetus under the *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana*.

(ii) Special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

27. (1) SEZs are Special Economic Zones where world class facilities like water, electricity, roads and transport, recreation, education are available. They aim at to attract foreign companies to invest in India.

(2) (i) They have been set up to attract foreign companies to invest in India.

(ii) Companies with production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for the initial period of five years.

(iii) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.

28. (1) Democratic government is people's own government that is why, there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

(2) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

(3) They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

(4) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support which itself is an outcome that can not be ignored.

(5) It provides people the option to choose their own rulers. (Any three points)

29. People prefer to work in an organized sector for the following reasons :

(1) The organized sector follows government rules and regulations like Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.

(2) The terms of employment are regular. People have assured work.

(3) People get regular monthly salary.

(4) Employees get paid leave benefit, pensions, gratuity, etc.

(5) People work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they get paid overtime.

(Any three points)

30. For the following reasons, Balkan region was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 :

(1) Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as Slavs.

(2) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

(3) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

(4) The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other. Balkans also became an area of big power rivalry.

(5) Each European power such as Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and this led to a series of wars eventually the First World War.

Or

(1) (i) The artists in France, in 1850, personified the nation. It means the nation was represented as a person. They chose female figure to represent the nation. This female figure, in itself, contained the idea of people's nation.

(ii) This figure was named 'Marianne'. It represented liberty, justice and republic.

(iii) The statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind people of the national symbol of unity.

(iv) It was marked on coins and stamps.

(v) This figure of 'Marianne' gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form which became an allegory of the nation also.

(2) (i) Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation.

(ii) In visual representations, Germania wore crown of oak leaves as the German oak stood for heroism.

31. (1) (i) Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

(ii) Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays, mist and smoke.

(iii) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories.

(iv) They ignore pollution norms.

(2) (i) Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long term effects. Bhopal gas tragedy is an example.

(ii) Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.

Or

(1) (i) Liberalization brought in many new and contemporary models, stimulating demand for vehicles in the market.

(ii) Entry of Foreign Direct Investment.

(iii) Introduction of new technology.

(iv) The alignment of the industry with global developments.

(2) Centres where automobile industry is located :

(i) Delhi

(ii) Gurgaon

(iii) Mumbai

(iv) Pune

(v) Chennai

(vi) Kolkata

(vii) Lucknow

(viii) Indore

(ix) Hyderabad

(x) Jamshedpur

(xi) Bengaluru

(Any two)

32. State or regional political parties have become more important than National parties in India because :

(1) Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded.

(2) This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse.

(3) No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliance with state parties.

(4) Since 1996, nearly everyone of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.

(5) This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

Or

The dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India and it affects the functioning of the political parties adversely in the following ways :

(1) The dynastic succession does not allow political parties to practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning. And, there is a limited scope for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.

(2) In such a party, the leaders are in a position to favour the people close to them or even their family members.

(3) The top positions in the party are always controlled by members of one family which is unfair to other members of that party.

(4) There is concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

(5) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

33. Following are the differences between formal sector loans and informal sector loans :

Formal Sector Loans	Informal Sector Loans
(1) Comparatively, rate of interest charged is lower than that of the informal sector loans.	(1) Higher interest rates on loan is charged.
(2) RBI supervises their functions of giving loans.	(2) No organisation is there to supervise its lending activities.
(3) Collateral is required to obtain credit.	(3) They are ready to give loans without collateral.
(4) Rich urban households depend largely on formal sources of credit.	(4) Poor households largely depend on informal sources.
(5) Examples : Banks and Co-operatives.	(5) Examples : Traders, employers, money-lenders, relatives, friends, etc.

Or

I do agree with the statement that the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged. This has the following reasons :

(1) The informal sector charges high rate of interest in comparison to the interest in the formal sector.

(2) The cost to the borrower becomes much higher that leads to less income. Also, the borrowers may become the victim to debt-trap.

(3) There is no organisation here to supervise its lending activities.

(4) This discourages economic growth. Due to high interest rates of informal source of credit, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing, may not do so because of high cost of borrowing.

(5) Taking loans from this sector is very risky. When the credit pushes the borrower into a situation from where the recovery is very painful. For example, in the case of crop failure, small or marginal farmers have to sell a portion of his land to repay the loan.

34.1 The aim of the Zollverein is to bind he Germans economically into a nation.

34.2 Yes, the writer is in favour of giving equal rights to women.

34.3 A nation is a large-scale solidarity and a nation does not annexe or hold on to a country against its will.

35.1 Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

35.2 Foreigners visiting Red Fort.

35.3 (i) It will create more employment opportunities.

(ii) It will increase our forex reserve.

36.1 Democracy means rule by the people, rule of the people and rule for the people.

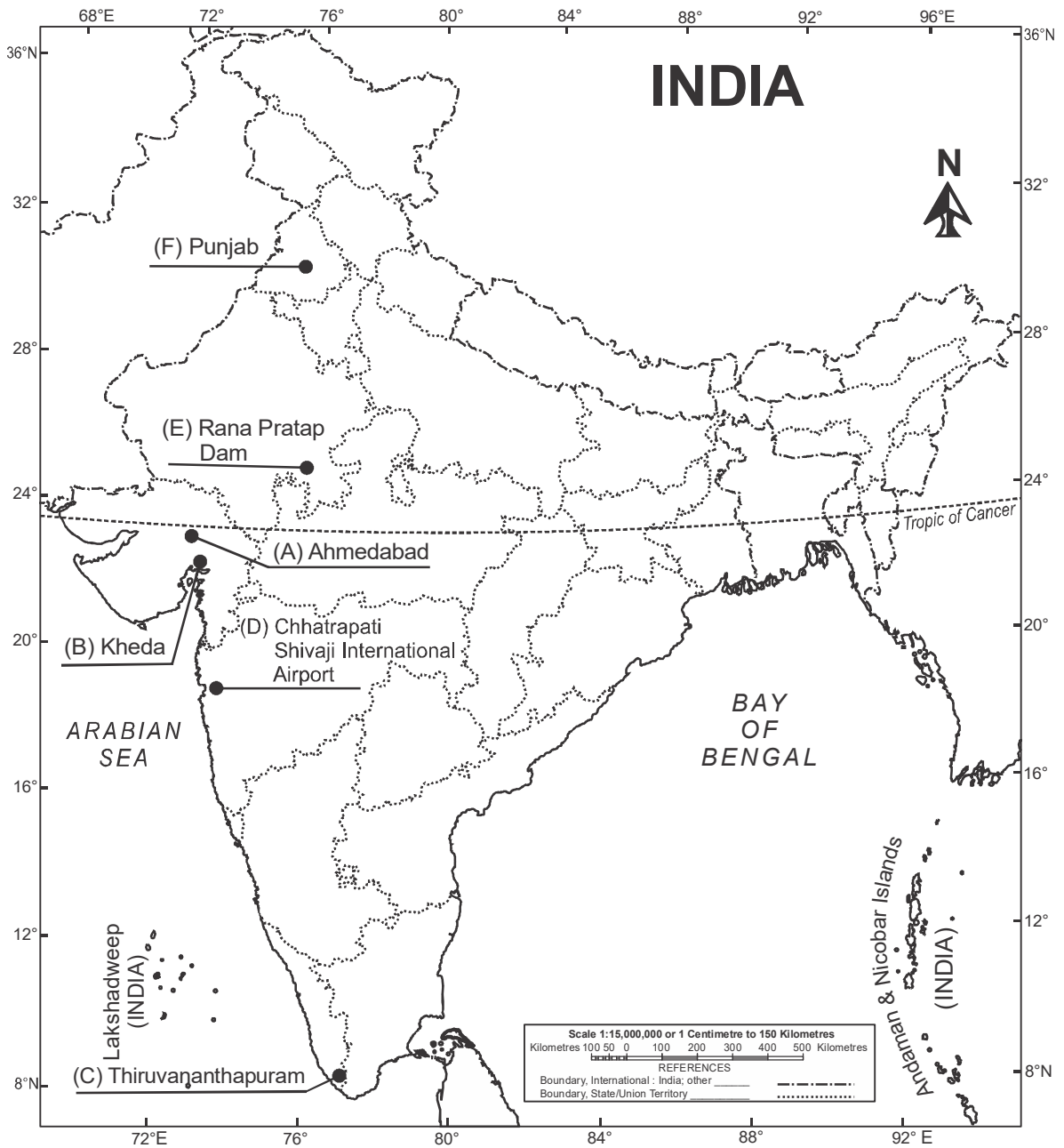
36.2 Democracy fails to achieve higher economic development.

36.3 The statement ‘Democracies have successfully eliminated economic inequalities between people,’ is incorrect.

(i) All people have equal rights in electing representatives but economic inequalities are growing day by day.

(ii) There are a few ultra-rich people whereas a vast majority of the people are poor.

37a-b.





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X


Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

- Which of the following was not a benefit of refrigerated ships ? 1
(a) It reduced the shipping cost of meat (b) It improved the living condition in Europe
(c) It added variety to the diet of people
(d) It benefited the growth of communism in Europe
 - Who among the following religious reformer criticised the practices of the Roman Catholic Church ? 1
(a) Gutenberg (b) Martin Luther (c) James Augustus (d) Jaidev
 - Study the picture and answer the question that follows : 1
What does the image “Houseless and Hungry” 1874 depict ?
(a) It shows the prosperity of Londoners
(b) The condition of the common people in England.
(c) It shows the condition of the people in USA
(d) It shows mill-workers
- 
- (Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-86)
- Which of the following were the key features of Napoleon Civil Code of 1804? 1
(i) It took away all the privileges based on birth.
(ii) It simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system.
(iii) Transport and communicative systems were improved.
(iv) This code was exported to the regions under French control.
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct (d) All the statements are correct
 - Consider the following statements : 1
With reference to the classification of the resources.
(1) Renewable resources have ability to reproduce themselves by physical, chemical and mechanical processes.
(2) Biotic resources are obtained from biosphere and it takes million of years to reproduce them.
Which of the statement(s) given above is /are correct?
(a) (1) only (b) (2) only (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)
 - Which of the following is correct definition of horticulture? 1
(a) It is a type of farming which require old alluvial soil.
(b) It is a type of farming to grow staple crops.
(c) It is a type of farming in which fruits and vegetables are grown in small area.
(d) It is a type of farming in which industrial raw material is required.

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I Sanctuary	Column-II State
(A) Bandipur Sanctuary	(p) Kashmir
(B) Dachigam Sanctuary	(q) Assam
(C) Manas Sanctuary	(r) Karnataka
(D) Periyar Sanctuary	(s) Rajasthan
	(t) Kerala

(a) A – (p); B – (q); C – (r); D – (t) (b) A – (r); B – (p); C – (q); D – (t)

(c) A – (t); B – (s); C – (r); D – (q) (d) A – (r); B – (q); C – (p); D – (s)

8. Consider the following statements. 1

(1) Civil War in Sri Lanka has resulted in economic development, education and health.

(2) Brussels was chosen as the headquarter of European Union.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct ?

(a) (1) only (b) (2) Only (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

9. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options : 1

(a) There are two or more levels of government.

(b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.

(c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.

(d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

10. Which of the following is not applicable to caste system ? 1

(a) Birth decides the caste of a person.

(b) Occupation of a person is based on his abilities.

(c) Members of different caste groups do not interact freely with one another.

(d) Castes are responsible for social divisions.

11. 1

Column A	Column B
(1) Dictatorships	(A) Suppress internal social differences
(2) Democracy	(B) Have higher rate of economic growth
(3) Democratic regimes	(C) Allows rooms to correct mistakes
(4) Non-democratic regimes	(D) Able to handle social divisions and conflicts

(a) (1) – (A), (2) – (B), (3) – (C), (4) – (D) (b) (1) – (D), (2) – (C), (3) – (B), (4) – (A)

(c) (1) – (C), (2) – (D), (3) – (B), (4) – (A) (d) (1) – (B), (2) – (C), (3) – (D), (4) – (A)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

Reason (R) : Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

(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.

13. Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka ? 1

(a) Sri Lankan Tamils

(b) Indian Tamils

(c) Muslims

(d) Sinhalese

14. Which of the following neighbouring countries have a better performance in terms of development than that of India ? 1

(a) Sri Lanka

(b) Bangladesh

(c) Nepal

(d) Pakistan

15. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is ₹ 10,000. If the income of three families is ₹ 6,000; ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family ? 1
 (a) ₹ 5,000 (b) ₹ 10,000 (c) ₹ 12,000 (d) ₹ 15,000
16. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following sectors ? 1
 (a) Quaternary (b) Tertiary (c) Secondary (d) Primary
17. Which of them generally do not find themselves in the unorganized sector ? 1
 (a) Schedule Castes (b) Schedule Tribes
 (c) Rich families (d) Backward communities
18. Cheap and affordable credit results in which one of the following ? 1
 (a) Slow economic growth (b) Creating a debt-trap
 (c) Poverty (d) Good economic growth
19. Foreign Investment refers to the investment made by the _____. 1
 (a) domestic MNCs (b) foreign MNCs (c) government (d) citizen of India
20. Which one of the following is a basic function of foreign trade? 1
 (a) Goods and services are produced for internal markets
 (b) Trade flourishes in the domestic market
 (c) It gives opportunity to reach beyond the domestic market
 (d) Investment is done to expand the trade within the domestic markets

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4 = 8)

21. “The pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America”. Support the statement with two suitable examples. 2
22. Describe any two factors that are responsible for breaking down of caste system in India. 2
23. ‘Water is a very important and critical resource in India.’ Support the statement by explaining any two points. 2

Or

Explain three ways in which irrigation schemes have changed the social landscape of the region.

24. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any two reasons. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5 = 15)

25. What did Gandhiji mean when he said Satyagraha is an active resistance ? 3

Or

What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement ? Explain.

26. “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.” Support your answer by giving any three arguments. 3
27. What is globalisation ? Why there is a need to make globalisation fair ? Explain any two reasons. 3
28. Explain any three demerits of democracy. 3
29. What is a demand deposit ? List two advantages of demand deposits. 3

SECTION : D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4 = 20)

30. In many European countries, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way in the year 1848. Explain with suitable examples. 5

Or

How did the formation of Custom Union in 1834 help in removing obstacles to economic exchange and growth ? Explain.

31. "Transport and trade are complementary to each other." Justify the statement. 5

Or

Classify the roads according to their capacity and describe the role of each.

32. Critically examine the working of political parties in four points. 5

Or

State any two advantages of the multiparty system. In what way is an alliance different from a coalition government ?

33. Self-Help Groups can help in solving the problem of credit in rural areas. Explain. 5

Or

What is meant by Self-Help Group ? Explain its working.

SECTION : E

Case Based Questions

(4×3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : The Napoleonic Code

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. 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. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

Source B : The Aristocracy and The New Middle Class

In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

Source C : A New Conservatism After 1815

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society-like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

- 34.1 _____ usually known as the Napoleonic Code? 1

- 34.2 Where did industrialisation first begin in the second half of the eighteenth century? 1

- 34.3 What is meant by conservatism ? 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Why Non-cooperation ?

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

How could non-cooperation become a movement ? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.

Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilizing popular support for the movement.

35.1 What was the weapon of Gandhiji to fight against British Empire in India ? 1

35.2 How did the British survive in India ? 1

35.3 Explain Gandhiji's idea for making non-cooperation as movement. 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions. Parties form and run the governments. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.

36.1 Who play a decisive role in making laws for a country ? 1

36.2 Who form and run the government ? 1

36.3 Explain the role of opposition parties in government. 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

A. The centre withdrawing the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B. The place where a satyagraha was launched against the oppressive Indigo Plantation system by Gandhiji.

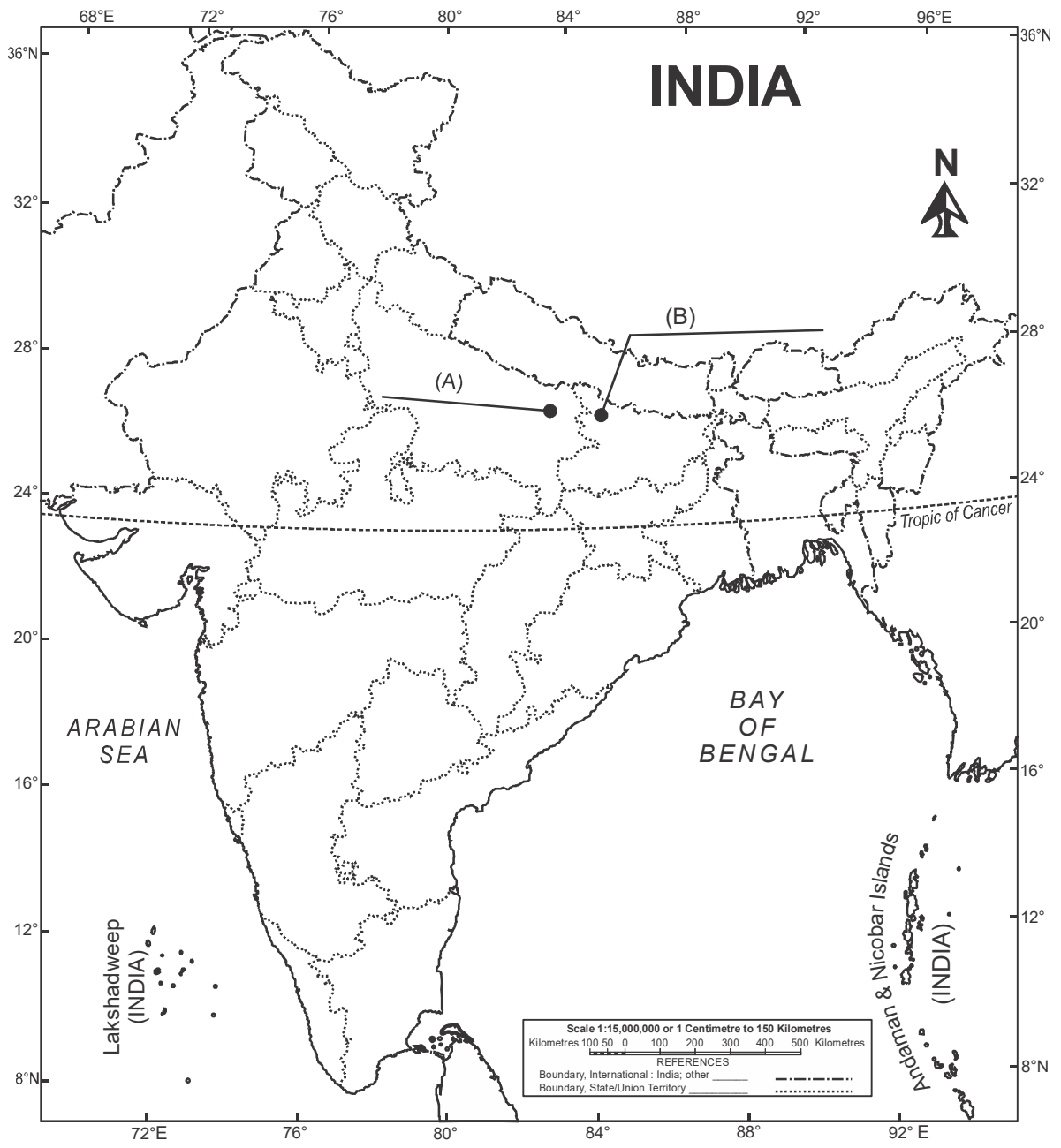
37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

C. Vishakhapatnam Sea Port

D. Software Technology Park–Hyderabad

E. Kakrapara–Nuclear Power Plant

F. Mumbai High–Oil field





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Which one of the following statement is NOT aligned with the basic concept of 'Satyagraha' ? 1

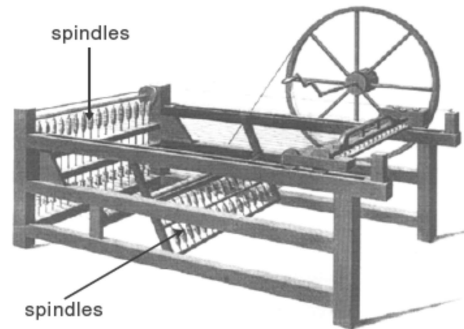
- (a) Emphasis on the power of truth.
- (b) Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself.
- (c) Emphasis on non-violence.
- (d) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance.

2. Who among the following was a well-known pioneer of mass production in 1920s ? 1

- (a) James Watt
- (b) Mathew Beulton
- (c) Henry Ford
- (d) James Hargreaves

3. Who has devised the image given below? 1

- (a) Richard Arkright
- (b) James Hargheaves
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Richard M Hoe



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-87)

4. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence. 1

- (1) Napoleoni Code
- (2) Treaty of Constantinople
- (3) Act of Union
- (3) First World War

Options :

- (a) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (b) (3), (2), (1), (4)
- (c) (3), (2), (4), (1)
- (d) (3), (1), (2), (4)

5. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below : 1

- develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
 - is low in humus content
 - found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (a) Forest soil
 - (b) Yellow soil
 - (c) Black soil
 - (d) Laterite soil

6. On the basis of following features identify the correct option- 1

- I. It is suitable for tea and coffee.
 - II. It is mainly found in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
 - III. It is found in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
 - IV. Humus content is low in this type of soil.
- (a) Black Soil
 - (b) Red and Yellow Soil
 - (c) Alluvial Soil
 - (d) Laterite Soil

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Balaghat mines	(p) Iron ore
(B) Panchpatmali deposits	(q) Mica
(C) Kudermukh mines	(r) Copper
(D) Koderma mines	(s) Bauxite

(a) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q) (b) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)

(c) A – (q), B – (r), C – (s), D – (p) (d) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)

8. Which one of the following communities is in majority in Sri Lanka? 1

(a) Christians (b) Hindus (c) Buddhists (d) Muslims

9. Consider the following statements. 1

(1) Hindi is the mother tongue of 65 percent Indians.

(2) A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1994.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct ?

(a) (1) only (b) (2) Only (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

10. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct option: 1

(I) In all areas of work, women are paid less, even when both do exactly the same work.

(II) Parents prefer to have sons and abort the girl child.

(III) Girls do not have access to higher education.

(IV) Women are unsafe even in their homes.

(a) Feminism (b) Communalism

(c) Gender discrimination (d) Secularism

11. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Gram Panchayat	(p) President
(B) Municipal Corporation	(q) Sarpanch
(C) State	(r) Mayor
(D) Union of India	(s) Governor

(a) A ® (p), B ® (q), C ® (r), D ® (s) (b) A ® (q), B ® (p), C ® (r), D ® (s)

(c) A ® (r), B ® (s), C ® (p), D ® (q) (d) A ® (q), B ® (r), C ® (s), D ® (p)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.

Reason (R) : The Dutch speaking people constituted a minority in the country but a majority in the capital city of Brussels.

(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.

13. Which of the following statement is Not True about democracy ? 1

(a) Democracy means rule by the opinions of the majority community

(b) Democracy is based on political equality

(c) Democracy encourages debate and discussion

(d) Democracy ensures free and fair elections

14. Which one of the following is a useful measure for comparison between countries by the World Bank ? 1
 (a) National Income (b) Per Capita Income
 (c) Total Income (d) Income from tertiary sector
15. Which one of the following countries of the world has the largest crude oil reserves ? 1
 (a) Russia (b) U.S.A. (c) Middle East (d) China
16. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India ? 1
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
17. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important of economic activity ? 1
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
18. Which of the following is the reason for accepting paper notes as a medium of exchange ? 1
 (a) It is easy to keep (b) It is useful
 (c) It is authorised by the government of the country
 (d) It is authorised by an agency.
19. Rapid integration or inter-connection between countries is known as : 1
 (a) Privatization (b) Globalization (c) Liberalization (d) Socialization
20. Which factor has not enabled globalisation ? 1
 (a) Containers are used in transportation which resulted in huge reduction of costs and increase in speed in reaching the markets.
 (b) Now a news magazine published for London readers can be designed and printed in Delhi.
 (c) Trade barriers or restrictions set by the government.
 (d) Goods can be imported and exported easily.

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

21. Differentiate between the concept of a modern state and a nation state. How did the sense of common identity develop in Europe ? 2
22. Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium. 2
23. Whom did Gandhiji make responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level ? Explain any two reasons. 2

Or

The land under cultivation has reduced day-by-day. Can you imagine its consequences ?

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



- What do you think this Kirana Store belongs to private sector or public sector ? State any one of the main feature of that sector. 2

SECTION : C**Short Answer Based Questions****(3×5 = 15)**

25. Which Asian country was the major producer of printed material in the 16th century and why ? Give two reasons. **3**

Or

Write a short note on Ukiyo.

26. Explain any three main objectives of Super Highways in India. **3**

27. What does WTO stand for ? Write its four features. **3**

28. “Although democracy is said to be the solution to all problems, yet it is believed that the economic growth rate in dictatorship is better than that in democratic rule”. Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. **3**

29. Why is agriculture an activity of unorganised sector in India ? Explain. **3**

SECTION : D**Long Answer Based Questions****(5×4 = 20)**

30. Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s ? Mention any two effects of such a breakdown ? **5**

Or

How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in the nineteenth century Europe ? Explain with examples.

31. Classify Indian forests into three categories. Mention the main regions where they are found. **5**

Or

Write the important features of ‘Chipko Movement’ and ‘Joint Forests Management’ Programme.

32. Name the six ‘National Political Parties’ in India in a chronological order. **5**

Or

State the different party systems existing in various countries. Give one example of each system.

33. Differentiate between the terms of credit offered in formal and informal sectors of credit. Why are informal sources of credit more convenient and people friendly ? Explain. **5**

Or

Self-Help Groups enjoy a lot of freedom in their functioning. Explain.

SECTION : E**Case Based Questions****(4×3 = 12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : **4**

Nationalism in India :Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people’s understanding of why they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India ?

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism in 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 notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

34.1 What was people’s understanding of nation ? **1**

34.2 How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement ? **1**

34.3 How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging ? Explain. **2**

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : Reverse land degradation

The village of Sukhomajri and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation. Tree density in Sukhomajri increased from 13 per hectare in 1976 to 1,272 per hectare in 1992.

Source B : Regeneration land degradation

Regeneration of the environment leads to economic well-being, as a result of greater resource availability, improved agriculture and animal care, and consequently, increased incomes. Average annual household income in Sukhomajri ranged from ` 10,000-15,000 between 1979 and 1984.

Source C : Watershed management

People's management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India's land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

35.1 Which village and district have shown the reverse land degradation ? 1

35.2 What was the tree density of Sukhomajri in 1976 ? 1

35.3 Why is people's management essential ? 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

The new system of Local Self Government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the Panchyats and Municipalities etc., all over the country. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. But at the same time, elections of Gram Sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant power to the local governments, nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus, still a long way from realising the idea of self government.

36.1 What is decentralisation of power ? 1

36.2 How many elected representatives are there in panchayats and municipalities? 1

36.3 Importance of local self government in the light of decentralisation ? 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

A. The place where the Indian National Congress held its Session in September 1920.

B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

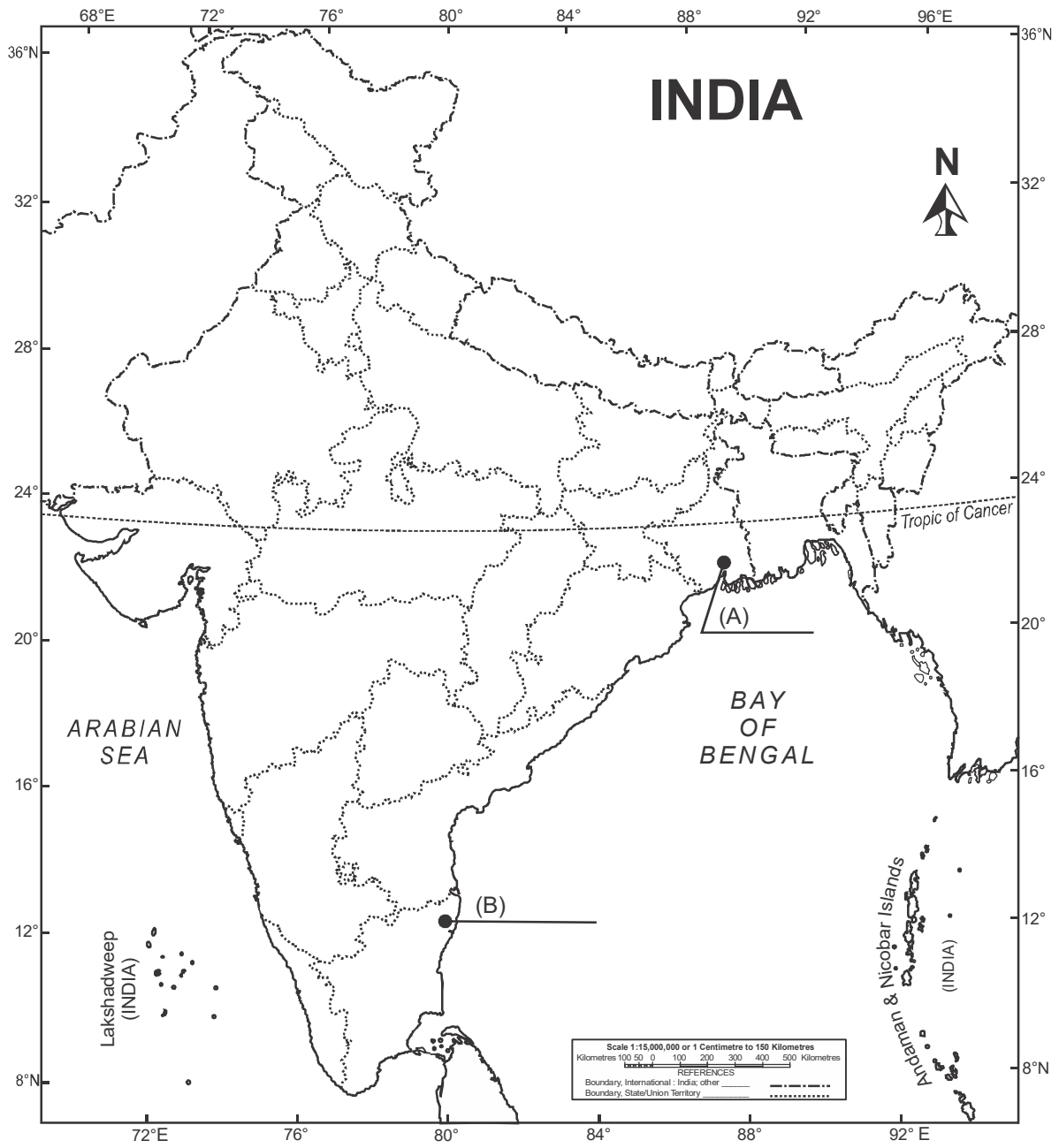
37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

C. Bailadila–Iron Ore Mine

D. Kalol–Oil field

E. Chennai–Software Technology Park

F. Namrup–Thermal Power Plant





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Which of the following mechanical devices was used for weaving, with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of clothes ? 1

(a) Handloom (b) Powerloom (c) Fly shuttle (d) Spinning Jenny

2. Who among the following started the publication of Sambat Kaumudi in 1821 ? 1

(a) Raja Ravi Verma (b) Keshav Chandra Sen
(c) Raja Rammohun Roy (d) Vivekananda.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows 1

The image shows the 'Crawling Order' of General Dyer.

What is the context of this image? 1

(a) This order was given to protect the poor and the down trodden.

(b) It was the British government's way to humiliate Indians after Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

(c) It was a way of providing security arrangement in the city of Amritsar.

(d) Two sentries were deployed to protect every poor person in Amritsar.



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-32)

4. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option : 1

1. He was an Italian statesman.

2. He spoke French much better than Italian.

3. He was a tactful diplomat.

4. He belonged to a Royal family.

(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.

(b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

(c) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct.

(d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

5. Consider the following statements : 1

(1) Khadar are Black Soil.

(2) Humus content is high in Black Soil.

(3) Arid soil is sandy in texture.

(4) Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(a) (1), (2) and (3) (b) (1) and (2) (c) (2), (3) and (4) (d) (1) and (3)

6. What are the shelter belts? 1

(a) Shelter belt is a process of terrace farming.

(b) Shelter belt is a method of establishing shelters for the human being.

(c) Shelter belts are method of planting rows of trees to create shelter.

(d) Shelter belts are ploughing method in which contour lines are made.

7. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) Lignite Coal	(A) CNG
(2) Eco-friendly liquid fuel used for vehicles	(B) Non-renewable fossil fuels
(3) Hydro-electricity	(C) Highest moisture content
(4) Thermal Electricity	(D) Renewable resource

Choose the correct option : 1

- (a) 1 – C, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – A (b) 1 – D, 2 – A, 3 – B, 4 – C
(c) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B (d) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – A, 4 – D

8. Which one of the following was NOT a demand of the Sri Lankan Tamils ? 1

- (a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
(b) Regional autonomy
(c) Equality of opportunity in jobs (d) Reservation of seats in Parliament

9. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below : 1

- I. It is good for democracy.
II. It creates harmony in different groups.
III. It brings transparency in the governance.
IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties.
(a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

10. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called ? 1

- (a) Communalist (b) Secular (c) Casteist (d) Feminist

11. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : 1

Column I	Column II
I. Union List	A. Computer-related matter
II. State List	B. Forest
III. Concurrent List	C. Police
IV. Subsidiary Matters	D. Defence

- (a) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A (b) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D
(c) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A (d) I – B, II – A, III – C, IV – D

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)*. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Political equality is the basis of democracy.

Reason (R) : Political equality means that every citizen has the right to vote and contest in election.

- (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.

13. Which of the following statement is correct about recognized political parties ?

- (a) Communal parties based on regional diversities.
(b) Parties that are present in several and all units of the federation.
(c) Parties recognized by Election Commission with conditions.
(d) Parties that are not present in any unit of the federation. 1

14. Which of the following do we get when we divide the National Income of a country by its total population ? 1

- (a) HDI Rank (b) Literacy Rate
(c) Human Development Index (d) Per Capita Income

- 15. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in the Human Development Report of the UNDP ?** 1
 (a) Per Capita Income in US \$ (b) Educational levels of the people
 (c) Body Mass Index (d) Life Expectancy at Birth
- 16. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors ?** 1
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
- 17. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector ?**
 (a) It generates services rather than goods
 (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing
 (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources
 (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy 1
- 18. Which one of the following is correct about the double coincidence of wants ?**
 (a) A person desires to sell what the other wishes to buy without goods.
 (b) A person desires to sell double of his goods to other.
 (c) Both parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
 (d) All the above. 1
- 19. At present how many countries are the members of the World Trade Organisation ?** 1
 (a) 139 (b) 164 (c) 159 (d) 169
- 20. Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of globalization on India ?** 1
 (a) It has created jobs in the service sector.
 (b) People with education, skill and wealth have not been benefited.
 (c) Benefits of globalization are not shared equally.
 (d) Labour laws are not implemented properly and workers are denied their rights.

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

- 21.** What was Sorrieu's utopian vision ? Who were leading the procession past the Statue of Liberty ? 2
- 22.** Explain three measures taken by Sri Lanka, according to an Act passed in 1956. 2
- 23.** What are 'Reserved Forests' ? Name any two states which have large percentage of Reserve Forests of their total forest area. 2

Or

What are 'Unclassed Forests' ? Name any two states that have large area of their total forested area under 'Unclassed Forests'.

- 24.** State the role of Reserve Bank of India. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions

(3×5 = 15)

- 25.** What were the main demands of the peasants of Oudh ? 3

Or

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.

- 26.** Classify industries into two categories on the basis of capital investment. Give two examples of each category. 3
- 27.** What is WTO ? Has it been successful in its objective ? Explain. 3
- 28.** Establish the relationship between democracy and development. 3
- 29.** What are the modern forms of the money currency in India? Why is it accepted as a medium of exchange ? 3

SECTION : D**Long Answer Based Questions (5×4 = 20)**

30. In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange ? Explain. 5

Or

Describe any five effects of the abolition of 'Corn Laws' in Britain.

31. Describe the reforms which led India to the Green and White Revolutions. 5

Or

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practised in India.

32. Explain the economic outcome of democracy. 5

Or

How far can democracy prove to be a better form of government regarding economic growth of a country ? Explain.

33. How are the economic activities classified in various sectors ? Which of these is the most essential sector and why ? 5

Or

'There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment'. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.

SECTION : E**Case Based Questions (4×3 = 12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting : 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence. I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

34.1 How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them ? 1

34.2 To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareilly were correct ? 1

34.3 Explain what did Nehru mean when he said, I needed the lesson more than they. 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Source A : Sacred groves — a wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphaluscadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often

ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

35.1 Which trees are worshipped by the Mundas and Santhals of Chhotanagpur region ? 1

35.2 Which community in India is famous for protecting the blackbuck ? 1

35.3 ‘Nature-worship is an old age belief.’ Explain how has it helped in the conservation of forests and wildlife. 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

The exact balance of power between the Central and the State government varies from one federation to another. The first route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of ‘Coming together’ federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In it, all the constituent states usually have equal power and are as strong as the Federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of ‘holding together’ federations. In it, the Central government tends to be more powerful than the states.

36.1 India comes under which type of federation ? 1

36.2 What is holding together federation ? 1

36.3 Distinguish between Coming Together Federations and Holding Together Federations. 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

A. The place of Movement of Indigo planters.

B. The place from where Civil Disobedience Movement started

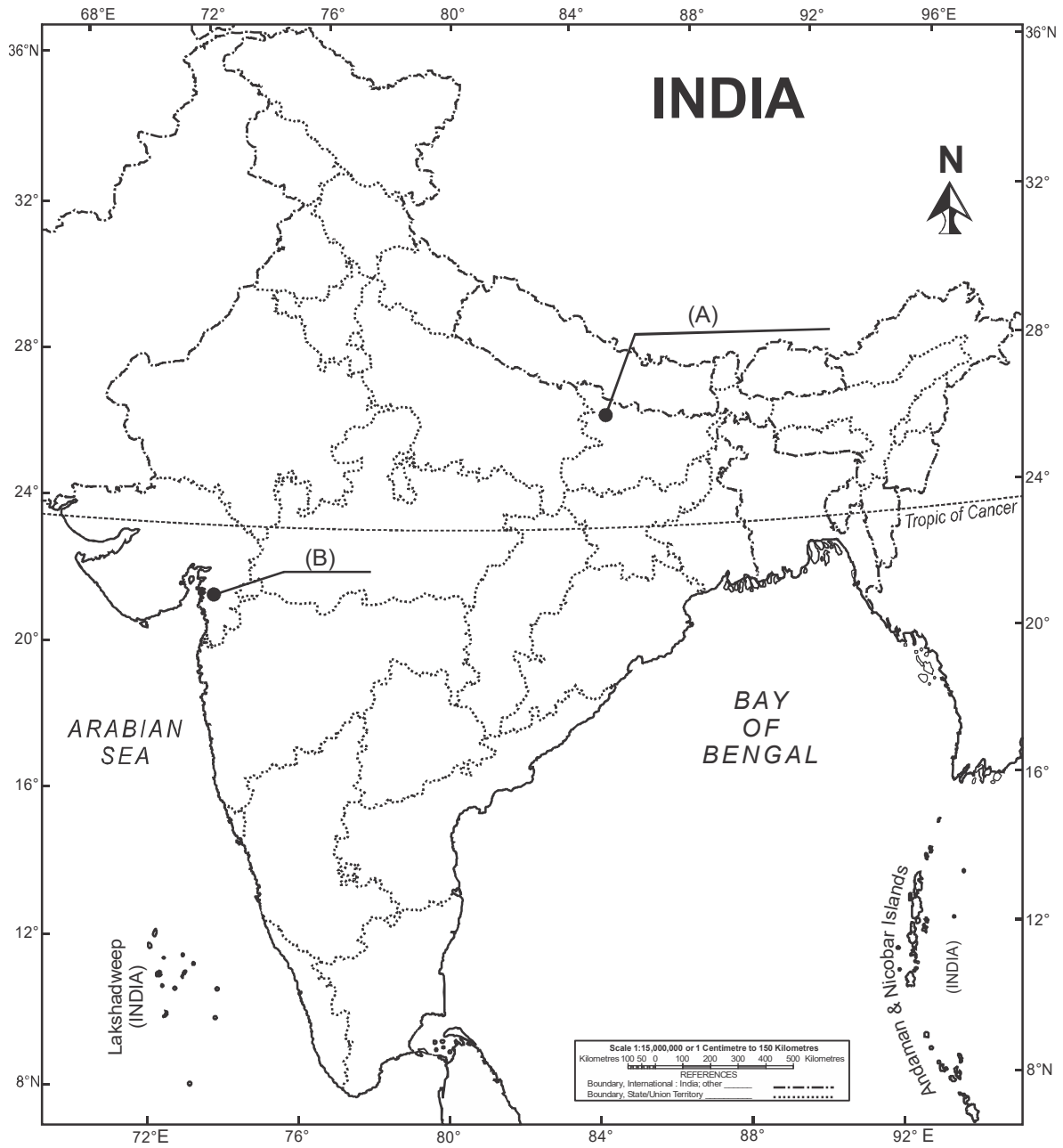
37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

C. Software Technology Park–Banguluru

D. Paradip Sea Port

E. Rajiv Gandhi Airport

F. Major tea producing state of east





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

1. Which of the following was not a European Managing Agency dominating industrial production in India ? 1

- (a) Andrew Yule (b) Bird Heiglers and Co.
(c) Jardine Skinner and Co. (d) Elgin Mills

2. Which of the following newspapers was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? 1

- (a) Kesari (b) Jansatta
(c) Statesman (d) Amrita Bazaar Patrika

3. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon ? 1

- (a) Bismarck is trying to save himself from Deputies.
(b) The dominance of Bismarck over the Deputies in Parliament.
(c) Bismarck is beating Deputies in Parliament.
(d) Bismarck is dealing with his enemies ruthlessly.



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-20)

4. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism? 1

- I. The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.
II. The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.
III. British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.

- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) Only II (d) Only I

5. Consider the following statements : 1

- (1) Resource planning is an important phenomenon to conserve the resources.
(2) In India, diversity exists in the availability of resources.
(3) Depletion of resources is beneficial for resource planning.
(4) Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in 1968.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) (1), (2) and (3) (b) (2) and (4) (c) (1), (2) and (4) (d) (1) and (3)

6. With reference to rain water harvesting; Consider the following statements : 1

- (1) In hilly areas people conserve rain water through diversion channels.
(2) In Bengal Khadin and Johads are found for rain water harvesting.

Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct ?

- (a) (1) only (b) (2) only
(c) Neither (1) nor (2) (d) Both (1) and (2)

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways	(p) PWD
(B) National Highways	(q) Zilla Parishad
(C) State Highways	(r) CPWD
(D) District Highways	(s) NHAI

(a) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r) (b) A – (r), B – (q), C – (s), D – (p)

(c) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r) (d) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)

8. Belgium does not have borders with which of the following countries ? 1

(a) Germany (b) France (c) Netherland (d) Sweden

9. Which of the following is the correct definition of Urbanisation? 1

(a) Development of infrastructure in the urban areas.

(b) Plantation of new factories and industries in urban areas.

(c) Shift of population from rural to urban areas.

(d) Shift of population from urban to rural areas.

10. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct option : 1

(I) Riots between India and Pakistan at the time of partition.

(II) Use of sacred symbols.

(III) Religious propaganda by the leader.

(IV) Political dominance of one's own religious community.

(a) Casteism (b) Secularism (c) Feminism (d) Communalism

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists : 1

List I	List II
1. Central Government	A. Concurrent List
2. State List	B. Residuary subjects
3. Railways	C. Police
4. Education	D. Union List

(a) 1 – D, 2 – B, 3 – A, 4 – C

(b) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A

(c) 1 – B, 2 – D, 3 – C, 4 – A

(d) 1 – C, 2 – B, 3 – A, 4 – B

12. There are two statements marked as *Assertion* (A) and *Reason* (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : Banking and defence are the subject of Union List.

Reason (R) : The Union Government has a right to make laws relating to subjects mentioned in the Union List.

(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.

13. A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste is known as : 1

(a) Caste formation

(b) Caste hierarchy

(c) Caste discrimination

(d) Pyramid

14. Which one of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15+ in the world ? 1

(a) India

(b) Sri Lanka

(c) Myanmar

(d) Bangladesh

15. Which one of the following is a development goal for industrialists ? 1
 (a) To get more days of work (b) To get better wages
 (c) To get more electricity (d) All the above
16. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India ? 1
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
17. Which of the following statements is true in respect of public sector ? 1
 (a) Big companies own most of the assets
 (b) Government owns the assets
 (c) A group of people owns most of the assets
 (d) An individual owns most of the assets
18. Which one of the following authorises money as a medium of exchange ? 1
 (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Self-Help Groups
 (c) The Central Government (d) The President of India
19. Who can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation? 1
 (a) Skilled labour (b) Unskilled labour
 (c) Governments (d) None of these
20. What is the correct definition of multinational companies? 1
 (a) It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
 (b) It is a company that owns or controls production in one nation.
 (c) It is a company that owns or controls production outside the nation.
 (d) It is a company that owns production in the country and controlled by the other country

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

21. What were the reactions of the local population to the French rule in the areas they conquered ? 2
22. Why is decentralisation favoured in democracy ? Identify any two reasons. 2
23. How has irrigation changed the cropping pattern in many regions of India ? Explain with the examples. 2

Or

Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaim the dams as the 'temples of modern' India ? Mention any four advantages of the dams.

24. Mention any three developmental goals for anaadivasi from Narmada valley. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions

(3×5 = 15)

25. Describe any three difficulties in copying manuscripts. 3

Or

'It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter'. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments.

26. Describe any three points of importance of minerals in our daily life. 3
27. What is GDP ? Explain with example the method of calculating Gross Domestic Product. 3
28. Why are political parties a pre-condition for democracy ? Explain any three reasons. 3
29. How can money easily exchange it for goods or services ? Give example to explain. 3

SECTION : D

Long Answer Based Questions

(5×4 = 20)

30. Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him. 5

Or

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities ?

31. How do modern means of transport serve as lifelines of our nation ? Explain. 5

Or

Explain the importance of authorities which construct and maintain the roads in India.

32. What is sexual division of labour ? Mention the political demand of the worldwide women's agitations. 5

Or

Explain the main features of communalism. What form does it take in politics ?

33. Describe the working process of MNC. 5

Or

How has globalisation enabled development of India ? Explain with facts.

SECTION : E

Case Based Questions (4×3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

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. RamaswamyNaicker 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.

34.1 Who wrote Gulamgiri in 1871 ? 1

34.2 When was Vernacular Press Act passed ? 1

34.3 How did the message of nationalism propagate? 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because :

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing 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.

Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

35.1 How does the manufacturing industry help other sectors of the economy? 1

35.2 Industrialisation helps to earn foreign exchange. How? 1

35.3 How does industrial development help in reducing poverty? 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-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. Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

36.1 Who is the real rulers in a democracy ? 1

36.2 Do you think economics disparity in India increasing or decreasing ? 1

36.3 "Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities?" Justify your answer by two suitable arguments. 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

A. The city where the Jalliwalla Bagh massacre took place.

B. The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

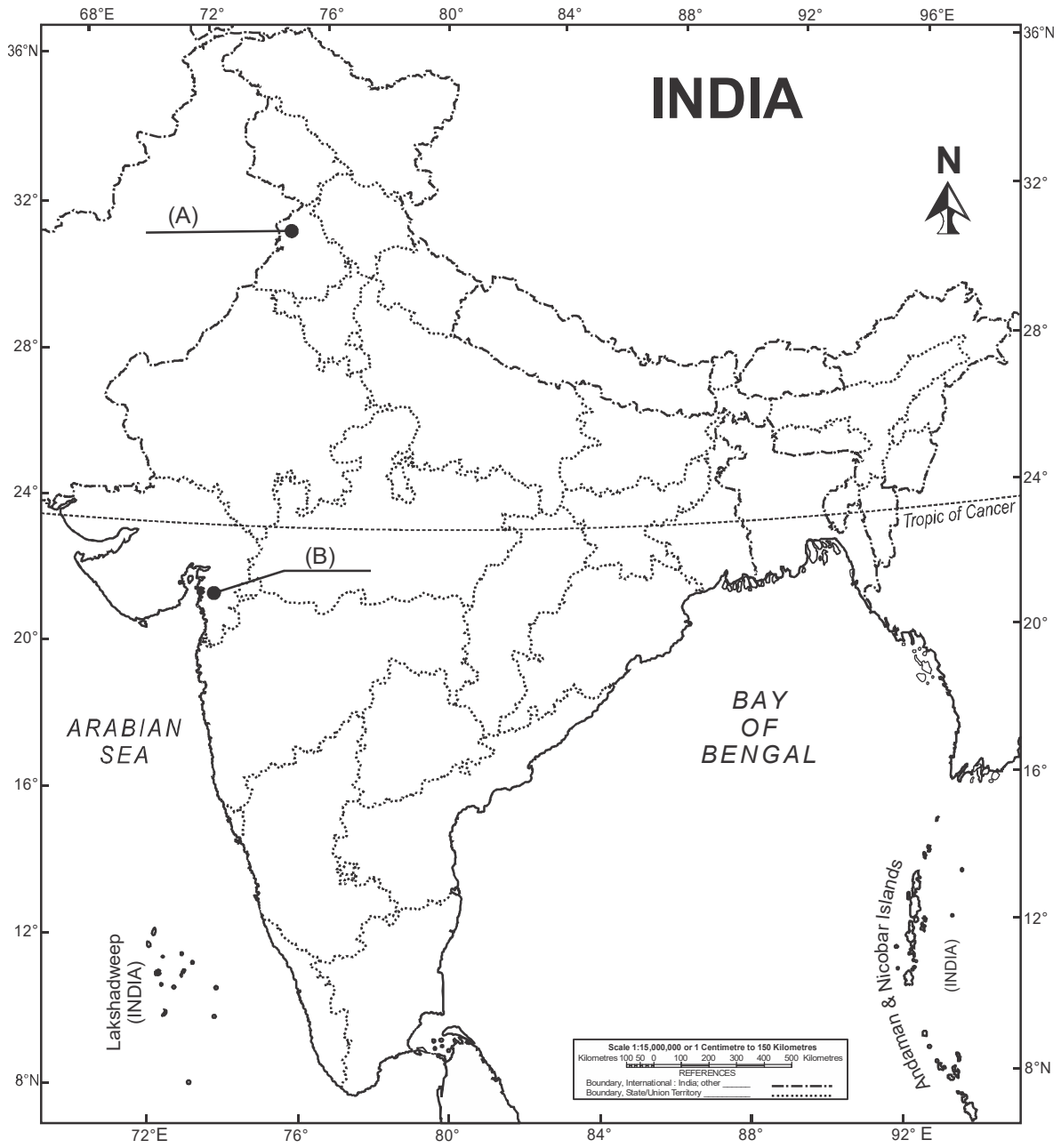
37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

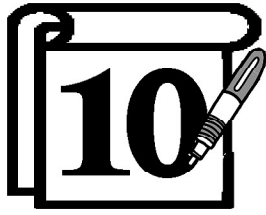
C. Major jute producing state

D. Major sugarcane producing state

E. A dam build on river Krishna

F. Tuticorin–Sea Port





SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 hours

CLASS-X

Maximum Marks : 80

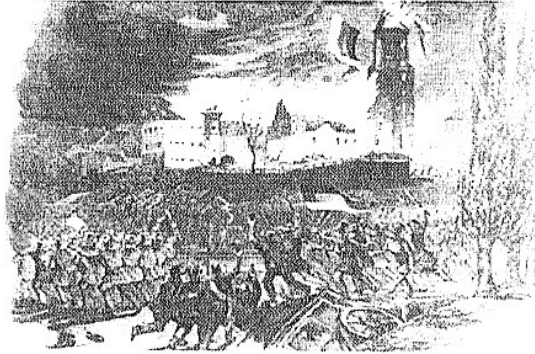
General Instructions : Same as Sample Questions Paper-1

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1×20 = 20)

- Which of the following is not true regarding the non-wearing of Khadi in cities ?
(a) Did not appeal to all.
(b) Could not boycott mill cloth for too long.
(c) Alternative Indian institutions were fast to come up.
(d) More expensive. 1
- Which one of the following institutions was established in the Bretton Wood Conference ? 1
(a) International Security Fund
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) Indian Monetary Fund
(d) International Labour Organisation
- Study the picture and answer the question that follows : 1



(Taken from NCERT textbook, Page-16)

- The image shows peasants uprising in 1848. Where did it happen?
(a) In London (b) In Germany (c) In Rome (d) In Paris
- On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis ? 1
1. Currency 2. Banking 3. Legal system 4. Demography
(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct. (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
(c) Only 3 and 4 are correct. (d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - Consider the following statements : 1
(1) Resource depletion is a major cause of global warming.
(2) The increase in global temperature brought about by the increased emission of green house gases is called global warming.
(3) It only affects the temperature of the surface of the earth.
(4) Global warming is good for global peace.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) (1), (2) and (3) (b) (1) and (2) (c) (2) and (4) (d) (1) and (3)
 - What are Kharif crops? 1
(a) Kharif crops are grown in monsoon and harvested in September-October.

- (b) Kharif crops are sown in winter and harvested in April-May.
 (c) Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in monsoon.
 (d) Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in monsoon

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns. 1

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Conuco	(p) Central Africa
(B) Masole	(q) Vietnam
(C) Milpa	(r) Venezuela
(D) Ray	(s) Mexico

- (a) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q) (b) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r)
 (c) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r) (d) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)

8. Which one of the following communities is not related to Sri Lanka ? 1

- (a) Sinhalas (b) Indian Tamils (c) Parsis (d) Sri Lankan Tamils

9. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct type of governance–

- I. It promotes equality among citizens II. It enhances the dignity of the individuals
 III. It provides a method to resolve conflicts IV. It is people's own government 1

- (a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship (c) Democracy (d) All of the above

10. Which statement is false regarding the role played by different organizations in a democracy. 1

- (a) They directly take part in competitive politics
 (b) They create parties and contest elections
 (c) All citizens are involved and take part directly
 (d) They form government

11. Which one of the following makes the women unsafe within their own homes? 1

- (a) Domestic violence (b) Exploitation (c) Harassment (d) All the above

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below : 1

Assertion (A) : In 1956, Sri Lanka passed an Act to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.

Reason (R) : A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

- (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.

13. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called : 1

- (a) Distribution (b) Centralisation (c) Reorganisation (d) Decentralisation

14. Which one of the following statements defines 'Literacy Rate' ? 1

- (a) Total literate population divided by total population
 (b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population
 (c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
 (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group

15. Which one of the following states of India has a high infant mortality rate according to data 2003 ? 1

- (a) Kerala (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

16. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) Tertiary sector	(A) Largest employer
(2) Primary sector	(B) MNREGA, 2005
(3) Underemployment	(C) Largest producing sector
(4) Right to work	(D) Agriculture

Choose the correct option :

(a) 1 – C, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – A

(b) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B

(c) 1 – A, 2 – D, 3 – B, 4 – C

(d) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – A, 4 – D

17. In which one of the following sectors, the production of a commodity is mostly through the natural process ? 1

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) Service sector

18. Which of the following works as a mediator between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds ? 1

(a) Commercial banks

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(c) Landlords

(d) Government of India

19. In which one of the following improvement has taken place in living conditions due to globalisation and greater competition among producers ? 1

(a) All the people

(b) Workers in developing countries

(c) People in developed countries

(d) Consumers particularly well-off sections in urban areas.

20. Which one of the following is not a formal source of credit ? 1

(a) Commercial banks

(b) State Bank of India

(c) Employers

(d) Co-operatives

SECTION : B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4 = 8)

21. Describe the impact of ‘Rinderpest’ on people’s livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. 2

22. Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. 2

23. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall ? Explain with examples. 2

Or

Write any two types of advantages from the agriculture.

24. Explain any two effects of WTO on Indian economy. 2

SECTION : C

Short Answer Based Questions

(3×5 = 15)

25. Name any three women writers in India with their books. 3

Or

How did print encourage the reading of religious texts among the Hindus ? Explain.

26. Evaluate the role of dams in flood control with the help of suitable examples. 3

27. “In rural India, credit often pushes the person into a debt trap.” Explain with an example. 3

28. What is a Gram Sabha ? Describe any three functions of a Gram Sabha. 3

29. “Workers are not exploited in organised sector.” Do you agree with the statement ? Explain the reasons given in support of your answer. 3

SECTION : D

Long Answer Based Questions

(5×4 = 20)

30. Why were the years of 1830s called the years of economic hardship in Europe ? Give any five suitable reasons. 5

Or

“The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, was a patchwork of many different regions and people.” Justify the statement with suitable examples.

31. Highlight any three factors which play an important role in turning a mineral resource into a mine. 5

Or

Give three differences between hydro and thermal electricity. Which one of the two is better and why ?

32. Which 'National Political Party' draws inspiration from the teachings of Mahatma Phule ?
Write any four points related to its policy. 5

Or

Differentiate between national and regional parties. Write any four points.

33. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development ? Explain. 5

Or

Explain the concept of Human Development Index. Explain the three basic components of measuring Human Development Index.

SECTION : E

Case Based Questions

(4×3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

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 premodern 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.

34.1 In what way did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange ? 1

34.2 What did happen after discovery of America ? 1

34.3 How did trade and cultural exchange take place through silk route? 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

35.1 Examine the role of the Indian postal network. 1

35.2 Analyse the significance of communication for a nation. 1

35.3 Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication. 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows : 4

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form, communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

- 36.1 What is communal politics ? 1
 36.2 Why caste distinction does not lead to communalism ? 1
 36.3 Explain the idea behind the communal politics. 2

SECTION : F

Map Skill Based Question

(2+3 = 5)

37a. 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. 2

A. The place known for the movement of Indigo peasants during the British period.

B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.

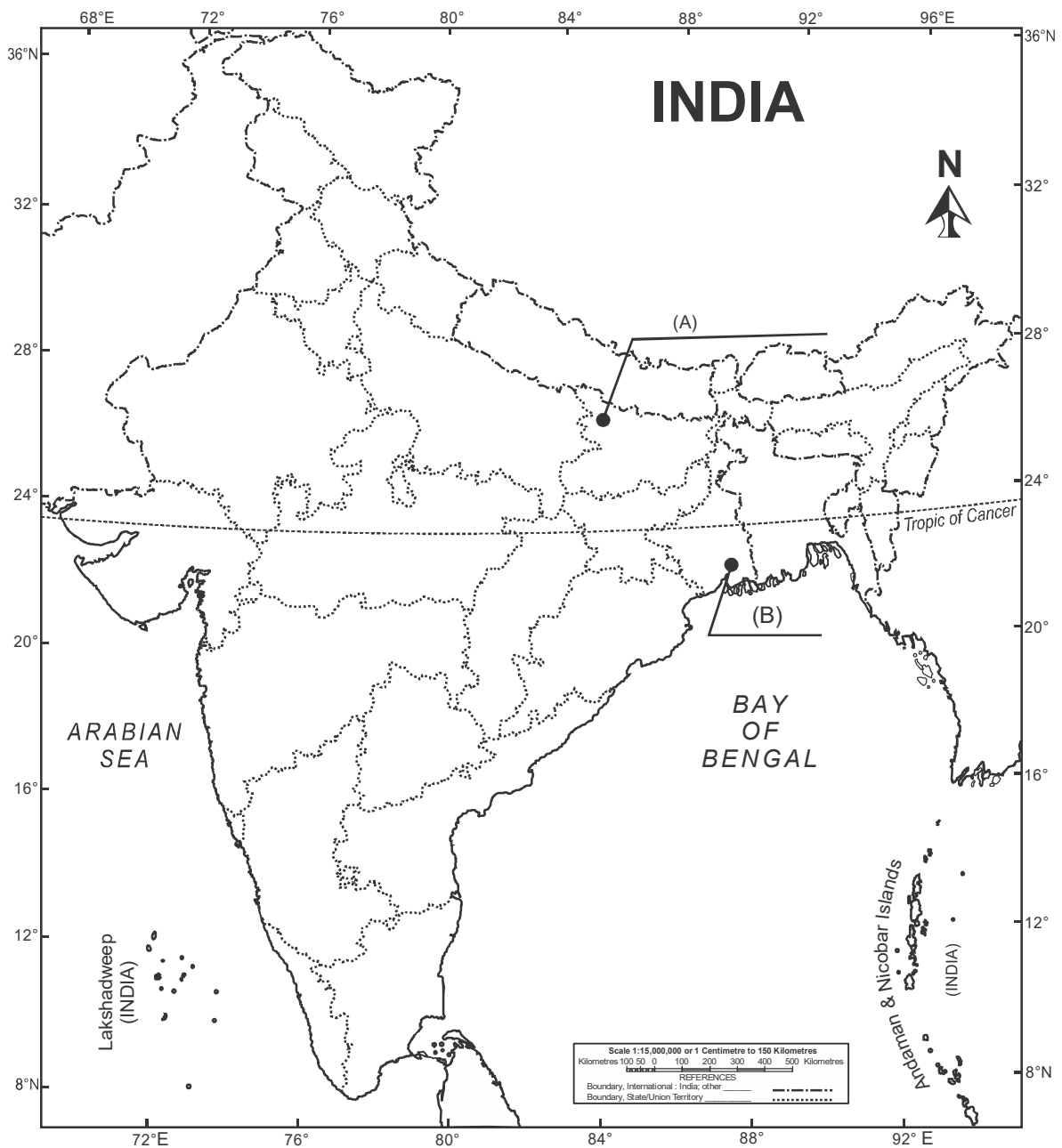
37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

C. Kudremukh–Iron Ore Mine

D. Ankaleshwar–Oil field

E. Talcher–Coal Mine

F. Major western cotton producing state



Answers

Sample Question Paper – 6

1. (d) It benefited the growth of communism in Europe
2. (b) Martin Luther
3. (b) This image shows the condition of the common people in England.
4. (d) All the statements are correct
5. (c) Both (1) and (2)
6. (c) It is a type of farming in which fruits and vegetables are grown in small area.
7. (b) A – (r); B – (p); C – (q); D – (t)
8. (b) (2) Only
9. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
10. (b) Occupation of a person is based on his abilities
11. (d) (1) – (B), (2) – (C), (3) – (D), (4) – (A)
12. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (d) Sinhalese
14. (a) Sri Lanka
15. (c) ` 12,000
16. (d) Primary
17. (c) Rich families
18. (d) Good economic growth
19. (b) foreign MNCs
20. (c) It gives opportunity to reach beyond the domestic market.
21. (1) Pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. It shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
 (2) Before its discovery, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.
 (3) Precious metals particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. *(Any two points)*
22. (1) **Role of Social Reformers** : Many reformers like Mahatma Phule, Naikar, Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, etc. fought to establish a society in which caste inequalities have no place.
 (2) **Role of Socio-economic changes** : Development of new cities, industrialisation, creation of job opportunities in new urban areas, etc. compelled people from all castes to live and work together. This has developed a liberal view relating to the notions of caste practices.
 (3) **Role of the Constitution** : The Constitution prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of caste system. Untouchability has been made a penal offence. *(Any two points)*
23. (1) A huge population resides in India which demand more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. For higher foodgrain production, farmers install their own tubewells which lead to falling groundwater level adversely affecting water availability.
 (2) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population have added to water and energy requirements. The housing societies have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. But in this way, water resources are being over-exploited.
 (3) To run the industries, availability of water is an essential factor. But, the waste material coming out from industries pollute the rivers. *(Any two points)*

OR

- (1) It has increased the social gap between the rich landowners and the landless poor.
- (2) Dams have created conflicts between people who have different opinions on the use of water.
- (3) Dams have created inter-state water disputes. For example, Krishna-Godavari water dispute.

24. (1) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Lenders ask for collateral as security against loans.

(2) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

(3) The bank is a profit-making institution. So, in the case of taking collateral, the repayment of loan becomes easy. The bank has no danger of non-performing assets (NPA).

(Any two points)

25. (1) According to Gandhiji the idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

(2) To him (Gandhiji), it is a novel method of mass agitation, which he called Satyagraha.

(3) His thought was that without being aggressive, a Satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

(4) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(5) Mahatma Gandhi believed that this *dharma* of non-violence could unite all Indians.

(Any three points)

O R

(1) In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(2) The immediate cause of the withdrawal of the movement was the Chauri-Chaura incident where a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police.

(3) It was turning violent in many places.

(4) Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.

(5) Congress leaders had the opinion that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils.

(Any three points)

26. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.

(1) The agro-based industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

(2) The agro-based industries depend on agriculture for raw materials. Manufacturing industries sell their products such as fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

(3) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made production process very efficient.

27. (1) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.

(2) There is an urgent need to make globalisation fair for the following reasons :

(i) Globalisation has benefitted only well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth.

(ii) This has failed to eliminate poverty and bring economic equality. The rich have become more rich and the population of poor is still on increase.

(iii) It also leads to insecurity of jobs.

(Any two points)

28. Democratic governments are less efficient for the following reasons :

(1) Deliberations and discussions in the legislature consume a lot of time.

(2) The fear of majority and public opinion is a big obstacle in the efficient working of the government.

(3) Once a decision is made, there come many socio-politico and socio-economic issues in its way during implementation. It destroys the very essence of a decision and renders democracy less efficient.

29. (1) A demand deposit is the deposit with the bank that people have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since, the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

(2) (i) Demand deposits earn an amount as interest.

(ii) They act as a medium of exchange like money. They constitute money in the modern economy. They are accepted widely as a means of payment by way of a cheque instead of cash.

30. In European countries, in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.

(1) It was parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers.

(2) Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.

(3) In other parts of Europe, where independent nation-states did not exist such as Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian Empire — men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

(4) The middle classes took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles and constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

(5) Abolition of aristocratic privileges and social and political equations gained popularity. Freedom for individual was also supported.

O R

In 1834, a Custom Union or *Zollverein* was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

Following ways the formation of Custom Union helped in removing obstacles to economic exchange and growth :

(1) The Custom Union (*Zollverein*) created a larger market for German made farm and handicraft products.

(2) It promoted commercial unification under fiscally sound economic parameters.

(3) The Union sought to limit trade and commercial barriers between and among member states.

(4) The Union reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

(5) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests of national unification.

31. (1) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.

(2) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

(3) Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

(4) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.

(5) Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

(6) The trade from local to international level have added to the vitality of its economy.

(7) It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

O R

According to their capacity roads are classified into six classes :

(1) **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** : The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways. The North-South Corridors linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari, and East-West corridor connecting Silcher and Porbander are part of this project. The major objective of these super highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(2) **National Highways** : These highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(3) **State Highways** : Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.

(4) **District roads** : These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.

(5) **Other roads** : Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified under this category.

(6) **Border roads** : These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

32. (1) Lack of internal democracy : Most of the political parties do not practise democratic values within the party itself. They do not hold organisational elections regularly.

(2) **Dynastic succession** : It has been such that for years a family had overshadowed the party. Like kingship, the leadership of the party is also being transferred from one generation of a family to another.

(3) **Growing role of money and muscle power** : The political parties give tickets to rich and powerful men. They use money and power to win elections.

(4) **No material choice for the worker** : The people is left with no choice. Almost all parties have more or less same policy and programmes.

(5) **Opportunistic politics** : It has been seen in modern times that for their own benefit and other favours, the parties exchange their hands by throwing away their policies and the programmes.

O R

(1) Following are the advantages of the multiparty system :

(i) It allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

(ii) People representing different interests and opinions learn to accommodate each other and share power when they form alliance or coalition.

(2) Alliance and coalition government are different from each other in the following ways :

Alliance	Coalition
(i) When several parties join hands for the purpose of contesting elections, it is called an alliance.	(i) When no single party gets a clear majority in the election and the government is formed by two or more parties coming together, it is called coalition.
(ii) Example : The National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	(ii) Example : The previous coalition government (UPA) led by Congress Party at the Centre.

33. (1) Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans. Whereas, there is no need for collateral or difficult paper work to take loans from SHGs.

(2) SHGs have lower interest rate than that of moneylenders or traders. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes.

(3) It creates employment opportunities for the members who are rural poor, particularly women.

(4) It encourages regular savings of the rural poor.

(5) SHGs help rural women not only to become financially self-reliant but also, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

O R

(1) SHGs are the groups created by the needy persons themselves, especially women to fulfil their credit and loan needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, who meet and save regularly.

(2) Saving of per member varies from ` 25 to ` 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save.

(3) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

(4) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the money-lenders charge.

(5) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. The loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

34.1 The Civil Code of 1804

34.2 The industrialisation first began in the England in the second half of the eighteenth century.

34.3 A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change is called conservation.

35.1 Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire : Non-Cooperation movement.

35.2 British survived in India : Because of Co-operation of Indians.

35.3 Gandhiji's Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement :

(i) Gandhiji proposed that Non-cooperation movement should unfold in stages.

(ii) Surrender of titles.

(iii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, boycott of schools and foreign goods. *(Any one to be explained)*

36.1 Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

36.2 Parties form and run the government.

36.3 (1) It voices those views which are different from the party which enjoys the power.

(2) It criticises the government for its wrong policies and programmes and their implementation procedures.

(3) It criticises the government for its failure. *(Any two points)*

37a.

37b.

Sample Question Paper – 7

1. (d) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance
2. (c) Henry Ford
3. (b) James Hargreaves
4. (d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
5. (d) Laterite soil
6. (d) Laterite Soil
7. (a) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)
8. (c) Buddhists
9.
10. (c) Gender discrimination
11. (d) A ® (q), B ® (r), C ® (s), D ® (p)
12. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
13. (a) Democracy means rule by the opinions of the majority community
14. (b) Per Capita Income
15. (c) Middle East
16. (a) Primary
17. (a) Primary
18. (c) It is authorised by the government of the country
19. (b) Globalization
20. (c) Trade barriers or restrictions set by the government.
21. (1) In a modern state a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory. It had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
(2) A nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
(3) This commonness was forged through struggles, through the actions of the leaders and the common people and did not exist from time immemorial. *(Any two points)*
22. (1) The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. The population of this country is of over 10 million people which live in areas of 30,000 sq. km.
(2) This country is linguistically divided into two main languages : Dutch and French.
(3) Its 59 per cent of population live in Flemish region and speak Dutch language and

another 40 per cent Belgians speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city 80% people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
(Any two points)

23. (1) Mahatma Gandhi made the humans' greed responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level. According to him, the never satisfying nature of humans always wants more from the nature.

(2) (i) Moreover, when one demand is met, humans set another demand of higher value. In this ever growing demand trap, the nature is exploited and exhausted.

(ii) The humans are not wise enough to reuse the available resources and plan the resources judiciously. That is the reason there is so much uneven distribution of resources in the world.
(Any two points)

O R

(1) If the land under cultivation reduces at the present rate, a day will come when demand for food would exceed manifold and the supply would never meet up the demand.

(2) The agriculture sector will not be able to provide sufficient raw materials to the industrial sector.

(3) The country will have to depend more on imports.

24. (1) I think, the Kirana Store belongs to private sector.

(2) Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals or companies.

25. In the 16th century, the major producer of printed material was China that had the following reasons :

(1) From AD 594 onwards, book in China were printed by rubbing. They had made innovations in ink, block printing and movable clay type.

(2) The Chinese were the first to invent the art of printing. They made wooden, blocks to print letters.

(3) By seventeenth century the uses of print diversified. New reading culture developed. It accompanied a new technology. Shanghai became the main centre of the new print culture. It catered to the west with its mechanical expertise in printing.

O R

(1) 'Ukiyo' is an art form used for depicting ordinary human experience especially urban ones.

(2) These prints travelled to contemporary US and Europe. It influenced artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.

(3) Publishers like Tsutaya Juzaburo identified subjects and commissioned artists who drew the theme in outline. Then, a skilled woodblock carver pasted the drawing on a woodblock and carved a printing block to reproduce the painter's lines.

(4) In the process, the original drawing would be destroyed and only prints would survive.

(5) Kitagawa Utamaro born in 1753 was widely known for his contributions to this art.
(Any three points)

26. (1) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata, Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways.

(2) **Two Objectives :** (i) To meet the requirements of fast movement of traffic.

(ii) To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(3) North-South Corridor connects Srinagar (J&K) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connects Silcher (Assam) to Porbandar (Gujarat).

27. (1) WTO stands for World Trade Organisation.

(2) (i) World Trade Organisation (WTO) is a powerful international organisation.

(ii) It aims at liberalising international trade.

(iii) It establishes rules regarding international trade and ensures that these rules are

obeyed.

(iv) At present, 164 countries of the world are the members of the WTO.

(v) WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all countries. But in practice, it is found that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. *(Any four points)*

28. (1) If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

(2) But, this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As economic development depends on several factors : country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(3) However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

Over all, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But, we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

29. (1) I agree with the statement that agriculture is an activity of unorganised sector in India.

(2) (i) There is no fixed number of working hours. The labourers have to work normally for 10-12 hours without paid overtime.

(ii) Agricultural labourers get no other allowances apart from daily wages.

(iii) Agricultural labourers have no job security.

(iv) Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed.

(v) They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. *(Any three points)*

30. (1) The network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants broke down by the 1750s for the following reasons :

(i) European trading companies gained power. First, they acquired trading concessions from local rulers, then monopolised rights to trade.

(ii) This resulted in the decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly.

(iii) Exports from the old ports fell dramatically and local bankers slowly went bankrupt.

(2) **Impacts :** (i) Weavers devoted entire time to weaving. They were forced to accept the prices fixed by the company.

(ii) There were reports of clashes between weavers and *gomasthas*. The new *gomasthas* were outsiders. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.

(iii) Weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relations.

OR

(1) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers adversely. Notably, when there is plenty of labour, wages are low.

(2) The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations.

(3) Many job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.

(4) Seasonal nature of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. Most of the workers looked for odd jobs during the off season.

(5) Although, wages increased somewhat in the early 19th century, but they tell us little about the welfare of the workers. When prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic war, the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly. The same wages could now buy fewer things. The income of workers depended not only on the wage rate but the period of employment also.

31. (1) **Reserved Forests :** Reserved Forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the

conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as Reserved Forests.

Distribution : Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forest of its total forest area.

(2) **Protected Forests** : Almost one-third of the total forest area is Protected Forest, as declared by the forest department. This forest land is protected from any further depletion.

Distribution : Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under Protected Forests.

(3) **Unclassed Forest** : There are other forests and wastelands belonging to both the government and private individuals and communities.

Distribution : All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as Unclassed Forests.

O R

(1) **Chipko Movement** : (i) The Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

(ii) It has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

(2) **Joint Forest Management Programme** : (i) The Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme aims at involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

(ii) Odisha was the first state to adopt this programme.

(iii) JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the Forest Department.

32. (1) Indian National Congress (INC) : Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world founded in 1885.

(2) **Communist Party of India (CPI)** : It was formed in 1925. The party believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. This is against the forces of secessionism and communalism.

(3) **Communist Party of India—Marxist (CPI-M)** : It was founded in 1964. The party believes in Marxism-Leninism. It supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.

(4) **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** : It was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh. It wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

(5) **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** : It was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. It seeks to represent and secure power for the *Bahujan Samaj* which includes the *dalits*, *adivasis*, OBCs and religious minorities.

(6) **All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)** : It was launched in 1998 and recognised as a national party in 2016. In the general Elections held in 2014, it won 34 seats in the Lok Sabha.

(7) **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** : It was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party. It espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity-social justice and federalism.

O R

In democratic countries world over, there exists a number of party systems. The major party systems include—mono-party system, bi-party system and multiparty system.

(1) **Ways for classifying party system** : The party system can be classified on the basis that how many parties are allowed to form, control and run the government. On this basis the party system can be classified into three categories :

(i) **Mono-party system** : In this system only one party is allowed to control and run the government. *Example* : China.

(ii) **Bi-party system** : In this system, however there may exist several parties but power is generally changed between only two major parties. *Example* : USA, UK.

(iii) **Multi-party system** : In this system several parties compete for power. *Example* : India.

(2) **Ways for classifying of political parties** : (i) **On the basis of presence** : (a) **National Parties** : These parties operate their functions country-wide. They 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.

(b) **State Party** : These parties do not operate their functions nation-wide. They keep their activities to a region or few states.

(ii) **On the basis of proportion of votes and seats** : (a) **National Party** : A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

(b) **State Party** : A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

33. (1) Difference between the terms of credit in formal and informal sectors :

Formal Sector	Informal Sector
(i) RBI supervises their functions of giving loans. (ii) Collateral is required to obtain credit. (iii) Rate of interest is comparatively lower than that of the informal sector loans.	(i) No organisation is there to supervise its lending activities. (ii) This sector gives loans without collateral. (iii) Higher interest rates on loan is charged.

(2) Informal sources of credit are more convenient and people friendly because they require no collateral. The borrowers can approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.

OR

(1) In Self-Help Groups, there is no provision of certain number of members or certain amount to deposit. Members are free to their number and amount to deposit in the group.

(2) Most of the important decision regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.

(3) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted—the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc.

(4) Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In any case of non-repayment of loan by anyone, the member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.

(5) The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation requirement. Besides, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

34.1 People’s understanding of the nation was limited to who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging.

34.2 People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism.

34.3 (i) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together.

(ii) The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement.

35.1 The village of Sukhomajri have shown the reverse land degradation.

35.2 13 trees per hectare

35.3 People’s management is essential for ecological restoration.

36.1 When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation of powers. It is the distribution of power between different

levels of government.

36.2 36 lakh

36.3 Importance of local self-government : (i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

(ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

(iii) They also have better ideas about where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

(iv) It also helps to inculcate the habit of democratic participation among people.

(Any two points)

37a.

37b.

Sample Question Paper – 8

1. (c) Fly shuttle
2. (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
3. (b) It was the British government's way to humiliate Indians after Jallianwalla Bagh incident.
4. (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
5. (c) (2), (3) and (4)
6. (c) Shelter belts are method of planting rows of trees to create shelter.
7. (c) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B
8.
9. (a) I, II and III
10. (b) Secular
11. (c) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A
12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (c) Parties recognized by Election Commission with conditions
14. (d) Per Capita Income
15.
16. (b) Secondary
17.
18. (c) Both parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
19. (b) 164
20. (b) People with education, skill and wealth have not been benefited.
21. (1) Frederic Sorrieu was a famous French artist who had prepared a series of four prints visualising his dreams of a world. In his utopian vision, the people of world are grouped as distinct nation, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (2) United States and Switzerland were leading the procession past of the Statue of Liberty.
 - (3) By this time, United States and Switzerland were already nation-states. (Any two points)
22. (1) The Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus, disregarding the Tamils.
 - (2) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university position and government jobs.
 - (3) The new Constitution stipulated that the State shall protect and foster Buddhism.

(Any two points)
23. (1) **Reserved Forests** : Reserved Forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as Reserved Forest.
 - (2) Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large percentages of Reserve Forests of its total forest area.

O R

- (1) **Unclassed Forests** : These are other (excluding reserved and protected forests) forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
 - (2) Some states that have large area of their total forested area under unclassified forests are :
 - (i) Assam, (ii) Meghalaya, (iii) Manipur, (iv) Tripura, (v) Arunachal Pradesh, (vi) Nagaland,

(vii) Mizoram and some parts of Gujarat. (Any two points)

24. (i) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

(ii) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

(iii) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

(iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators. (Any two points)

25. (1) In the peasant movement organised in Awadh in 1920, demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of *begar* and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(2) In many places local leaders told peasants that the Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

(3) The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all actions and aspirations.

O R

(1) The Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. The Congress was just keen on the symbolic presence of women.

(2) Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedient Movement :

(i) During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches, boycott of foreign clothes and liquor shops.

(ii) Many women went to jail.

(iii) In urban areas, women came from high caste families. In rural areas, women who participated, belonged to rich peasant households.

(iv) They began to see the service to the nation as a sacred calling.

26. On the basis of capital investment, the industries are classified into two categories :

(1) **Small scale industries** : If the investment is upto one crore rupees.

Examples : Manufacturing of electric bulbs, watches, etc.

(2) **Large scale industries** : If the capital investment is more than one crore rupees.

Examples : Cotton textiles, iron and steel industries, etc.

27. (1) World Trade Organization (WTO) is one such organization whose aim is to liberalise International Trade. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed. At present, 164 countries of the world are currently members of the WTO.

(2) (i) No, it has not been successful in its objective. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all. But in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.

(ii) On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products.

28. **Democracy and development** : (1) Democracies are expected to produce development; but rate of development may be slow as compared to dictatorship.

(2) Development depends upon many factors like size of population, global situation, cooperation from other countries, etc.

(3) In democracies, time is taken on discussion and reaching at a decision. So, it is slow, but it is not too behind.

29. (1) The modern forms of money include currency and deposits with banks. It can be classified into : (i) Coins, (ii) Paper notes; and (iii) Credit money or deposits with banks.

(2) Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

(3) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government. Indian law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

30. (1) Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops and foods to the lands they travelled. Even 'ready' foodstuff share common

origins.

(2) Crops such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes were not of indigenous origin until about five century ago. These crops were introduced by Christopher Columbus.

(3) In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants, the American Indians.

(4) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. Perhaps, Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island, now in Italy.

(5) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan. So, the truth about their origin may never be known. Such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

O R

(1) The Laws allowing the government to restrict the import of corn, were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'.

(2) It was imposed by the government to restrict the import of corn. This was done under the pressure of landed groups.

(3) The scrapping of the Corn Laws transformed the economy of Britain in a big way :

(i) After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

(ii) British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.

(iii) Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated.

(iv) Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.

(v) They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

(vi) As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose.

31. (1) Following reforms led India to the Green Revolution :

(i) The government provides HYV seeds and fertilisers.

(ii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are introduced on radio and television.

(iii) Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.

(iv) Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by government for farmers.

(2) Reforms which led India to the White Revolution are as under :

(i) Animal breeding centres, veterinary services are established by the government.

(ii) Livestock Insurance Schemes were started.

(iii) To improve the quality of livestock, extensive breeding has been launched.

(iv) For insuring the maintenance of disease-free status, major health schemes have been initiated.

O R

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
(1) This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.	(1) The size of farm is comparatively large.
(2) In this type of farming, high doses of bio-chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	(2) Higher doses of modern inputs HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers are used to obtain higher productivity.
(3) There is enormous pressure on agricultural land.	(3) Crops are grown mainly to sell in the market.
(4) In this type of farming, agricultural productivity is high.	(4) Modern tools like tractors, harvesters are used for cultivation.
(5) The farmers continue to take maximum	(5) Land productivity is very high.

output from limited land.

32. (1) The economic development of a country depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(2) The difference in the rates of economic development between countries with dictatorships and democracies is worth mentioning.

(3) In democratic countries there exists high degree of inequalities. The 20 per cent of the population controls the larger share of the national income. Countries like Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

(4) A small number of ultra-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.

(5) Those at the bottom of the society find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

It is expected from the democratic government to reduce economic disparities.

O R

(1) It is true that during last 50 years dictatorships have shown slightly higher rate of economic growth in comparison to many of the democracies.

(2) But, we all know that there are many other factors that determine the economic growth of a country like—population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(3) So, even when there is a nominal difference in the rate of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes. Some of these are given below :

(i) It enhances the dignity and freedom of the citizens which dictatorship and other forms of government do not believe in.

(ii) It accommodates various social divisions.

(iii) It leaves space and scope for correction of the mistakes that might be committed.

(iv) It provides an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.

(v) It is people's own government.

(vi) Most of its decisions are taken keeping in mind their acceptability to the people.

(vii) It provides transparent norms and procedure of decision-making.

(viii) It honestly tries to reduce inequality and poverty.

33. (1) (i) **Primary Sector** : When we produce goods by natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector like dairy, fishing, forestry.

(ii) **Secondary Sector** : In this sector, natural products are changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing. We associate it with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, to make cloths, we take cotton fibre from the plant and spin yarn and then weave cloth.

(iii) **Tertiary Sector** : It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

(2) **Most essential sector** : The primary sector is the most essential sector. This is because, this sector provides raw materials to the secondary sector and promotes tertiary sector. Moreover, about two-third of Indian population are directly or indirectly engaged in this sector.

O R

(1) In the agricultural sector, the methods of farming have changed. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, increased production of cash crop, use of modern equipments for farming, increased irrigation facilities, etc. are some noticeable changes. Still, about half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector that produce only less than one-seventh of the goods.

(2) Industrial output increased by 9 times during 1973 to 2013 but employment in the sector increased by around three times.

(3) In the tertiary sector, the production of services rose by more than 14 times during 1973 to 2013 but employment in the services rose only around five times.

(4) Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ only about half the country's workers.

(5) Indian agriculture sector has disguised unemployment whereas workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.

34.1 The peasants behaved as cool, calm and brave men. They were not excited or angry. They heard Nehru's speech peacefully.

34.2 The peasants of Rae Bareli were strongly protested against about corruptions exploitation, etc. and held meetings at different places. They protested peacefully. But British police opened fired to them.

34.3 JL Nehru needed the lesson of non-violence more than the peasants. Nehru was angry, excited and overcome by violence for a moment. But the peasants were calm and peaceful. They were not angry or violent.

35.1 Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and Kadamba.

35.2 Bishnoi community of Rajasthan

35.3 (1) Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called, Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses).

(2) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chhota-Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings.

(3) To many of us consider peepal and bahayan trees sacred. *(Any two points)*

36.1 India comes under Holding Together type of federations.

36.2 Holding together federation is formed by a large country that decides to divide its power between the constitution states and the national government.

36.3 Distinguish between Coming Together Federations and Holding Together Federations are as follows :

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
(i) Such a federation is formed by the independent states coming together on their own. They unite to strengthen their sovereignty, retain their identity and increase their security.	(i) Such a federation is formed by a large country that decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
(ii) All states have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the central government.	(ii) Where the Central Government is more powerful vis-a-vis the States. Often States have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
(iii) Example : U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia.	(iii) Example : India.

(Any two points)

37a.

37b.

Sample Question Paper – 9

1. (d) Elgin Mills

2. (a) Kesari

3. (b) The dominance of Bismarck over the Deputies in Parliament.

5. (c) (1), (2) and (4)

4. (a) I and II

6. (a) (1) only

7. (d) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)

8.
 9.
 10.
 11. (b) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A
 12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 13. (b) Caste hierarchy
 14.
 15.
 16. (a) Primary
 17.
 18. (c) The Central Government
 19. (c) Governments
 20.
 21. The reaction of the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon was mixed.

(1) Initially, the French armies were seen as the torch-bearers of liberty. In Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed. But very soon, people could realize that the new administrative system of Napoleon was not going to guarantee political freedom.

(2) Increase in taxes, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies were seen as outweighing the advantages of administrative reforms which Napoleon brought.

(3) Thus, the initial enthusiasm of people started dying and turned them hostile towards Napoleon and his ever-increasing oppressive rule. *(Any two points)*

22. (1) When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

(2) (i) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

(ii) They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

(iii) Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. *(Any two points)*

23. (1) Farmers shift to water intensive and commercial crops.

(2) This leads to salinisation of the soil.

(3) This has transformed the social landscape and increasing gap between richer land owners and landless poor.

O R

(1) Dams have been proclaimed as ‘temples of modern India’ because they integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of urban economy.

(2) **Advantages of dam :** (i) Irrigation, (ii) Electricity generation, (iii) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses, (iv) Flood control, (v) Recreation, (vi) Inland navigation, (vii) Fish- breeding.

24. The developmental goals for an adivasi from Narmada valley are as follows :

(1) They may seek small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

(2) They may want rehabilitation, better job opportunities, more days of work and better wages.

(3) Local school should be able to provide quality education for their children. There should be quality health facilities in the area. *(Any two points)*

25. The main three difficulties in copying manuscripts were as follows :

(1) The copying of manuscript was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.

(2) There was one more problem. The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle. They could not be easily carried around or read easily.

(3) When scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes in word here and there. Repeatedly these changes made the text substantially different from the original.

O R

It is true that find evidence of print everywhere around us-in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings and also in everyday things like calendars, diaries, advertisements, etc.

(1) It is a true medium of mass communication like newspaper, journals and books, etc.

(2) Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.

(3) It helps in creation of new ideas, thoughts, etc. via books and magazines, etc.

26. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. For example;

(i) The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, our implements and machinery are made from minerals.

(ii) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals.

(iii) From a tiny pin to a towering building or a ship, all are made from minerals.

(iv) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites, etc.

27. (1) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

(2) (i) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.

(ii) The value of the final good (for example, a packet of biscuits) is only used to calculate GDP because the value of the intermediate goods *i.e.*, flour and sugar, is included in the final good.

(iii) A Central Government Ministry in India with the help of various government departments collects information relating to total volumes of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. (Any two points)

28. (1) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So, no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes.

(2) The government may be formed but its stability will remain ever uncertain.

(3) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

29. (1) A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that he/she wants.

(2) When there was barter system, exchanging goods was very difficult. Demand of two persons for each other's commodity should have raised at the same time, otherwise exchange was not possible. This is called double coincidence of wants.

(3) Money had solved this problem because now people do not have to search for one who will be ready to exchange his goods. This is because, money acts as a medium of exchange.

30. Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement between 1916 to 1948. Because of his contribution during this period is known as Gandhian era.

(1) He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha Movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.

(2) He organized important nationwide mass movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience and later Quit India Movement.

(3) He took the causes of depressed classes and called them Harijans. He signed the Poona Pact with Dr. Ambedkar and protested the division of Hindus on caste lines.

(4) Gandhiji fought the mighty British with the unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence.

(5) His method included boycott of all British Institutions (Legislative Councils, law courts, schools, colleges, etc.) picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of foreign titles awarded by the British, non-payment of tax, etc.

O R

(1) Non-Cooperation Movement started with the participation of middle class people in the

cities.

(i) They boycotted schools and colleges run by the government. They resigned from this official posts.

(ii) They picked shops selling foreign goods.

(iii) They put foreign goods in bonfire.

(iv) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

(2) The Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons :

(i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it and therefore could not boycott mill cloth for very long.

(ii) Similarly, boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.

(iii) As a result, students and teachers began trickling back to the government schools and lawyers joined back their work in government courts.

31. Means of transport and communication are called lifelines of national economy because :

(1) They bring far-flung areas of a country quite closer to each other.

(2) They carry the greatest number of passengers to longest journey in lesser time with more comforts.

(3) They carry thousands of tonnes of different commodities from one part of the country to the other and thus, avoid much hardships of the people.

(4) In war times, they bring the whole country at the back of the armed forces and facilitate the movement of arms, ammunition and other supplies.

(5) Means of transport and communication are also used by the government to maintain law and order.

O R

(1) The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) construct and maintain the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway of India. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(2) National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(3) State Highways link a state capital with different district headquarters. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.

(4) District Roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad. These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.

(5) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramen Sadak Yojana, special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

32. (1) Sexual division of labour is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.

(2) (i) Gradually, the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

(ii) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

(iii) These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.

(iv) More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

(v) Women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. So, they have demanded that government should change these laws to make them more equitable.

O R

(1) Following are the features of communalism :

(i) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have, is irrelevant or trivial for community life.

(ii) The people who follow different religions can't belong to the same social community.

(iii) If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict.

(iv) Communalism believes that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations (Any two points)

(2) Following are the various forms of communalism in politics :

(i) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political domination of one's own religious community.

(ii) Political mobilization on communal lines is another form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religions, ideas, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

(iii) Sometimes, communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

33. (1) A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

(2) MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

(3) This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

(4) A MNC is not only selling its finished products globally, but also the goods and services are produced globally.

(5) The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe. For example, China provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location. Mexico and China are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe whereas India has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services.

(6) They not only invest a huge amount but bring with them the latest technology for production.

O R

Globalisation is necessary for an economy for the following reasons :

(1) Globalisation brings greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade through the MNCs.

(2) The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. All these create income and employment opportunities in the economy.

(3) As a result of globalisation, more and more goods and services, investment and technology, are moving between countries. Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back.

(4) Besides, people usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. As consumers, people have greater choice for products. They now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products and hence, higher standard of living.

(5) Globalisation has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.

34.1 Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his famous book 'Gulamgiri' in 1871.

34.2 The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

34.3 The social reformers sponsored to set up libraries to educate mill workers or factories workers to bring literacy and sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

35.1 Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development. Manufacturing actively helps in the development of other sectors of the economy in the following ways :

(i) Manufacturing sector provides various implements and inputs to agriculture such as pumps, tractor, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Further agro-industry has given big boost to agriculture.

(ii) Once there is manufacturing the products have to be distributed quickly to various parts of the country. Thus, manufacturing stimulates the services sector as well.

35.2 Export of manufacturing goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

35.3 Industrial development leads to job creation which leads to better earning for a large number of people. That is why we see that industrial belts have better prosperity. In general, when raw materials are converted to industrial goods more economic value is generated. The world over industrialisation has led to eradication of unemployment and poverty.

36.1 The voters are the real rulers in a democracy.

36.2 The economics disparity in India increasing.

36.3 No, usually democracies do not lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunity due to following reasons :

(1) A small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

(2) The poor are becoming poorer so much, that they are unable to meet their basic necessities like food, clothing, housing, education, health, etc.

(3) The poor who constitute a large proportion of voters are not provided with opportunities on an equal footing.

(4) The democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty.

(5) In Bangladesh, more than half of the population lives in poverty. People in several countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies. (Any two points)

37a.

37b.

Sample Question Paper – 10

1. (c) Alternative Indian institutions were fast to come up

2. (b) International Monetary Fund

3. (d) In Paris

4. (d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

5. (b) (1) and (2)

6. (a) Kharif crops are grown in monsoon and harvested in September-October.

7. (a) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)

8.

9.

10. (c) All citizens are involved and take part directly

11. (d) All the above

12. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

13. (d) Decentralisation

14.

15.

16. (b) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B

17.

18. (a) Commercial banks

19.

20. (c) Employers

21. (1) Rinderpest is a cattle plague that affected the cattle of Africa.

(2) Africans obtain their livelihood from livestock. Rinderpest widely spread in Africa and 90 per cent of the African cattle died. Thus, it destroyed the livelihood of the local people.

(3) African rarely worked for wages. But, they lost their main livelihood from livestock when rinderpest killed their livestock. They had no means except for working for European for wages.

The loss of cattle forced the African to come into the labour market and work in plantation and mines. (Any two points)

22. (i) Modern societies have become large and complex which is why we need political parties for representative democracy.

(ii) Parties provide people, access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

(iii) Direct democracy is not optimal for diverse societies, hence political parties are needed.

23. (1) In areas of low rainfall, it is grown with the help of irrigation.

(2) Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall.

(3) In Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan rice is produced with canal irrigation and tubewells. (Any two points)

O R

(1) Nearly two-thirds of our total population is engaged in agricultural activities. It is the **main source of employment** in India. It provides livelihood to about 60% of the total labour force.

(2) Agricultural sector produces various crops such as wheat, rice, millets, pulses, etc. Thus, it **ensures food security** for the country. Various cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, coffee, jute are grown. In this way, agriculture provides raw materials to agro-based industries.

(3) Various agriculture products like tea, coffee, spices are exported. This helps to **earn foreign exchange**. (Any two points)

24. The three effects of WTO on Indian economy are as follow :

(i) There has been an increase in income through liberalisation of foreign trade.

(ii) Reduction of trade barriers and in domestic subsidies raises the price of domestic agricultural products in International markets.

(iii) It has encouraged India to increase the exports of textile and clothing. (Any two points)

25. (1) **Rashsundari Devi** : She wrote her autobiography ‘*Amar Jiban*’ which was published in 1876. It was the first full length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

(2) **Hannah Mullens** : She was the author of ‘*Karuna O Phulmonir Bibaran*’. She wrote this novel in 1852. She tells her readers that she wrote in secret.

(3) **Rokeya Hossein** : She wrote a satiric fantasy in English called ‘*Sultana’s Dream*’ in 1905 which shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men.

O R

(1) Among Hindus, print encouraged the reading of religious texts especially in vernacular languages.

(2) The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas — a sixteenth century text came out from Calcutta in 1810. After this, mid-nineteenth century cheap lithographic editions flooded north Indian markets.

(3) Religious texts, therefore, reached a very wide circle of people encouraging reading, debates and discussions among different religions.

26. (1) Initially, it was expected that large dams would control flood as well as help conserve water.

(2) Ironically, the dams built to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoirs.

(3) Big dams have been mostly unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

(4) The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.

27. (1) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season to purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, etc. and repay the loan after harvest.

(2) Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.

(3) For example, as we have studied the case of Swapna in the textbook, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible. She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan. Credit, instead of helping Swapna improve her earnings, left her worse off. This is an example of what is commonly called debt trap.

28. (1) **Gram Sabha** : A body comprising of all adult members of a village or a group of villages.

(2) Functions of Gram Sabha are as under :

(i) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.

(ii) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat.

(iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.

(iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram panchayat. *(Any three points)*

29. (1) Yes, I agree with the statement that workers are not exploited in the organised sector.

(2) This has the following reasons :

(i) The organised sector follows government rules and regulations like Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

(ii) In this sector, the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.

(iii) People work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they get paid overtime.

(iv) People get regular monthly salary. *(Any two points)*

30. Europe saw the worst days from 1830 to 1848. Hunger, hardship, revolt and revolution of the liberals made economic condition worst. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.

(1) There were more seekers of job than employment in most of the countries.

(2) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.

(3) Textile industry was most affected by England's industrialisation.

(4) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to wide-spread pauperism in towns and villages.

(5) The year 1848 was such a year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads which forced Louis Philippe flee.

O R

(1) In mid-eighteenth century, there was no 'nation-states' as we know them today.

(2) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

(3) Even Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people.

(4) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Different languages were spoken. People belonged to different ethnic groups.

(5) The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and people which included the Alpine regions — the Tyrol Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.

(6) In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar and other local dialects.

(7) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant people also lived.

31. The factors which play an important role in turning a mineral reserve into a mine are :

(1) **Concentration of mineral in the ore** : If concentration of minerals is more, then only it is economical to extract them.

(2) **The ease of extraction** : Some mineral resources occur on the earth's surface while others

may occur deep under the earth's surface. It is difficult to mine beyond a depth of about 2,000 m.

(3) **Closeness to the market** : If the mine is close to the market then, transportation cost also reduces. If the market is far off then, cost of mineral increases. It also leads to wastage in loading and unloading of mineral resources.

(4) **The place where it occurs** : The minerals available in regions of harsh climate or rugged topography are difficult to extract.

(5) **The cost of processing it** : The cost of processing the minerals also determines its total cost. Thus, it plays an important role in determining whether reserve should be converted into a mine or not.

OR

(1) Difference between hydro and thermal electricity :

Hydro-electricity	Thermal electricity
(i) Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water.	(i) Thermal electricity is generated using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
(ii) Hydro power station uses water to generate electricity which is a renewable resource.	(ii) The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity.
(iii) It is pollution free.	(iii) It pollutes the atmosphere.
(iv) Dams are helpful not only in generating electricity but also serve various other purposes like irrigation, etc.	(iv) In thermal power plants only electricity is generated.

(2) Hydro-electricity is better because it is generated by fast flowing water which is a renewable resource. The multi-purpose projects which are constructed to generate electricity are also useful for various other purposes like irrigation, controlling floods, fisheries, etc.

32. (1) Bahujan Samaj Party draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

(2) The following are the main policies of the party :

(i) Seeks to represent and secure power for the *bahujan samaj* which includes the *dalits*, *adivasis*, OBCs and religious minorities.

(ii) Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the *dalits* and oppressed people.

(iii) To work as a revolutionary social and economic movement of change with a view to realize the supreme principles of universal justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enunciated in the Constitution of India

(iv) To instil consciousness among not only the *dalits*, but also among those belonging to other backward groups.

OR

Difference between National Party and Regional Party are as follows :

National Party	Regional Party
(1) These parties have influence all over the country.	(1) The influence of these parties is limited to particular region or state.
(2) They deal mainly with national problems.	(2) They are more concerned with the problems and demands of a particular region only.
(3) The activities of national parties give priority to the national problem.	(3) The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function.
(4) National parties have their presence in many states.	(4) Regional parties are usually limited to their own region.

(5) For example, Congress, BJP.

(5) For example, TDP, DMK.

33. This has the following reasons :

(1) Income is the most important goal for development. People want more income.

(2) Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.

(3) In some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption. In fact, money (material things) is one factor on which our life depends. But, the quality of our life also depends on these non-material things. So, for development, people look at a mix of goals.

(4) For example, no doubt if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. Most importantly, if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.

(5) Similarly, a safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

O R

(1) Development refers to the progress or improvement in lifestyle.

(2) HDI stands for Human Development Index. This is the basis on which UNDP compares countries.

(3) The main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report are educational levels of the people, their health status and Per Capita Income.

(i) **Literacy Rate for 15+ years population** : According to Human Development Report, it measures the proportion of literate population in the 15 and above age group.

(ii) **Life Expectancy at Birth** : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

(iii) **Per Capita Income** : It is the total income of the country divided by its total population. Here, it is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

34.1 Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops and foods to the lands they travelled.

34.2 After discovery of America, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

34.3 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.

35.1 (i) It has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.

(ii) It provides various facilities like speed post, business post, registered post, ordinary post. (Any one)

35.2 (i) This is the age of communication using the telephone, television, films, and the Internet.

(ii) Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication.

(iii) Various means of communication have connected the world closer.

(iv) It is the source of entertainment and knowledge. (Any one)

35.3 Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc. whereas Personal Communication is between person to person.

36.1 The politics based on the power and domination of one religious group and ignoring others, is called communal politics.

36.2 Caste distinction does not lead to communalism because their fundamental interest are the same.

36.3 (i) The main ideological principle of communalism is based on religious values and norms. Communalism involves the thinking that the followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

(ii) Communalism follows the idea that people who follow different religions, cannot belong to the same social group. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial.

(iii) Communal ideology rests on the belief that the people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. It believes that people of one religion do not have the same interest and inspiration in every context. *(Any two points)*

37a.

37b.