

# CBSE Question Paper (Solved)–2025

(Issued by Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi)

## CLASS–10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections– A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A**–From questions 1 to 20 are MCQ of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **Section C**–contains Q.25 to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **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.
6. **Section E**–Question no from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. In **Section F**–Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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 must be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

### SECTION—A

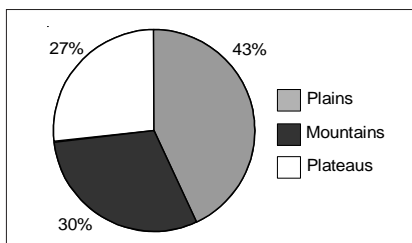
(MCQs) (20 × 1 = 20)

**Q. 1. Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India focus on recording and preserving folklore ?** 1

- (a) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India.
- (b) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity
- (c) To Use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernization.
- (d) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

**Ans. (b)** To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity

**Q. 2. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question ?** 1



**What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains ?**

- (a) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- (b) It provides facilities for tourism.
- (c) It ensures perennial flow of some river.
- (d) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

**Ans. (a)** It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.

**Q. 3. Read the data given below and answer the question.** 1

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy rate% (2017-18)
A	30	82
B	7	94

As per the data given above, why state B has a low infant mortality rate ?

- (a) It has high per capita income.
- (b) It has better infrastructure than state A
- (c) It has good teachers and schools.
- (d) It has health care and education for all.

**Ans. (d)** It has health care and education for all.

**Q. 4. Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists :** 1

List I	List II
1. Reserved Forests	(a) North Eastern States
2. Protected Forests	(b) Andhra Pradesh
3. Unclassed Forests	(c) Haryana

**Options :**

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

**Ans. (D) 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a)**

**Q. 5. Conservation of forest is a key to the survival of human mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction is Joint Forest Management. Identify the correct information related to joint Forest Management. 1**

- It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- The programme has been in formal existence since 1980.
- Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.
- The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non timber forest products.

**Options :**

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

**Ans. (c) 1 and 4 only.**

**Q. 6. The people of Belgium have successfully dealt with their country's power sharing problem and is leading a happy and peaceful life. Which route to federation have they opted for ?**

- (a) Coming together.  
 (b) Cooperative Federation  
 (c) Holding Together  
 (d) Competitive Federation.

**Ans. (a) Coming together.**

**Q. 7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists :**

List I	List II
1. Ethnic	(a) Either only one or two level government
2. Majoritriansim.	(b) a violent conflict opposing groups within a country
3. Civil war	(c) Belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country
4. Unitary system	(d) a social division based on culture

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

**Ans. (D) 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)**

**Q. 8. Mr. X has taken credit to make candles during the festive season. Choose the correct options that defines the importance of credit from the given options :** 1

- (i) It plays a vital and positive role in meeting his target and accelerating his income  
 (ii) the credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production  
 (iii) the credit helps him complete the production on time  
 (iv) it helps him in exercising restraint and get into the habit of taking more credit.

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

**Ans. (c) 1, 2 and 3**

**Q. 9. The North-eastern States of India like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh enjoys special status in the Constitution of India because :** 1

- (a) The area has lush green forests.  
 (b) Literacy rates are very high.  
 (c) Due to their social and historical circumstances.  
 (d) As the people speak lot of different languages.

**Ans. (c) Due to their social and historical circumstances.**

**Q. 10. Napoleon in the given picture is depicted as a postman. What do each letter falling from his bag represent ?** 1



- (a) Number of wars he fought  
 (b) Letters he posted to the monarchs  
 (c) Territories lost by him  
 (d) Areas conquered by him.

**Ans. (c) Territories lost by him.**

**Q. 11. Which of the following factors significantly contribute to the process of globalisation ?** 1

**Select the correct options.**

- Expansion of Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
- Advancements in information and communication technology.
- Nationalisation and trade barriers.
- Cross-border movement of people for jobs and education.



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

**Q. 21. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand". Justify your answer with examples. 2**

**Ans.** Agriculture and industry are not mutually exclusive. They go hand in hand. For example, India's agro-industries have significantly increased agricultural productivity. They rely on the latter for raw materials and sell irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machinery, and tools to farmers.

**Q. 22. (A) 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. 'Substantiate the statement with illustrations. 2**

**Ans.** The silk routes are an excellent illustration of flourishing pre-modern commercial and cultural connections between different parts of the world. There were multiple silk routes, both land and sea, that connected Asia to Europe and Northern Africa. They lived before the Christian Era and prospered until the 15th century. The name 'silk routes' refers to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk shipments on this route.

1. Chinese pottery textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia followed the same way. In exchange, precious metals like gold and silver moved from Europe to Asia.

2. Cultural exchange and trade were inextricably linked. Buddhism from India spread in numerous ways via intersecting spots on the silk.

*Or*

**(B) "New crops can significantly impact survival and well-being." Provide evidence to support this statement.**

**Ans.** 1. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

2. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundred of thousands died of starvation. Thus new crops can significantly impact survival and well-being

**Q. 23. India with vast population and diversity represents a classic example of power sharing that exemplifies the very spirit of democracy. Justify the statement. 2**

**Ans.** Power Sharing is the essence of democracy. A democratic rule includes sharing authority with people who are affected by its implementation and must live with the consequences. People have the right to be consulted about how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one in which citizens participate and gain a stake in the system.

**Q. 24. "Local Government is an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization. "Justify this statement with valid points. 2**

**Ans.** When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are many problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

1. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

2. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

3. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.

4. This encourages democratic involvement. Local government is the most effective approach to implement a key democratic principle : local self-governance, also known as self-rule. Local government is thus an effective means to maintain the democratic principle of decentralisation.

**SECTION—C****Short Answer-Based Question (5 × 3 = 15)**

**Q. 25. "By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified'. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. 3**

**Ans.** 1. Print was no longer solely employed by academic officials. Merchants employed print in their daily lives to obtain commercial information.

2. Reading has become a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives poetry, autobiographies, compilations of literary masters and love dramas.

3. Rich ladies began reading and publishing poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their writings, while courtesans wrote about themselves.

**Q. 26. (A) Mr. Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in rural areas ? Explain. 3**

**Ans.** If more men are working than required is called as disguised unemployment. In this case the other three who are not required should take up different jobs that would increase the total family income. For example, they can be employed in projects like building of dams, canals or roads in the village.

- Government can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops or make better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach every where.

- Promoting industries such as dal mills and cold storages will help farmers keep and sell items like potatoes and onions at a good price.

- In Settlements near forests, establish honey gathering stations where farmers can sell wild honey. It is also feasible to establish enterprises that process vegetables and agricultural produce such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, wheat, tomatoes and fruits, which can then be sold in other market places, creating jobs.

- The government can offer low-interest loans to rural residents to help them start new businesses, addressing under employment.

*Or*

**(B) Sunil and Raman did their graduation from the same college. Sunil got employed in an unorganised sector and was not satisfied whereas Raman got employed in an organised sector and was happy and satisfied. Identify three reasons for Sunil's dissatisfaction as compared to Raman.**

**Ans.** 1. Raman was happy because in the organized sector they enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from their employers as they get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and under the laws, the factory manager must ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

2. Whereas Sunil was unhappy because the unorganized sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed jobs here are low paid and often not regular. There is no provision for over time, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.

3. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes many people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.

**Q. 27. Define agricultural term used for cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Write its features with reference to India.** 3

**Ans.** Horticulture refers to the growing of fruits and vegetables.

1. India is a top producer of fruits and vegetables.
2. It produces tropical and temperate fruits.
3. India accounts about 13% of global vegetable production.

**Q. 28. Women empowerment has greatly improved their status in society over the years. Give any three examples to prove the statement.** 3

**Ans.** Women's empowerment has advanced dramatically in recent years. We see the following developments :

- (a) Passage of the women Reservation Bill in 2023.
- (b) Improved literacy rates.

Women have the same rights as males on their father's property.

Women can be found in various domains of development, including science, economics, education, media, and corporate sectors.

**Q. 29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector has become so popular in India ? Support your answer giving any 3 reasons**

3

**Ans.** 1. In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc, are required, these can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government must take responsibility for the provision of these services.

2. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

3. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.

4. The government must take responsibility for providing these services.

5. The Development in the last decade or so, several in any country, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transportation, banks, insurance firms, and so on are considered basic services. Agriculture and industry in a developing country contribute to the growth of services such as transportation, trading and storage as we have seen. As the primary and secondary sectors grow, so will the need for these services.

6. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply incities, especially in big cities.

7. New services such as those based on information communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

8. Nevertheless, the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in service such as small shop keepers, repair persons, transportpersons etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

## SECTION—D

**Long Answer—Based Questions**

**4 × 5 = 20**

**Q. 30. (A) Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces.** 5

**Ans.** There are various measures which can be adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces.

1. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.

2. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.

3. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.

4. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

5. Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion

*Or*

**(B) "Mohan recently bought a farm and wants to grow crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions." Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming.**

**Ans.** Black soil is ideal for growing cotton, jowar and sugarcane.

This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

1. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisaghar and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna Valleys.

2. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

3. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

4. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

5. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.

**Q. 31. (A) 'Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5**

**Ans.** The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

2. Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das Volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (Volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

3. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers - Russia, Prussia and Austria.

4. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

5. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

*Or*

**(B) 'The Treaty of Vienna depicted the spirit of conservatism.' Substantiate the statement with key features of the treaty.**

**Ans.** After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. The representatives of the four great European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. The result was the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

1. The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

2. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in the future. For example, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.

3. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

4. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

**Q. 32. (A) Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement with relevant points.**

5

**Ans.** In a democratic set-up, Political parties are required because without political parties: representatives.

1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.

2. None will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.

3. There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.

4. None will be responsible for bringing various representatives together to form a responsible government.

5. There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (Any other relevant point)

*Or*

**(B) "Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning." Justify this statement.**

**Ans.** The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means, or the connections needed to influence the decisions.

2. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.

3. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the political parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.

4. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

To offer a meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. For example - The difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more

fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented

5. Not much difference between the leaders as well. They keep shifting from one party to another.

**Q. 33. (A) Miss X wants to start a savoury food store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How, do you think, self-help groups can help, support your answer with reasons ?**

5

**Ans.** Self Help Groups help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income.

1. Can avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at a low rate of interest.

2. They do not demand collateral and so she can easily access.

3. Self-help groups are exclusively meant for rural women like Miss X to make them economically independent through self-employment opportunities.

4. This will help her to start and expand her business and thus improve the standard of living.

**5. Skill development :** SHGs in India have also been successful in providing skill development and training opportunities to women. Through training programs, she can be equipped with the necessary skills to start and run a successful business.

**6. Social empowerment.** By providing a platform for women to come together, share their experiences, and support each other, SHGs have empowered women to take charge of their lives and become active participants in their communities.

*Or*

**(B) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement highlighting the significance of the modern form of money in India.**

**Ans.** In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

2. People with the help of money can purchase whatever he needs. No goods or other items are needed for exchange anymore. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

3. Modern forms of money include currency - paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of every day use. The modern currency is without any use of its own.

4. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the 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. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

### SECTION—E

#### Case Based Questions

**3 × 4 = 12**

**Q. 34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

**1 + 2 + 1**

Emboldened with this success, Gandhi ji in 1919 decided to launch a nation wide *Satyagraha* against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.

**1. Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt Act ? 1**

**Ans.** One of the primary reasons for the Rowlatt Act was to suppress the growing nationalist movements and unrest in India. The Rowlatt Act gave the colonial authorities all powers to arrest and detain individuals without trial, making it easier to suppress political opposition and prevent further nationalist agitation.

**2. Examine the effect of this Act on Indians. 1**

**Ans.** The Act gave the authorities the power to prohibit public gatherings and censor the press.

(i) This curbed the freedom of speech and assembly, as Indians were no longer free to express their political views, hold public meetings or publish materials critical of British rule without risking arrest and prosecution. Mis use of power.

Many political leaders, activists and ordinary citizens were arrested suspicion of being involved in anti-British activities. This resulted in a climate of fear, where people were afraid to voice their opinions against. British unequal access to water among different social groups.

**3. How did Mahatma Gandhi respond to the Rowlatt Act ? Provide one reason for his reaction. 2**

**Ans.** Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nation wide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).

**Q. 35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

**1 + 1 + 2**

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall of those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distance to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

**(i) Give any one reason that could contribute to water scarcity in the future ?**

**Ans.** Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

**(ii) Why a resident of Rajasthan would choose to install a submersible water pump ?**

**Ans.** People of Rajasthan have to travel long distances for collecting water, having a Submersible water tank would solve the purpose of water.

**(iii) Why is water conservation crucial ? Discuss any one key for effective water management and conservation.**

**Ans.** Water conservation is crucial to provide clean water for humans to sustain life. Conservation of water require a lot concerted efforts from every person in the world. We can take following steps :

(a) Constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoir so lakes, embankment and canals for irrigation.

(b) Rain water harvesting

**Q. 36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

**1 + 2 + 1**

**Human Development Report :** Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Punjab are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2006.

**(i) On what basis the UNDP compares countries on Human Development ?**

**Ans.** Human Development Report published by UNDP compare countries based on the education a levels of the people their health status and percapita income.

**(ii) Explain Human development briefly.**

**Ans.** Human development is a process of enhancing the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income, and empowerment. It also covers the full range of human choices from sound physical environment to economic, political and social free dom.

**(iii) Mention other aspects that could be considered in measuring human development.**

**Ans.** Yes, there other aspects as well like-Life expectancy, access to public facilities such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity etc.



**SECTION—F**

**MAP SKILL-Based Question**

**2 + 3 = 5**

**Q. 37. (a)** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **1 + 1**

- A. The place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place.
- B. Indian National congress session was held at this place in Sept. 1920.

**Ans.** (A) Kheda -Gujrat B Calcutta.

**Q. 37. (b)** On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. 1+1+1

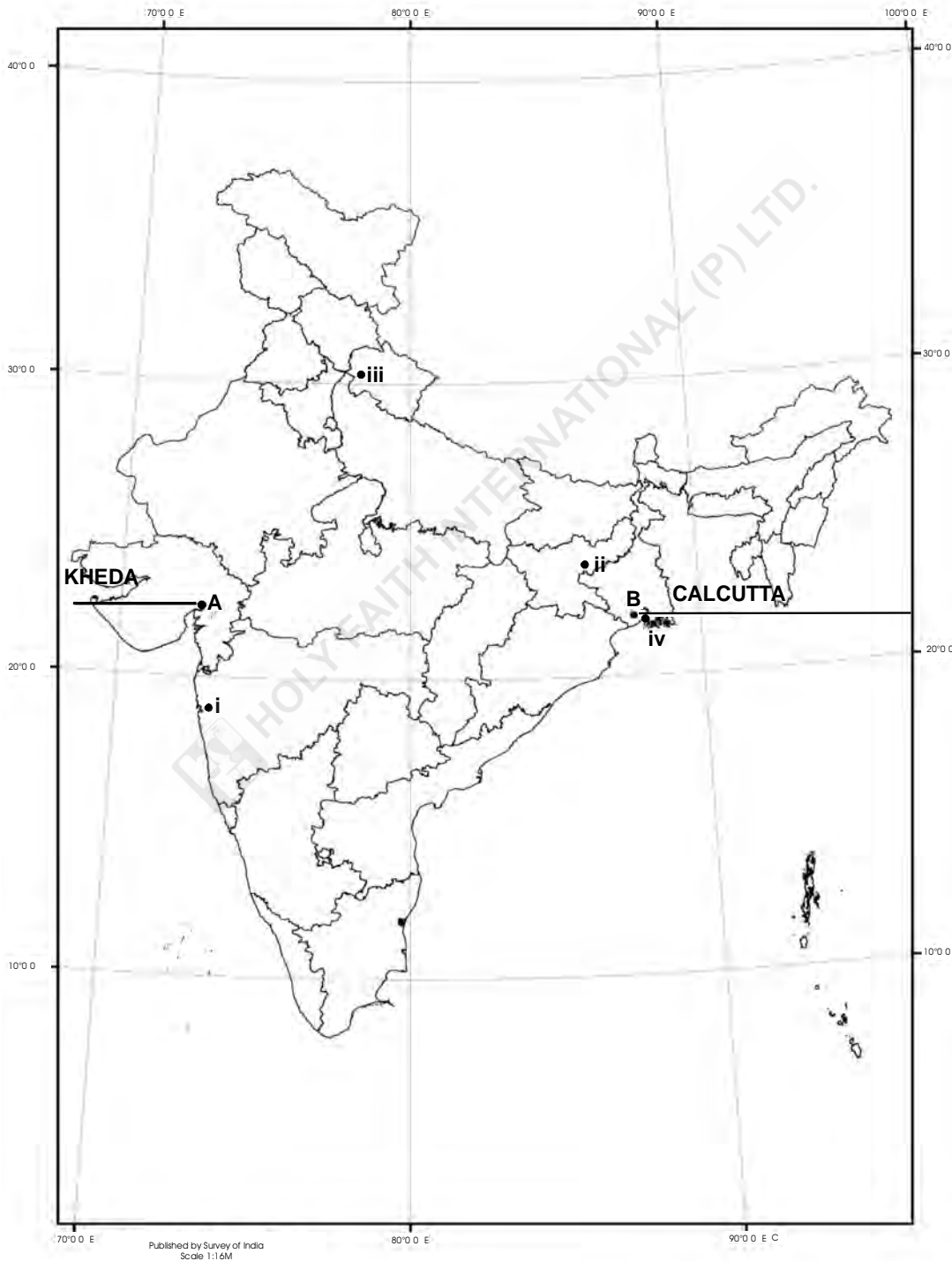
- (i) A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.
- (ii) A coal mine in Jharkhand.
- (iii) The tallest dam in India.
- (iv) A seaport located in West Bengal.

**Ans.** (i) Pune

(ii) Bokaro

(iii) Tehri Dam

(iv) Haldia





# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-1

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th Social Science

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :**

**Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :**

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A**—question number **1 to 20** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
3. **Section B**—question number **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
4. **Section C**—question number **25 to 29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
5. **Section D**—question number **30 to 33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
6. **Section E**—question number **34 to 36** are **Case-based/Source-based** questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
7. In **Section F**—question number **37** is Map skill based question with two parts—**37(i)** History (**2** marks) and **37(ii)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.

### SECTION—A

#### (Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy ?

- (a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies
- (b) Lombardy
- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont.

**Ans.** (d) Sardinia-Piedmont.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.

**Reason (R) :** The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

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

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader)	(Role)
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	I. Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	II. Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | I   | IV  | III | II  |
| (b) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (c) | IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (d) | I   | IV  | II  | III |

**Ans.** (c) IV II III I

4. Match the following items given in columns A with B.

Column A	Column B
1. Peasant Satyagraha	a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
2. The resolution of Purna Swaraj	b. Sir Muhammad Iqbal
3. President of Muslim League in 1930	c. Kheda
4. Author of Anandamath	d. 1929 (Lahore)

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

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

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

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

Ans. (c)  $1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - a$

**5. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.**

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

Ans. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii.

**6. Identify the crop with the help of the following information.**

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

**Options :**

- (a) Wheat                      (b) Maize  
(c) Rice                        (d) Sugarcane.

Ans. (a) Wheat

**7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?**

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan  
(b) Black Soil- Northern Plain  
(c) Arid Soil -Deccan Plateau  
(d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

Ans. (d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

**8. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women ?**

- (a) Patriarchy                (b) Matriarchy  
(c) Socialist                 (d) Feminists.

Ans. (d) Feminists.

**9. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind :**

- (a) the caste composition of the electorate  
(b) nomination of candidates from same caste  
(c) representation of some tribe  
(d) representation of some religious group

Ans. (a) the caste composition of the electorate.

**10. Match Column = A with Column = B and choose the correct option.**

Column = A (Subjects)	Column -B (List)
I. E-Programming	1. Concurrent List
II. Police	2. Union List
III. Education	3. State List
IV. Defence	4. Residuary List

**Options :**

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

Ans. (a) 4 3 1 2

**11. Consider the following statements regarding reduction of inequality and poverty in India.**

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.  
(ii) This share in the total income of the country has been increasing.  
(iii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.

**Choose the right option from the following :**

- (a) (i) & (ii)                      (b) (i), (ii) & (iii)  
(c) (i) only                        (d) (i) & (iii)

Ans. (b) (i), (ii) & (iii).

**12. Which one of the following countries has two-party system ?**

- (a) China                        (b) United Kingdom  
(c) India                         (d) Pakistan.

Ans. (b) United Kingdom.

**13. Who can reform a political party ?**

- (a) People of a country  
(b) Political Party Leader  
(c) MLA  
(d) MPs

Ans. (b) Political Party Leader.

**14. Suppose the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively :**

- \* Mother—Rs. 50,000/-      \* Father—Rs. 40,000/-  
\* Son—Rs. 20,000/-         \* Daughter—Rs. 20,000/-

**The average income of the family would be :**

- (a) Rs. 32,000/-      (b) Rs. 30,000/-  
(c) Rs. 32,500/-      (d) Rs. 33,000/-

Ans. (c) Rs. 32,500/-

15. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate ?

- (a) Assam (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Haryana (d) Kerala

Ans. (d) Kerala.

16. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC ?

- (a) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.  
(b) MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.  
(c) MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.  
(d) MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

Ans. (a) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.

17. Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog ?

- (a) Planning Commission  
(b) Election Commission  
(c) University Grants Commission  
(d) Union Public Service Commission

Ans. (a) Planning Commission.

18. Who publishes the Human Development Report ?

- (a) WHO (b) UNICEF  
(c) UNDP (d) World Bank

Ans. (c) UNDP.

19. Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Groups (SHGs) ?

- (a) Manager of a Bank  
(b) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)  
(c) Local Money Lenders  
(d) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)

Ans. (d) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG).

20. Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.  
(b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.  
(c) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositor.  
(d) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

Ans. (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.

## SECTION—B

### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. What were the silk routes ?

Ans. Silk routes were the routes linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. They provided commercial and cultural links among distant parts of the world. They existed since the ancient times and continued to be operational until the 15th century.

22. Name four animals and two species of flora which are on the verge of extinction.

Ans. Animals and plants on the verge of extinction :  
**Four animals** : Cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl.

**Two plants** :

- (i) Wild mahua (madhuca insignis)  
(ii) Hubbardia heptaneuron (a species of grass).

Or

How many species of fauna and flora are found in India?

Ans. Out of the 47,000 plant species found in the world, about 15,000 flowering species are found only in India. These are endemic species. There are over 90,000 species of fauna in India.

23. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.

Ans. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. Certain number of tickets should be given to common members other than the influential members of the party so that more public can participate in decision making of the government.

24. Suggest any one way to create more employment in rural areas.

Ans. More employment can be created in rural areas by development of roads and providing for irrigation facilities which in turn would require construction of dams.

## SECTION—C

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution.

- Ans. (i) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. They attacked the sawed authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state.
- (ii) New ideas of social revolution came into being. Public had become aware of the power of reason and tried to question ideas and beliefs.
- (iii) By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absolutely in pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.

Or

What was Romanticism ? How did it propagate national feelings ?

- Ans. (i) Romanticism was a cultural movement which developed a particular form of nationalism.
- (ii) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science instead of emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- (iii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage and a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.
- (iv) The true spirit of the nation (*volksgeist*) was popularised through folk songs, poetry and dances.

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

- 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.

27. Why is power sharing desirable in democracy ? Explain.

- Ans. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

28. Mention any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).

- Ans. (i) Having proper nutrition  
(ii) Maintaining physical health through physical exercise  
(iii) Maintaining mental health by doing meditation or yoga.

29. Explain any three different bases of comparison for economic development of different nations/states.

- Ans. The following indicators are generally used for comparison of economic development of different nations/states :

- (i) **Per Capita Income** : It is the total income of the country divided by its total population. Per Capita Income 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.
- (ii) **Infant Mortality Rate** : It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- (iii) **Literacy Rate** : It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

## SECTION—D

## (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. Describe the concept of liberal nationalism as it existed in Europe.

- Ans. The ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free.

**Polity**

- (i) For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

- (ii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament and the inviolability of private property.

**Society**

- (iii) Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

- (iv) Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

**Economy**

- (v) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**Or**

**‘The print culture created the condition within which the French Revolution occurred.’ Give three arguments in favour of the statement.**

**Ans.** The following arguments are given in support of the statement above :

- (i) **Popularisation of ideas of Enlightenment thinkers:** The writings of some famous scholars and philosophers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstitions and despotism. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were widely read and those who read these books saw the world through a different spectrum.
- (ii) **Culture of debate and dialogue:** People became aware of the power of reason with the onset of print culture. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed in public sphere. The need was felt to question the existing ideas and beliefs and think rationally.
- (iii) **Criticism of royalty and aristocracy :** Questions were raised about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures suggested that monarchy was not bothered about the hardships of the common people. This literature circulated the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy. Thus, print culture played a significant role by influencing the people to think in different ways and questioning the authority of monarchy as well as the Church.

**31. Explain any five methods of soil conservation suitable to the Indian conditions.**

**Ans.** The following methods are necessary for soil conservation in Indian conditions :

- (i) **Contour Ploughing :** The flow of water decreases when the ploughing is done along the contour lines on the slopes.
- (ii) **Terrace Cultivation :** On the slopes, steps are cut to slow down the water flow. These steps look like terraces and the farming done on these terraces reduce soil erosion.
- (iii) **Strip Cropping :** In between the strips of crops on a large field, strips of grass are left to grow. This reduces the speed and force of wind, thus protecting the soil.
- (iv) **Shelter Belts :** Trees are planted in a line along the contours to make shelter belts. These rows of trees

contribute significantly in stabilising the desert and coastal areas.

- (v) **Stabilisation of Sand Dunes :** This is done by shelter belts by protecting sand dunes from wind erosion.

**Or**

**Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.**

**Ans.**

Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
(i) Metallic minerals are those which can be melted to obtain new products.	(i) Non-metallic minerals are those which do not yield new products on melting.
(ii) They are usually hard in texture.	(ii) They are soft in appearance and texture.
(iii) They are malleable and ductile.	(iii) They are not malleable and ductile and break down easily.
(iv) They are lustrous, i.e. having shine.	(iv) They are non-lustrous.
(v) These minerals are generally found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. <b>Example :</b> manganese, iron ore, copper	(v) These are found in sedimentary rocks. <b>Example :</b> gypsum, potash

**32. How many times was the Belgian Constitution amended between 1970 and 1993? Mention any two positive effects of power-sharing arrangements in Belgium.**

**Ans.** The Constitution of Belgium was amended four times between 1970 and 1993.

Positive effects of power-sharing arrangements in Belgium are:

- (i) The amendment of the Constitution helped to avoid division of the country on linguistic lines. It provided for equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the central government. No single community can make decisions on its own as some laws require the majority support of both linguistic groups.
- (ii) It has also avoided civic strife between the two countries as the community government is elected by people

belonging to one language community— Dutch, French and German-speaking—no matter where they live.

*Or*

**Explain the features of federalism.**

**Ans. Main features of federalism are :**

- (i) **Two or more levels of Government :** The Government has two or more levels or tiers. The power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.
  - (ii) **Separate Jurisdiction :** Each tier or level has its own jurisdiction which is specified in the constitution in case of legislation, taxation, administration.
  - (iii) **Rigid Constitution :** Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by any level of government. Both the levels of government need to consent for changes to be made in the Constitution.
  - (iv) **Supreme authority of the Constitution :** Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and powers of different levels of the government. The highest court makes the final decision when a dispute arises between different levels of government regarding their powers.
  - (v) **Dual Objectives :** Two objectives are the most important. The federal government safeguards and promotes the unity of the country as well as accommodates the regional diversity, simultaneously.
- 33. “Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.**
- Ans.** (i) The individual gets interest on the amount deposited in the banks.

- (ii) This money remains safe in the banks. They can withdraw money as and when they want.
- (iii) Since the money can be withdrawn on demands, these deposits are called demand deposits. People find it very easy to keep their money in this manner and take out when required.
- (iv) Businessmen and other people who are in need of taking loan for their enterprises take loan from the banks which is given to them from the money deposited in the banks.
- (v) The rate of interest is high on these loans in comparison to interest given on deposits. Hence, the difference between the two is the income of the bank which contributes in the development of economy and nation.

*Or*

**Examine the steps taken by the developing countries to attract foreign investment.**

- Ans.** The five steps taken by the developing countries to attract foreign investment are as follows:
- (i) Establishment of industrial zones SEZ (Special Economic Zones) to have world class facilities : electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational).
  - (ii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
  - (iii) Flexibility in labour laws.
  - (iv) Liberalisation.
  - (iv) Instead of hiring workers on regular basis, companies hire workers for seasonal periods.

## SECTION—E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

**34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. 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.

What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire

that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What was the major change that happened in Europe after the French Revolution ?**

- Ans.** The people all over Europe realised the feeling of nationalism and the importance of transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to democracy.



**1.2. Describe the political structure of Europe before the spread of nationalism.**

**Ans.** Europe was divided into small kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.

**1.3. Who were dominating the political and social scenario in Europe ?**

**Ans.** A landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses.

**35. Read the following information and answer the questions that follow :**

We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. How does land support life ?**

**Ans.** Land supports life by economic activities, transport and communication systems.

**1.2. What is essential other than resources for a development of a country ?**

**Ans.** Technology & Institutions are essential other than resources for a development of a country.

**1.3. 'Mountains are very important as resources'. Give two reasons.**

**Ans.** Mountains are very important as resources because:

- (i) provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- (ii) it is an asset of a finite magnitude.

**36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

- (i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. Who elects the community government in Belgium?**

**Ans.** People belonging to one language community only elects the community government in Belgium.

**1.2. What was the duration during which the constitution was amended in Belgium.**

**Ans.** Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgian government amended their constitution four times

**1.3. Discuss the system of power sharing in the capital city Brussels.**

**Ans.** Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

## SECTION—F

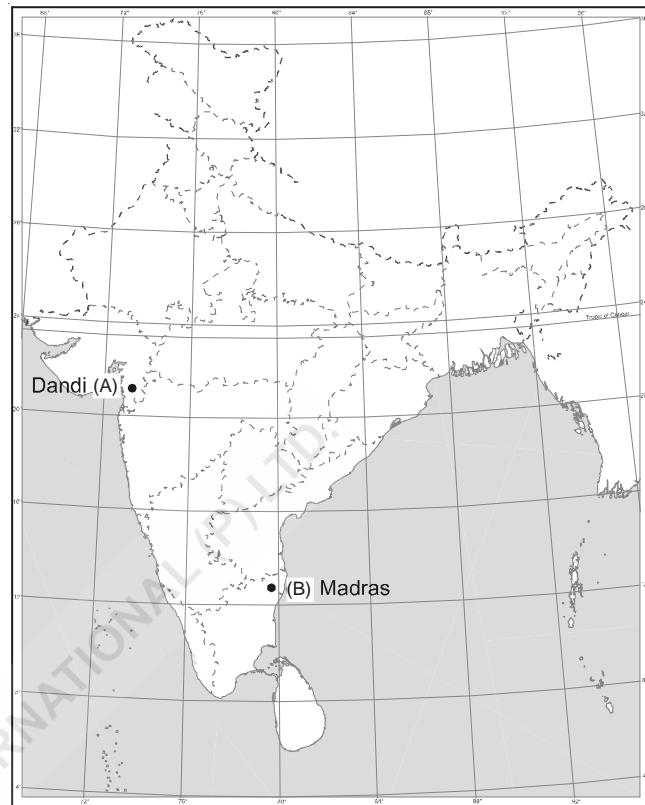
## (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (i) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.  
 (b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

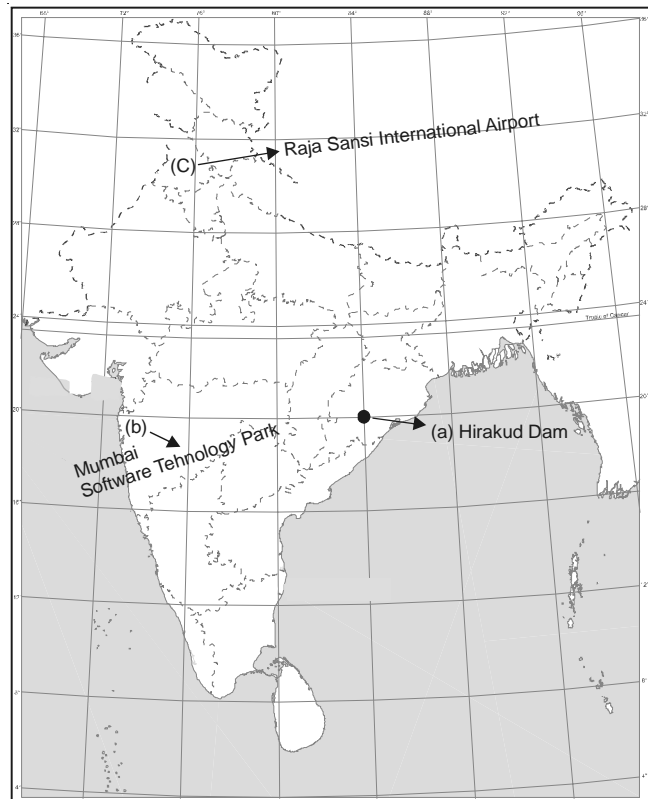
Ans. (i) (a) Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat.  
 (b) Madras.



(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols :

- (a) Hirakud – Dam  
 (b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park  
 (c) Raja Sansi – International Airport

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–2

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS–10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Who organised Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930 ?

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Natesa Sastri.

Ans. (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

**Reason (R) :** In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

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

3. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order :

- 1. Coming of Simon Commission to India
- 2. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- 3. Government of India Act, 1919
- 4. Champaran Satyagraha.

Choose the correct option :

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

Ans. (d) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2.

4. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815 ?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
- (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- (d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy.

Ans. (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria.

5 Match the following.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Most important oil field of Gujarat | a. Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 2. Lignite mine                        | b. Neyveli                   |
| 3. A geothermal energy plant           | c. Ankeleshwar               |
| 4. Large reserves of Natural Gas       | d. Manikarn                  |

Ans. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a.

6. In which of the following states is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located ?

- (a) Gujarat      (b) Kerala
- (c) Punjab      (d) Rajasthan.

Ans. (d) Rajasthan.

7. How many tiger reserves are there in India ?

- (a) 25      (b) 50
- (c) 53      (d) 28.

Ans. (c) 53.

8. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

- I. There is no official religion in India.
- II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.
- III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.
- IV. India believes in theocracy. Options:

- (a) I, II and III      (b) I, II and IV
- (c) II, III and IV      (d) I, II and IV

Ans. (a) I, II and III.

9. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

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

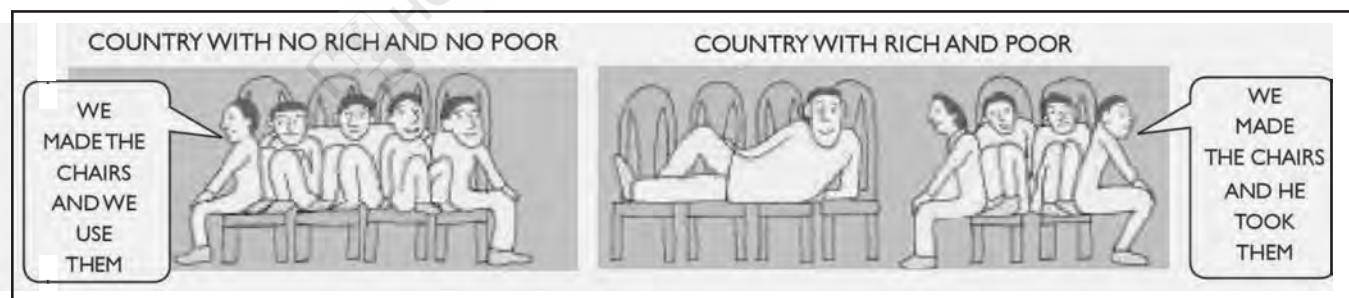
(c) I-D; II-C; III-B; IV-A

(d) I-B; II-A; III-C; IV-D

Ans. (c) I-D; II-C; III-B; IV-A

10. Which religion is followed by most of the Sinhala-speaking Sri Lankans ?  
 (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism  
 (c) Islam (d) Christianity  
 Ans. (b) Buddhism.
11. Which one of the following party system do not provide democratic option ?  
 (a) Multiparty system  
 (b) Biparty system  
 (c) Uniparty system  
 (d) Only (a) and (b)  
 Ans. (c) Uniparty system.
12. Which one of the following countries have One Party System ?  
 (a) China (b) India  
 (c) Pakistan (d) America  
 Ans. (a) China.
13. Which of the following is often missing from a non-democratic government ?  
 (a) High economic growth rate  
 (b) Economic equality  
 (c) Transparency  
 (d) None of the above  
 Ans. (c) Transparency.
14. Which one of the following organisations prepares the 'World Development Report' ?  
 (a) World Bank  
 (b) International Monetary Fund  
 (c) World Health Organisation  
 (d) International Labour Organisation  
 Ans. (a) World Bank.
15. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India ?  
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary  
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary  
 Ans. (a) Primary.
16. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ?  
 (a) A teacher teaching in a school.  
 (b) A worker going to work in a big factory.  
 (c) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.  
 (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.  
 Ans. (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.
17. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ?  
 (a) State Bank of India  
 (b) Reserve Bank of India  
 (c) Commercial Bank of India  
 (d) Union Bank of India  
 Ans. (b) Reserve Bank of India.
18. Over 30 years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, production in all the three sectors has increased, but it has increased the most in:  
 (a) Primary  
 (b) Secondary  
 (c) Tertiary  
 (d) None of the above  
 Ans. (c) Tertiary
19. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?  
 (a) Primary Sector - Money Lender  
 (b) Secondary Sector - Priest  
 (c) Tertiary Sector - Bank  
 (d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener  
 Ans. (c)

20. Look at the given picture carefully, what does the given picture depict ?



- (a) rich and poor countries  
 (b) rich and poor peoples  
 (c) No rich no poor peoples  
 (d) None of these  
 Ans. (a) rich and poor countries.

### SECTION—B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers ?

Ans. The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was troublesome for

the plantation workers of Assam because they were not allowed to leave tea gardens without permission and they rarely got the permission to do so.

**22. What is meant by hydrological cycle ?**

**Ans.** Hydrological cycle, also known as water cycle, describes the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the earth through evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

*Or*

**Name one individual resource each (i) in rural area (ii) in urban area.**

**Ans.** (i) Land owned by farmers; (ii) Plots and houses.

**23. Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India.**

**Ans.** (i) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.

(ii) Recognition as a national or State party ensures that the election symbol is not used by any other political entity in polls across India.

(iii) The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria for the proportion of votes that a party must get in order to be a recognised.

**24. Suggest any one way to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level in India through information technology.**

**Ans.** Through Internet all the information is saved in database and at a click of mouse, the information from the grassroot level to the highest level can be gathered. So one way to strengthen it, is to impart computer education at all levels and save the data.

### SECTION—C

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

**(5 × 3 = 15)**

**25. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The Indian trade had been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century in the following manner :

- (i) Various products such as cotton, silk, indigo, dye, saltpetre and tea were traded.
- (ii) All of these items were in great demand in Britain. Hence, the availability of these goods from India made it beneficial for the British because they could get them at low prices from India.
- (iii) The objective of the English East India Company was to get spices from India such as cloves and black pepper at a very low rate and earn a huge profit by selling them in their local markets.

**26. “Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** It is true that efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country :

- (i) The goods and services cannot reach the buyer from the supplies on their own. The movement of goods and services from supplier to buyer necessitates the need for transport. Transport connects traders and consumers.
- (ii) Large numbers of workers are engaged in the transport sector so that the need of people get fulfilled.
- (iii) All these factors add to the fast development of a country because they create job opportunities and earn profit through trading at different places.

**27. Explain the basic idea behind decentralisation of political power in India.**

**Ans.** The main rationale behind the idea of decentralisation was :

- (i) India is a very large country and it is not possible for central government to look into all the problems of all

villages and towns. So the basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are myriad issues which are settled at local levels. Local people are better acquainted with their regions and problems.

- (ii) They also have better ideas on how money can be judiciously utilised in welfare works.
- (iii) Local people can also directly participate in decision-making process. Decentralisation is the best way to inculcate the habit of democratic participation.

**28. ‘Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.’ Evaluate the statement.**

**Ans.** History of developed countries shows the importance of primary sector in the initial stages of development. A general pattern of shift from primary to secondary to tertiary sector in terms of their development and importance has been observed over a period of time.

- (i) Change in the methods of farming and improvement in the agriculture sector resulted in the increased production of food. Many people were then able to take up other activities resulting in the increasing number of craftsmen and traders. Buying and selling activities increased along with transporters, administrators, army, etc. At this stage of economic development, most of the goods produced were natural products. This sector had the maximum number of employed people.
- (ii) Over a period of time, secondary sector became more important. With the introduction of new methods of manufacturing, factories came up and expanded a lot. Workers from farm then started moving to factories. Goods produced from factories were available at cheaper rates. Total production and employment increased in this sector.

- (iii) Shift further took place from secondary to tertiary sector as the tertiary sector became more important in terms of total production and employment.

**29. 'Primary sector is very important to Indian economy.' Elucidate.**

**Ans.** The primary sector has an important place in Indian economy because :

- (i) The largest section of society gets employment in the agriculture sector. Agriculture is the main occupation of

India and maximum people earn their livelihood from agriculture and related activities like dairy, fishing, forestry and mining.

- (ii) Food, which is most essential need of all human beings, is provided by the primary sector only. Food processing industries are also dependent on agriculture.
- (iii) The industries like sugar, jute, cotton, etc. get their raw material from primary sector.

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. 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.**

**Ans.** The Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation because :

- (i) The Congress was keen on their symbolic presence.
- (ii) Several Congressmen were of the opinion that the duty of women was to look after the households. They should fulfill their duties as mothers and wives. Due to this reason, the Congress was not willing to allow women to hold positions of authority within the organisation.
- (iii) Women participated in protest marches, manufacturing of salt, picketed liquor shops and foreign clothes.
- (iv) However, their increased participation in political activities did not change their position in the society to a very large extent.
- (v) In urban areas, woman from high-caste families and in the rural areas, women from rich peasant households participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Or**

**"Indians used the novel as a powerful medium to bring change in the society." Validate the statement.**

**Ans.** The Indians used the novel as a powerful medium to bring change in the society in many ways.

- (i) Many novelists in their writings discussed the issue of caste and suggested measures to remove it. In the novel *Saraswatijayam*, Potheri Kunjambu mounts a strong attack on caste oppression. It stresses the importance of education for the upliftment of the subordinate castes.
- (ii) Nationalists used the novels to establish a relationship with the past. Through glorified accounts of the past, these novels helped in creating a sense of pride among their readers. Again, the novels inculcated a sense of collective belonging and pride among the Indians and laid stress on the cultural equality with their colonial masters. Later, novels helped the people to launch a

powerful movement against the colonisers. Bankim's *Anandamath* inspired many freedom fighters.

- (iii) The Indian novelists also presented the dilemmas of a colonial subject. They presented their vision of how a colonial subject can be modern without rejecting their tradition. In *Indulekha*, Chandu Menon shows the readers how western lifestyle can be adopted without losing one's identity.

**31. Describe the different types of plants and animal species found in India.**

**Ans.** Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), we can classify the different categories of existing plants and animal species into the following types:

- (i) Normal species: These are those species whose population numbers are considered to be optimum for their survival. Examples are cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.
- (ii) Endangered species: Endangered species are those species whose numbers are so small that they are at a risk of extinction. The examples of such species are blackbuck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion-tailed macaque, etc.
- (iii) Vulnerable species: Vulnerable Species are species whose number is so small that they can move into the endangered species list. The examples of such species are blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.
- (iv) Rare species: Species which have a very small population and can move into the category of endangered or vulnerable species. The examples of such species are the Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.
- (v) Endemic species: Endemic species are those species of plants or animals which are found in only some specific areas or regions. Examples of such species are the Nicobar pigeon, Andaman teal, Andaman wild pig, etc.
- (vi) Extinct species: Species which are no longer in existence are known as extinct species. Such species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the whole

earth. The examples of such species are the pink-headed duck, Asiatic cheetah, etc.

Or

**“Sugar industry in India is facing challenges.”  
Analyse the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** Sugar industry in India is facing problems for the following reasons:

- (i) It is a seasonal industry.
- (ii) The methods used are old and inefficient.
- (iii) The raw material used in this industry is bulky and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. Delay in transport of cane to the factories could result in further reduction of the sucrose content.
- (iv) Yield of sugar cane is low.
- (v) The need to maximise the use of baggase.

**32. State the main elements of power-sharing model evolved in Belgium ?**

**Ans.** (i) The Constitution has clearly demarcated the powers between different levels of the government. Every level is given certain subjects to make laws related to its jurisdiction. They are not allowed to interfere in matters of other levels. Three types of lists are provided in the Constitution. These three lists and their jurisdiction are given ahead:

- (ii) **Union List:** Union list is a list of 97 subjects on which the Central Government can make laws. Union list includes the subjects of national importance like defence, finance, external affairs, communication, banking, etc. Only Central Government can take decisions regarding these matters.
- (iii) **State List :** State list is a list of 66 subjects on which State Governments can make laws. Matters of local and state importance like police, agriculture, irrigation, commerce, trade, etc. are included in it. State governments alone can make laws on the subjects given in this list.
- (iv) **Concurrent List :** Concurrent list is a list of 47 subjects which are of common interests to both Central and State Governments. Issues like forests, education, trade unions, etc. are included in it. Both Central and State Governments can make laws on these issues. But if there is any clash of interests, then the laws made by Central Government will prevail.
- (v) **Residuary Subjects :** There are certain subjects which are not included in any of the three lists. Only Central Government can make laws on these subjects. In this way, powers are divided between Central and State Governments in the Indian federal system.

Or

**‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’  
Explain.**

**Ans.** Communalism can take various forms in politics such as :

- (i) It can be beneficial by influencing politics and making it ethical.
- (ii) People are able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of religious community.
- (iii) It can be problematic when it is seen as the basis of nation.
- (iv) When one religion and its followers are presented as superior to others.
- (v) When state power is used to establish domination of one group over the rest.

**33. Describe the employment conditions prevailing in the unorganised sector of the economy.**

**Ans.** An unorganised sector comprises of small and scattered units that do not work under the control of the government.

- (i) Jobs in the unorganised sector are low-paid and often irregular.
- (ii) There is no provision for paid leaves, overtime, holidays or leave due to sickness.
- (iii) There is no security of employment in this sector. People can be terminated from their jobs without any reason.
- (iv) Rules and regulations are there but they are not followed.
- (v) It has been noticed that majority of the workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities are found in the unorganised sector and they face social discrimination.

Or

**How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.**

- Ans.** (i) With the discovery of currency as a medium of exchange, the difficulties faced by the people following the barter system were solved.
- (ii) Buying and selling of goods became very easy as money acted as an intermediary.
  - (iii) The law legalises the currency as a medium of payment that can't be refused in settling transactions in the world or in India.
  - (iv) The problem of 'double coincidence of wants', that is, what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy, is easily solved with the advent of money.
  - (v) For example, a shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat, thus he had to find a wheat growing farmer who wanted to buy shoes in exchange of wheat. Here, money provides the crucial step to eliminate the need of double coincidence of wants.

## SECTION—E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

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

First of all, the war created a new economic and political situation. 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. Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship

for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea

of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What was the main cause of villager's anger in India after the First World War ?**

**Ans.** The forced recruitment of villagers as soldiers in British Army was the main cause of widespread anger as well as the increase in prices of commodities in daily use led to the extreme hardships for the common people.

**1.2. What was the emphasis put forth by the idea of Satyagraha?**

**Ans.** The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

**1.3. Why was there so much anger among people against the proposed Rowlatt Act ?**

**Ans.** The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :**

#### **COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION**

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with 'government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchurt', declaring they own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachment.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. How are forests related with Communities?**

**Ans.** (i) It serves as the home to some of the traditional communities.

(ii) It serves as the source of livelihood.

**1.2. Explain the aim of ' Wildlife Protection Act.**

**Ans.** (i) To prohibit hunting of wild animals, birds.

(ii) Impose punishment for violating these rules or laws.

(iii) To provide security to animals that is not in danger of becoming extinct.

**1.3. How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife ? Explain with example.**

**Ans.** In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchurt', declaring they own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

**36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the Zilla Parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. Who are the members of zilla parishad?**

**Ans.** Most members of the Zilla Parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members.

**1.2. Write the composition of Gram Sabha.**

**Ans.** All the voters in the village are its members.

**1.3. Write two features of the rural local government.**

**Ans.** (i) It is popularly known as Panchayati Raj.

(ii) It is the third tier of Indian Federalism.

(iii) It consists of gram panchayat, block samiti and zilla parishad.



## SECTION—F

## (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (i) On the given Political map of India name and locate the following :

(a) The place where the first session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

Ans. Calcutta.

(b) Locate the Indian national congress session held in 1929 Nagpur.

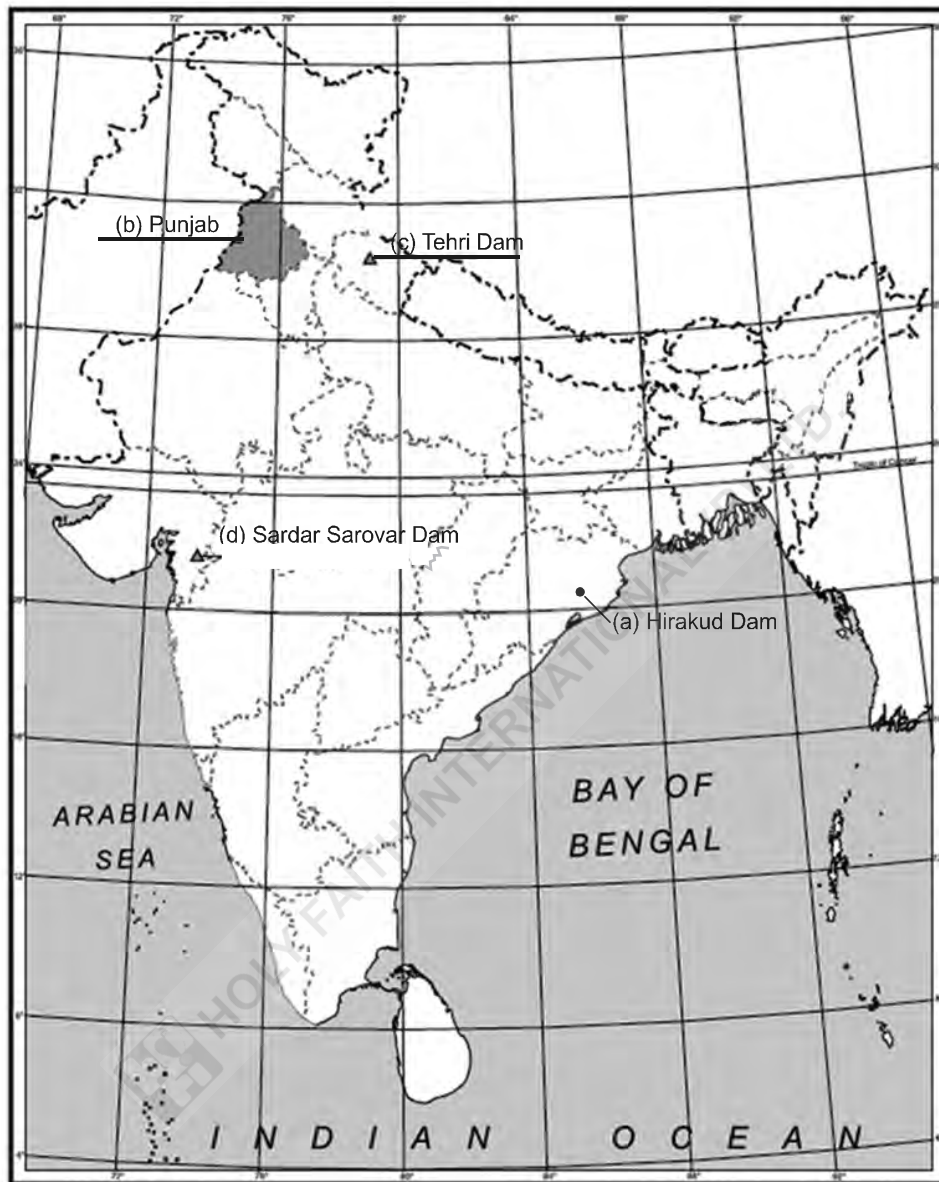
Ans. Lahore.



(ii) Mark and label the following on the outline map of India.

- (a) Hirakud Dam
- (b) A state where canal irrigation is the main source.
- (c) Tehri Dam

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–3

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS–10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. What were America's original inhabitants known as ?

- (a) Yanomami            (b) American Indians  
(c) Tuaregs            (d) Inuits.

**Ans.** (b) American Indians.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late-1880s.

**Reason (R) :** Rinderpest is a disease that affected the potato harvest in Africa.

**Ans.** (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence and choose the correct option.

- (i) The system of indentured labour was abolished in India.  
(ii) The International Monetary Fund and The World Bank started their work.  
(iii) The Great Depression started.  
(iv) Big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving of Africa.

**Options :**

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

**Ans.** (b) i, iii, iv, ii.

4. Match the following items given in columns A and B.

Column A	Column B
1. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey	a. John Winthrop
2. Currency	b. Silver mines
3. Present-day Peru and Mexico	c. Cowries
4. First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay	d. Central Powers

(a) 1–b, 2–a, 3–c, 4–d

(b) 1–a, 2–b, 3–c, 4–d

(c) 1–d, 2–c, 3–b, 4–a

(d) 1–c, 2–a, 3–d, 4–b.

**Ans.** (c) 1–d, 2–c, 3–b, 4–a

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Ferrous                    – Natural Gas  
(b) Non-Ferrous            – Nickel  
(c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone  
(d) Energy Minerals        – Cobalt

**Ans.** (c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone.

6. Water is an example of renewable resource because :

- (a) It is renewed through the process of precipitation.  
(b) It is renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.  
(c) It is the most abundantly available resource.  
(d) It provides freshwater.

**Ans.** (b) It is renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.

7. Rooftop rainwater harvesting system in Rajasthan is known as :

- (a) Guls                    (b) Kuls  
(c) Tankas                (d) Baolis.

**Ans.** (c) Tankas.

8. Which one of the following party system do not provide democratic option ?

- (a) Multiparty system  
(b) Biparty system  
(c) Uniparty system  
(d) Only (a) and (b)

**Ans.** (c) Uniparty system.

9. When was Sri Lanka declared independent ?

- (a) 1830                    (b) 1831  
(c) 1940                    (d) 1948

**Ans.** (d) 1948.

10. A patriarchal society is that society :

- (a) which is mainly dominated by females  
(b) which is mainly dominated by males  
(c) which gives equal rights to both males and females  
(d) which believes in monarchy

**Ans.** (b) which is mainly dominated by males.

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

## List I

1. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on groups of religion.
2. Exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' group.
3. Caste is the sole basis of social community.
4. Superiority of ones religion over other's religion

## List II

- A. Caste in politics
- B. Religious prejudices
- C. Casteism
- D. Secularism

1 2 3 4

- (a) B C D A  
 (b) A B C D  
 (c) D C A B  
 (d) C A B D

Ans. (c)

12. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is odd one out. Democracy :

- (a) Improves the quality of decisions
- (b) Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- (c) Quickens the decision-making process
- (d) Allows room to correct mistakes

Ans. (c) Quickens the decision-making process.

13. In India seats are reserved for women in :

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) State legislative assemblies
- (c) Cabinets
- (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Ans. (d) Panchayati Raj bodies.

14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- (a) Primary Sector - Money Lender
- (b) Secondary Sector - Priest
- (c) Tertiary Sector - Bank
- (d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

Ans. (c)

15. The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom ?

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Punjab National Bank
- (d) Central Bank of India

Ans. (b) Reserve Bank of India.

16. Which of the following is the institutional source of rural credit ?

- (a) Banks
- (b) Commercial Banks

- (c) Cooperative Societies
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these.

17. 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 ?

- (a) ₹5,000
- (b) ₹10,000
- (c) ₹12,000
- (d) ₹15,000

Ans. (c) ₹12,000.

18. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India ?

- (a) Formal sector
- (b) Informal sector
- (c) Moneylenders
- (d) Traders

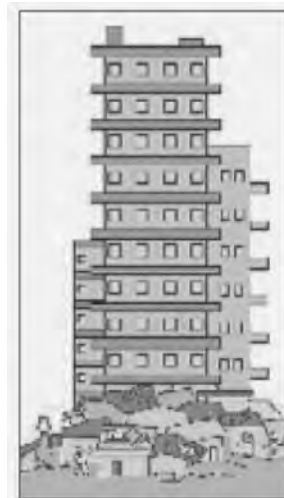
Ans. (d) Traders.

19. When was Indian foreign trade liberalised?

- (a) 1960s
- (b) 1970s
- (c) 1980s
- (d) 1990s

Ans. (d) 1990s.

20. Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) Provision for services like medical electricity, water etc.
- (b) Regular employment opportunities
- (c) Providing housing facilities
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

## SECTION—B

## (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. Why was Otto von Bismarck considered as the architect of the unified Germany ?

Ans. Otto von Bismarck played a crucial role in its unification as :

- (i) He gathered the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in order to unite different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.
- (ii) He won over three wars with Austria, Denmark and France and then completed the process of the unification of Germany.

22. Name the cropping season related to wheat crop. Mention any two features of this crop.

Ans. Cropping season related to wheat crop is Rabi.

Features of wheat crop are :

- (i) It is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.
- (ii) It requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

Or

What are the adverse effects of dams ?

Ans. Dams have the following adverse effects :

- (i) Inter-state water dispute.

(ii) Excessive sedimentation of resources.

(iii) Displacement of population.

(iv) One of the causes of earthquakes.

23. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country.

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) Any other relevant point.

24. How do double coincidence of wants arises ?

Ans. The meaning of double coincidence of wants is that both of the parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodity or products. So, under this system problems arise through the improbability or the demand of the wants, needs, or events that causes or motivates a transaction occurring at the same time and at the same place.

## SECTION—C

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. What were the Corn Laws ? Why were these laws abolished ?

Ans. The demand for food grains increased in Britain as the population increased. This led to high grain prices because of the high demand. Hence, the government was forced to restrict the import of corn. The laws made by the government for this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'.

These laws were abolished because :

- (i) Industrialists and urban dwellers were unhappy with high food prices.
- (ii) These laws restricted the free flow of trade.

Or

"Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchange." Explain.

Ans. The three flows identified by the economists of the 19th century were :

- (i) **Flow of trade** : This refers largely to trade in goods, e.g., cloth or wheat.
- (ii) **Flow of labour** : When people migrated from one country to another in search of employment, it was termed as flow of labour.
- (iii) **Movement of capital** : Investing money for long term or short term over long distances was termed as

movement of capital. For example, capital flowed from financial centres such as London to other parts of the world.

26. Natural gas is considered an environment-friendly fuel. Suggest and explain any three ways to make it popular.

Ans. Natural gas is considered an environment-friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emission. It can be popularised by :

- (i) Making more pipelines from the reserves of natural gas to cities and towns.
- (ii) Making or developing more refilling stations of CNG near petrol pumps so that the people don't have to stand in long queue as they have to do now.
- (iii) Making people aware of the importance of CNG and not using fossil fuels excessively by different methods like posters, pamphlets, social media, advertisements, rallies, etc.

27. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.

Ans. Features of 'secularism' as described in the Indian Constitution are as follows :

- (i) There is no official religion. No special status has been given to any religion.

- (ii) The Constitution provides freedom to all individuals and communities to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it prohibits untouchability.

**28. Explain any three terms of Credit.**

**Ans.** Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

**The four terms of credit are :**

- (i) **Interest rates :** The interest rate is the rate that is decided while borrowing and lending loans, interest rate is mentioned in the document.
- (ii) **Collateral :** It is an asset that the borrower owns like a house, shop, property, etc. It is used to take loans.

- (iii) **Documentation required :** The borrowers before lending money check all the documents related to the employment record and income earned by the borrower.

**29. Describe the significance of Reserve Bank of India.**

**Ans.** Reserve Bank of India is very important in the formal sector because :

- (i) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For example, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI sees to it that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
- (ii) RBI also ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making business and traders but also to small cultivation, small scale industries, etc.
- (iii) RBI collects information from banks periodically on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate, etc.

**SECTION—D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 5 = 20)**

**30. How did the use of technology transform food availability in Europe ?**

**Ans.** Technology played a huge role in the process of globalisation. It transformed the 19th-century world economy.

- (i) The invention and use of faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped food to reach more quickly from faraway farms to markets. Many common food items such as soya, potatoes and maize were not known to our forefathers five hundred years ago. Only when America was discovered, these crops reached Asia and Europe.
- (ii) Earlier, live animals were sent to Europe from America. In this process, many animals used to die or became unfit to eat. Thus, meat became expensive.
- (iii) To overcome this problem, new technology of refrigerated ships helped the transport of perishable foods over long distances.
- (iv) Now animals began to be slaughtered at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.
- (v) This procedure helped in reducing the shipping cost and lowering the meat prices in Europe.

**Or**

**Describe the effects of the Great Depression on the USA.**

**Ans.** (i) **Fall in Prices :** Prices of all the commodities fell down due to severe widespread economic depression.

- (ii) **Bank and Loans :** US banks decreased domestic lending and called the borrowers to pay back the loans. The borrower, however, could not return their loans due to falling prices and less incomes. They had to sell their homes, cars and other consumer utilities.

- (iii) **Soared Unemployment :** Because of decreasing incomes and laying off of many people in jobs, unemployment soared high and people were ready to do anything to get money.

- (iv) **Collapse of Banking System :** The US banking system also collapsed because of non-repayment of loans and inability to recover investment.

- (v) **Disappearance of Consumerist Prosperity :** The earlier prosperity of the US disappeared because of bankruptcy and economic depression.

**31. Explain in brief the various hydraulic structures built in ancient India.**

**Ans.** (i) In the first century BCE, Srngaverapura near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system which could channel the flood waters of river Ganga.

- (ii) During his reign Chandragupta Maurya, constructed many lakes, dams and irrigation systems. The most notable example is the Sudarshana lake.

- (iii) Sophisticated irrigation works are also found in Kalinga (Odisha, Kolhapur (Maharashtra, Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh, Bennur (Karnataka, etc.

- (iv) One of the largest artificial lake was built in Bhopal in the 11th century.

- (v) In the 14th century, Iltutmish constructed the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi to supply water to the Siri Fort area.

**Or**

**“Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement.**

**Ans.** It is true that without efficient means of transport, no development can be made in a country.

- (i) The goods and services cannot reach the buyer from the supplies at their own.
- (ii) The movement of goods and services from supplier to buyer necessitates the need for transport.
- (iii) Transport connects trader and consumer.
- (iv) Large number of workers are engaged in transport sector so that the need of people may be fulfilled.
- (v) All these factors add to the fast development of a country because they create job opportunities and earn profit through trading at different places.

**32. ‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’ Elucidate.**

- Ans.** (i) Our everyday beliefs are the simplest expression of communalism. We follow religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and superiority of one religion over the other.
- (ii) Majority community often tends to dominate the minorities leading to a form of desire to form a separate political unit.
- (iii) Political activities take place on religious lines. This involves the use of religious symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring religious community together in the political arena.
- (iv) Communalism also provokes communal violence, riots and massacre.
- (v) People play with common people’s sentiments by invoking the interests of voters of one religion in preference to others.

**Or**

**‘Democratic system is better than any other form of governments.’ Support the statement with examples.**

- Ans.** (i) Democratic government is legitimate government as it is chosen by the people. It cannot remain in office if it does not have people’s support as it will be removed from office in next election in such a case. People of South Asia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India and Nepal show overwhelming support for democracy.
- (ii) The democratic government is also more transparent as people have the right and means to examine if the right process and procedures were followed. The citizens can then hold the government accountable for decisions made by it.

- (iii) Democratic government is responsible to the citizens, their needs and expectation. Democracies provide for free and regular elections and favourable conditions for open public debate. It is also supposed to share information with citizens.

- (iv) A democratic system also reduces economic disparities. In India, law ensures equal pay for equal work. It provides for protection against economic exploitation of the people. Socio-economic welfare schemes ensure to improve the socio-economic status of the citizens.

- (v) Democratic system promotes dignity and freedom of the individual. It strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated for equal status and opportunity. In a democratic country such as India, caste inequalities and atrocities do not have moral and legal foundation. It also promotes dignity for women.

**33. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.**

**Ans.** The below situation explains the role of credit :

- (i) Traders get credit to meet the working capital need of production.
- (ii) They could meet their continuous expenses of production by this credit and complete production on time.
- (iii) This helps them in selling their products and thereby increases their earnings.
- (iv) In this way, they are able to repay their loans on time. Thus, they are able to improve their conditions.

**Or**

**Discuss the different ways to create more employment in India.**

- Ans.** (i) To increase employment in agriculture sector, the government can spend some money or a loan can be provided from banks on low interest rates.
- (ii) New dams can be constructed and canals can be dug to irrigate farms. A lot of employment could be generated by this in agriculture sector.
- (iii) Government can invest some money in transportation and shortage of crops. This can provide productive employment to not only farmers but also those in services like transport or trade.
- (iv) Construction of roads to join rural areas and big markets in nearby towns can also give job opportunities to many people in the rural and urban areas.
- (v) Government can identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people can get employment.
- (vi) Similarly, establishing educational institutes, health centres, hospitals, etc. are many ways by which the government can create more employment in our country.

## SECTION—E

## (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

**34. Read the following information and answer the questions :**

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. But Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia. 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 route.

**Answer the following :****1.1. What is meant by the 'Silk Routes' ?**

**Ans.** The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

**1.2. What exchange did Europe return to Asia in the form of trade ?**

**Ans.** Gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

**1.3. 'Cultural exchange always went hand in hand'. Justify.**

**Ans.** 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 route.

**35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e. increasing the social gap between the richer landowners

and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Interstate water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

**Answer the following :****1.1. What is the impact of farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops?**

**Ans.** Salinisation of the soil is main impact of farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops.

**1.2. How has the farmers shifting to commercial crops created a social impact?**

**Ans.** It has transformed the social landscape i.e. increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor.

**1.3. How did the dams create conflicts between people?**

**Ans.** The dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.

**36. Read the following information and answer the questions :**

All this is well known. Yet issues related to women's well-being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has crossed 10 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2009. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world . India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and



Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What is the share of women's participation in the State Assemblies ?**

**Ans.** The women's participation in the State Assemblies is less than 5 %.

**1.2. What is the percentage of women in Indian politics?**

**Ans.** The percentage of elected women members in Lok

**37. (I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following centres of national movement :**

Centres of Indian National Congress

**Sessions :**

(a) Calcutta (September 1920)

(b) Nagpur (December 1920)

**Ans.**

Sabha has crossed 10 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2009. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent.

**1.3. State the position of India in case of gender equality?**

**Ans.** India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all- male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.



- (II) On the outline political map of India, identify the following:
- (i) A cotton-producing area
  - (ii) A jute-producing state
  - (iii) A rubber-producing state

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-4

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :** Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India ?  
Choose the appropriate reason from the following options.

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

**Ans.** (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns.

**Reason (R) :** The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people.

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

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader)	(Role)
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	I. Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	II. Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | I   | IV  | III | II  |
| (b) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (c) | IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (d) | I   | IV  | II  | III |

**Ans.** (c) IV II III I

4. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas
- (b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel
- (c) Non-Metallic Minierals – Limestone
- (d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt

**Ans.** (c) Non-Metallic Minierals – Limestone

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option.

This is the staple food crop.

This is a Kharif crop.

It requires high temperature and high humidity.

It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Rice
- (d) Jowar

**Ans.** (c) Rice

6. The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in :

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1967
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1972.

**Ans.** (d)1972.

7. Which one of the following is not a millet ?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Ragi
- (d) Bajra.

**Ans.** (b) Wheat.

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

List I	List II
1. No constitution	A. Feature of democracy
2. Population size	B. Freedom and dignity
3. Rule of Law	C. Dictatorship
4. Expected outcome of democracy	D. Economic development

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

**Ans.** (b) C D A B.

9. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?

- (a) Party Name
- (b) Manifesto
- (c) Election Symbol
- (d) Election Funds

**Ans.** (c) Election Symbol.

**10. In a democracy.....**

- (a) Parties are unanimously chosen
- (b) Parties contest elections
- (c) Parties are self chosen
- (d) Parties are aristocratic

**Ans.** (b) Parties contest elections.

**11. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options :**

- (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.

**Ans.** (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

**12. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :**

- I. There is no official religion in India.
  - II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.
  - III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.
  - IV. India believes in theocracy. Options:
- (a) I, II and III      (b) I, II and IV
  - (c) II, III and IV    (d) I, II and IV

**Ans.** (a) I, II and III

**13. Which organ plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures ?**

- (a) Legislature      (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary        (d) Constitution

**Ans.** (c) Judiciary.

**14. Anita has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakh from the bank to establish her business. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12% and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank took the papers of his home as collateral which will be returned to Anita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.**

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

- (a) Mode of repayment
- (b) Terms of credit
- (c) Interest on loans
- (d) Deposit criteria

**Ans.** (a) Mode of repayment.

**15. Arrange the following in the correct sequence :**

- (i) WTO establishes rules regarding international trade for all countries.
- (ii) WTO was started at the initiative of developed countries.
- (iii) Developing countries like India have removed trade barriers.
- (iv) In practice, trade between countries is not obeyed.

Options:

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

**Ans.** (c) ii, i, iv, iii

**16. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate ?**

- (a) Kerala            (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Rajasthan      (d) Bihar

**Ans.** (d) Bihar.

**17. At present, how many countries are members of the WTO ?**

- (a) 150                (b) 154
- (c) 160                (d) 164

**Ans.** (d) 164.

**18. Investments made by MNCs is called .....**

- (a) Direct Investment
- (b) Indirect Investment
- (c) Foreign investment
- (d) Additional Investment

**Ans.** (c) Foreign investment.

**19. When was Indian foreign trade liberalised?**

- (a) 1960s            (b) 1970s
- (c) 1980s            (d) 1990s

**Ans.** (d) 1990s.

**20. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate ?**

- (a) Kerala            (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Rajasthan      (d) Bihar

**Ans.** (d) Bihar.

**SECTION—B****(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(4 × 2 = 8)****21. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929.**

- 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.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any two points)

**22. What are the benefits of Biogas plants ? Give two points.**

- Ans.** (i) They provide energy to the farmers.  
(ii) They improve the quality of manure.

*Or*

**What is a dam?**

**Ans.** A dam is a barrier across the flowing rivers to make a reservoir.

**23. What is meant by coalition government ?**

**Ans.** It is a government formed by the coming together of two

or more political parties, usually when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature. The partners in a coalition form a political alliance and adopt a common programme.

**24. Differentiate between multinational corporations and domestic companies.**

**Ans.** Multinational companies operate in more than one nation, whereas domestic companies operate within the country.

## SECTION—C

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement from towns and cities in 1921 ? Explain.**

**Ans.** In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement for the following reasons :

- (i) He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they could be ready for mass struggles.
- (ii) The Chauri-Chaura incident near Gorakhpur in which many policemen died as a peaceful procession in a bazaar turned violent, made him decide to take off the movement immediately.
- (iii) Within the congress some leaders were tired of the mass struggles and wanted to participate in the council elections that had been set up by the Government India Act of 1919. Hence they were reluctant to participate in Non-Cooperation Movement further.

*Or*

**Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution.**

- Ans.** (i) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. They attacked the sawed authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state.
- (ii) New ideas of social revolution came into being. Public had become aware of the power of reason and tried to question ideas and beliefs.
- (iii) By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absolutely in pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.

**26. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season'.**

**Ans.** The three main features of Rabi crop season are as follows :

- (i) These are also called monsoon crops.
- (ii) Rabi crop season starts with the beginning of winter (October–November).

(iii) Harvesting is done in March/April.

(iv) Major crops are wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds.

(v) These crops are grown with the help of sub-soil moisture.  
(Any three points)

**27. What is meant by a 'national political party' ? State the conditions required to be a national political party.**

**Ans.** (i) There are many parties in India which are country-wide and have their units in various states. These parties are called national political parties.

(ii) All the by-units of these parties follow the same policies, programmes and strategies that is decided at the national level.

(iii) A party that is able to secure at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 States and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

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

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

**29. Explain any three different bases of comparison for economic development of different nations/states.**

**Ans.** The following indicators are generally used for comparison of economic development of different nations/states :

- (i) **Per Capita Income** : It is the total income of the country

divided by its total population. Per Capita Income 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.

- (ii) **Infant Mortality Rate** : It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- (iii) **Literacy Rate** : It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

### SECTION—D

#### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. Explain the process of industrialisation in Britain during the nineteenth century.**

- Ans. (i) Main Industries** : The most famous and popular industries in Britain were cotton and metal industries. Cotton initially led the Industrial Revolution but iron and steel followed it and led the way after the 1840s. When the railways expanded in Britain in 1840s and in British colonies in 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
- (ii) **Traditional Industries Dominated** : Traditional industries could not be replaced by the modern industries. Less than 20 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically-advanced industrial sectors even at the end of the twentieth century.
- (iii) **The Basis for Growth** : Invention of steam engine was not the main factor for changing the pace of growth in traditional industries or we can say that steam-powered cotton or metal industries did not set the pace of change. It was actually the small and ordinary inventions which built up the basis for growth in many non-mechanical sectors such as food processing, construction pottery, furniture making, etc.
- (iv) **New Discoveries** : A series of discoveries in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of production.
- (v) **Slow Pace** : Though technologies and inventions helped in industrialisation, their pace was very slow. New technologies were expensive. So, the producers and industrialists were cautious about using them.

**Or**

**Explain how Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.**

- Ans. (i)** In 1928, the Simon Commission visited India to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. It was boycotted by the Indians, since it did not have a single Indian member.
- (ii) In order to win them over, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in future and a Round Table Conference to discuss. The Congress leaders were not satisfied with this offer. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. 26 January 1930 was

declared as Independence Day. Since it did not succeed in capturing people's attention, Mahatma Gandhi tried to find a way to relate the abstract idea of freedom to relevant issues of everyday life.

- (iii) In salt, he found a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1931, he presented a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, stating eleven demands. These demands were wide-ranging and concerned with people of belonging to all classes. The idea was to bring them together for a unified campaign.
- (iv) The most important of all the demands was the abolition of salt tax. Salt was one of the most important items of food and was consumed by the rich and the poor alike. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive face of the British rule.
- (v) Mahatma Gandhi's letter of 11 demands also stated that if the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Since, Lord Irwin did not accept these demands, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law. It was the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**31. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of sugar cane and tea. Mention two important producing states of each.**

- Ans. A. Sugar cane** : It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop. Geographical conditions required are :

**Rainfall** : Between 75 cm and 100 cm

**Temperature** : 21°C to 27°C, grows well in hot and humid climate

**Soil** : It can be grown on a variety of soil.

**Sugar cane-producing states** : Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

- B. Tea** : It is a beverage crop and grown in plantations. Geographical conditions required are:

**Rainfall** : 150 cm to 300 cm

**Soil** : Fertile and well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter

**Tea-producing states** : Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Or

**Describe the formation of alluvial soil. Differentiate between the two types of alluvial soil, Khadar and Bangar.**

**Ans. Formation of Alluvial Soil :** The rivers bring with them the sediments while flowing down from the mountains to the plains because of their speed in the upper course of river. These sediments deposit in river basins, flood plains and coastal areas. Their deposition of sediments forms the alluvial soil which is very fertile in nature. The two types, Khadar and Bangar, are different from each other in many ways.

Khadar soil	Bangar Soil
(i) This soil is more fertile.	(i) This soil is less fertile in comparison to Khadar.
(ii) The colour of this soil is dark.	(ii) The colour of this soil is light.
(iii) This soil is found near the river valley or flood plains.	(iii) This soil is found away from the river valley or flood plains.
(iv) This soil has fine granules.	(iv) This soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules.

**32. Define the two-party system. Explain its advantages and disadvantages.**

**Ans.** In a country where there are only two major political parties, one in power and the other ready to rule, it is called a two-party system. In such a system, each party has a substantial role to play and has chances of capturing power. The United States of America and the UK have two-party system.

**Advantages :**

- (i) In a bi-party system, two parties exist. One gets clear majority and the other sits in the opposition. The government formed by the first party is generally stable and strong.
- (ii) The opposition party generally acts as a strong opposition because it is not divided in multi-party system. It raises its voice against the wrong deeds of the government. This type of government is generally responsible because it is unable to throw its responsibilities on someone else.

**Disadvantages :**

- (i) Different political parties contest elections and try to win majority in the assemblies. For this, they promise a number of things to the voters to draw their vote in their own favour. Most of these promises are forgotten once the election results are announced.
- (ii) These parties even favour a particular group to gain their full support to their political party. In this way, they try to

create differences among various social groups. When many social differences overlap each other, it leads to social division. This social division can create distrust and tension among various social groups which is not favourable for national integration.

Or

**'Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into the of a citizen.' Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. A democracy is concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all.

A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. There is transparency in a democracy like India. In October 2005, the Right to Information (RTI) law was passed which ensures all its citizens the right to get all the information about the functions of government departments. In a democracy, people also have the right to complain about its functioning.

**33. Analyse the impact of Globalisation in India.**

**Ans.** Globalisation is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world a more connected and interdependent place. Globalisation also captures in its scope the economic and social changes that have come about as a result.

In today's world, consumers have a wide choice of goods and services before them. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within the reach. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. Gone are the days when Ambassador and Fiat were the only cars on Indian roads.

Today, Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods: from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices. Such a wide-ranging choice of goods in our markets is a relatively recent phenomenon.

One wouldn't have found such a wide variety of goods in Indian markets two decades back. In a matter of years, our markets have been transformed !

Or

**"Resource planning is very much needed in India as it is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Justify the statement and describe resource planning in India.**

**Ans.** (i) India is in need of resource planning as the distribution of resources is rich and diverse but quite uneven. Some regions are rich in certain types of resources while some are deficient

- in other resources. This calls for a balanced resource planning at the national state, regional and local levels.
- (ii) Resource planning is a complex process which involves identification and preparation of inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
- (iii) This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- (iv) It also requires preparation of a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plan.
- (v) Matching of the resource development plans with overall national development plans is also required.

### SECTION—E

#### (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

**34. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (a) Which movement of the the Indian freedom struggle is being described here ?
- (b) Which political party did not boycott the council elections ?
- (c) Analyse the effects of the boycott protests. Give any two points.

- Ans.** (a) The passage given here describes the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement in 1921-22.
- (b) The Justice Party in the Madras province did not boycott the council elections.
- (c) (i) Due to widespread protests, the value of imported foreign cloth fell sharply.
- (ii) As a result, a large number of people adopted Indian textiles.

**35. Read the text given below and answer the following questions :**

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and northwestern

parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the abovementioned rabi crops. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.

**Answer the following :**

- 1.1. What should be available during winter months to help in the success of Rabi crops.**

**Ans.** Precipitation should be available during winter months to help in the success of Rabi crops.

- 1.2. Name the months in which Rabi crops are sown and harvested.**

**Ans.** Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

- 1.3. Name the months in which Kharif crops are sown and harvested.**

**Ans.** Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

**36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Democracies that follow a federal system all over the



world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategies that are decided at the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol—only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why, these parties are called 'recognised political parties'. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes

and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. How do Political Parties function ?**

**Ans.** Parties function through Policies and programmes.

**1.2. Which is a recognised political party ?**

**Ans.** A party that is recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

**1.3. Which party can be called a State Party ?**

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

### SECTION—F

#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

**37. (I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following Centres of people's movements :**

(i) Champaran (Bihar) – Movement of Indigo Planters

(ii) Kheda (Gujarat) – Peasant Satyagraha

**Ans.**



(II) On the outline Map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport.
- (ii) Kandla Sea Port.
- (iii) Kochi Port-Kerala.

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-5

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :** Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A (Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which city of China became the hub of new print culture ?

- (a) Macau                      (b) Beijing  
(c) Shanghai                  (d) Guangzhou.

**Ans.** (c) Shanghai.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A):** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

**Reason (R):** They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.

**Ans.** (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader)	(Role)
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	I. Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	II. Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- (a)      (b)      (c)      (d)  
(a)    I        IV       III       II  
(b)    II        I        IV       III  
(c)    IV        II       III       I  
(d)    I        IV       II       III

**Ans.** (c) IV II III I

4. Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India ?  
Choose the appropriate reason from the following options.

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.  
(b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.  
(c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.  
(d) Manuscripts were fragile.

5. What percentage of the earth's surface is covered with water ?

- (a) 51%                      (b) 61%  
(c) 71%                      (d) 81%

**Ans.** (c) 71%.

6. Which type of industry is BHEL on the basis of ownership ?

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

**Ans.** (b) Public sector

7. The largest solar plant is located at :

- (a) Chandrapur        (b) Kozhikode  
(c) Bhuj                      (d) Bhadla.

**Ans.** (d) Bhadla.

8. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list ?

- (a) Banking              (b) Business  
(c) Currency              (d) Communication

**Ans.** (b) Business .

9. Which of the following is often missing from a non-democratic government?

- (a) High economic growth rate  
(b) Economic equality  
(c) Transparency  
(d) None of the above

**Ans.** (c) Transparency.

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

**Column I (List)**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Union list subjects   | A. State Governments alone make laws on it.                     |
| II. State list subjects  | B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it.          |
| III. Concurrent subjects | C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments. |
| IV. Residuary subjects   | D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.               |

I	II	III	IV
(a) A	B	C	D
(b) C	D	A	B
(c) D	C	B	A
(d) B	A	C	D

Ans. (d) B A C D.

11. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option on the horizontal power-sharing arrangement.

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.  
 (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.  
 (c) Among different social groups.  
 (d) Among different pressure groups.

Ans. (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

12. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options :

- (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.

Ans. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

13. What proportion of population speaks French in the capital city of Belgium ?

- (a) 20%                      (b) 40%  
 (c) 60%                      (d) 80%

Ans. (d) 80%.

14. At present, how many countries are members of the WTO ?

- (a) 150                      (b) 154  
 (c) 160                      (d) 164

Ans. (d) 164.

15. Which of the following is also called average income?

- (a) National Income  
 (b) Per Capita Income  
 (c) Total Income  
 (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) Per Capita Income.

16. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors ?

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

Ans. (b) Secondary.

17. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate?

- (a) Kerala                      (b) Meghalaya  
 (c) Rajasthan                      (d) Bihar

Ans. (d) Bihar.

18. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate ?

- (a) Assam  
 (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Haryana  
 (d) Kerala

Ans. (d) Kerala.

19. The informal source of credit does not include which one of the following ?

- (a) Traders  
 (b) Friends  
 (c) Cooperative Societies  
 (d) Moneylenders

Ans. (c) Cooperative Societies.

20. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors ?

- (a) Employment conditions  
 (b) The nature of economic activity  
 (c) Ownership of enterprises  
 (d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

Ans. (c) Ownership of enterprises.

## SECTION—B

### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. How was translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity ?

Ans. Indian novelists produced novels in different regional languages so that readers of different linguistic communities could have access to them easily and read on their own.

Novels produced were based on issues that the readers could relate to, thus producing a sense of national belonging and cultural equality with the colonisers. Thus

the translation of novels into regional languages increased their popularity.

22. Explain the classification of industries on the basis of capital investment.

Ans. (i) A small scale industry is defined with reference to the maximum investment allowed on the assets of a unit. This limit has changed over a period of time. At the present, the maximum investment allowed is 1 crore.

- (ii) Large scale industries are referred to as those industries that are having huge infrastructure, raw material, high manpower requirements and large capital requirements. Those organizations having a fixed asset of more than 10 crores.

Or

**How much land is fallow in India?**

**Ans.** About 23 million hectares of land remains fallow. It is about 7.1 per cent of the total area. It varies between 5 and 7 per cent from year to year

**23. Why was an Act passed in 1956 in Sri Lanka to recognise Sinhala as the only official language ?**

**Ans.** The Sinhalese community was the majority community in Sri Lanka. They passed the Act in 1956 recognising Sinhala as the only official language to maintain their supremacy.

**24. Suggest any one way to create more employment in rural areas.**

**Ans.** More employment can be created in rural areas by development of roads and providing for irrigation facilities which in turn would require construction of dams.

### SECTION—C

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.**

**Ans.** Population growth in England in the late eighteenth century was a year of great economic hardship as :

- (i) It resulted in an increase in the number of unemployed people.
- (ii) Population migrated from rural areas to cities resulting in the overcrowding of slums.
- (iii) Rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest led to pauperism in towns as well as countryside.

Or

**“Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movement or ‘flows’ within international economic exchange.” Explain.**

**Ans.** The three flows identified by the economists of the 19th century were :

- (i) **Flow of trade** : This refers largely to trade in goods, e.g., cloth or wheat.
- (ii) **Flow of labour** : When people migrated from one country to another in search of employment, it was termed as flow of labour.
- (iii) **Movement of capital** : Investing money for long term or short term over long distances was termed as movement of capital. For example, capital flowed from financial centres such as London to other parts of the world.

**26. Why are dams referred to as multi-purpose projects? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans.** A dam is referred to as multi-purpose projects because it provides many benefits simultaneously at the same time. Some of the purposes served by multi-purpose projects are as follows :

- (i) They help in generating hydro-electricity.
- (ii) They help in controlling floods.
- (iii) They provide water for irrigation.
- (iv) Multi-purpose projects are used for inland navigation

and fish breeding.

**27. Analyse the outcomes of democracy in terms of Economic Growth and Development.**

**Ans.** The biggest failure of democracy is that it lags behind dictatorships in economic growth. In a country, the economic growth depends on :

- Size of the population of a country
- Co-operation from other countries
- Global situation
- Economic policies adopted by the country

A 2008 meta-analysis found that democracy has no direct effect on economic growth. However, it has strong and significant indirect effects which contribute to growth. Democracy is associated with higher human capital accumulation, lower inflation, lower political instability, and higher economic freedom.

**28. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India.**

**Ans.** Ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India are :

- (i) Pollution-free environment
- (ii) Efficient Public Distribution System
- (iii) Good education and health facilities.

**29. ‘Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.’ Evaluate the statement.**

**Ans.** (i) Activities of the tertiary sector do not produce any good. They aid or support production process of primary and secondary sectors.

(ii) For example, goods produced in the primary and secondary sectors need to be transported by trucks or trains and sold in wholesale or retail shops.

(iii) Services based on information and communication technology, storage, banking, trade are some of the new essential services provided by the tertiary sector. These are basic services that help in the development of other sectors.

## SECTION—D

## (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. Explain any five innovations in print technology in Europe that took place after the eighteenth century.**

**Ans.** The innovations which took place in print technology in Europe after the eighteenth century are as follows :

- (i) Richard M Hoe of New York invented the power-driven cylindrical press, which was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hours. It was useful for printing newspapers.
- (ii) Invention of the offset press was vital as it could print up to six colours at a time.
- (iii) Discovery of electrical presses further accelerated printing operations.
- (iv) Method of feeding paper was improved.
- (v) The quality of plates became better.
- (vi) The introduction of automatic reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.

**Or**

**How did the Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe ? Explain.**

- Ans.** (i) The Greek war of independence was an event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.
- (ii) Since the fifteenth century, Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1821, the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks.
- (iii) The nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (iv) Poets and artists praised Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against an Islamic empire.
- (v) Finally, Greece became an independent nation after the signing of Treaty of Constantinople in 1832.

**31. Describe the different types of coal based on its carbon content.**

**Ans.** Following are the varieties of coal which are formed according to carbon content and degree of compression :

- (i) **Peat** : It is formed by decaying of plants in swamps. It has low carbon, high moisture content and low heating capacity.
- (ii) **Lignite** : It is a low grade brown coal which has high moisture content and is soft in texture.
- (iii) **Bituminous** : It is formed deep inside the earth under increased temperature. It is most popular coal used for commercial purpose.
- (iv) **Anthracite** : It is the highest quality hard coal. It contains 90% of carbon.

**Or**

**Describe the role of the community in forest and wildlife conservation.**

**Ans.** Role of the community in conservation of forests and

wildlife are as follows:

- (i) **The Bishnoi Movement** : The Bishnois of Rajasthan started the conservation movement for the protection of plants and animals during the Islamic rule. Their leader, Sambaji, who was a great sage, exhorted the members of the community to adopt certain principles of conservation for the protection of plants and animals.
- (ii) **Narmada Bachao Andolan** : Medha Patkar started this movement for the rehabilitation of the people affected by the construction of Narmada dam. Apart from the active participation of local people and tribals, she received active support from many quarters. Arundhati Roy was also a leading member of this movement.
- (iii) **Silent Valley, Kerala** : It was a movement to save the Silent Valley in Kerala against a dam on river Periyar. The Silent Valley is a dense evergreen forest region with many rare species of flora and fauna.
- (iv) **Sacred Groves** : Virgin or pristine forests are often considered the abode of gods and goddesses by communities all over India. The Mundas and Santhals of the Chhotanagpur region worship Mahua trees like the Bishnois of Rajasthan. They have created groves known as the sacred groves for this purpose. Some other tribes like those of Bihar and Odisha worship Tamarind (Tamarindus indica).
- (v) **Beej Bachao Andolan** : This is on account of the spread of awareness among the farmers. Most cultivated plants are descended from wild plants. The Beej Bachao Andolan began in Tehri in Uttar Pradesh to preserve the original genes of the cultivated plants that still survive in wild herbs. Similar is the case with the Navdanya Project. Under this project, the farmers prefer to shun the synthetic chemicals for bio-manures.

**32. Is it possible for democracy to bring economic development, secure and maintain the dignity of the people?**

**Ans.** (i) Yes, it is possible for a democracy to do all the above-said things. We can take examples of Indian democracy which is developing day by day.

- (ii) Five Year Plans are designed for the development of the country. We can see a lot of development in the fields of agriculture, industries, trade, transport, education, communication, etc.
- (iii) Indian economy is growing at the speed of around 9% per year which very few other economies are achieving. We are developing even after having the second-highest population in the world.
- (iv) Our government is trying very hard to keep its people secure. It has many types of forces such as police, military, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, etc., which are working to maintain the security of the people. They are saving and protecting the entire country from intruders. In this way, democracy saves its citizens.

- (v) Democracy also tries to provide dignity to the life of the people. All the discriminations have been abolished legally and untouchability to a great extent has been eradicated. Women are given special provisions so that their dignity can be preserved. In this way democracy leads to maintenance of dignity among the people.

**Or**

**How did the idea of power-sharing emerge? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power-sharing.**

**Ans.** The idea of power-sharing emerged in opposition to the ideas of undivided political power. Therefore, power is shared among different organs of the government in such a manner that no organ should encroach upon the powers of the others. Different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies are:

- (i) Power is shared 'among different organs of the government', i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. Legislature is an organ of the government that makes laws for the country. Executive is that organ which executes or implements the decisions of legislature, and judiciary is that organ of the government which examines the constitutionality of the laws. Judiciary uses these laws to punish law breakers.

**Example:** Powers in our country are divided among the executive (government), the legislature (parliament) and the judiciary (Supreme Court) by the Indian Constitution.

- (ii) Power is shared 'among governments at different levels'. It means that in the federal system of government, there is one central government that has the power to execute decisions for the whole country and there are many different provincial governments for different states of the country. This is known as the federal division of powers.

**Example:** In India, powers are divided between the central and state governments by the Indian Constitution.

- (iii) The third form of power-sharing is that power is shared 'among different social groups' of the country, like

linguistic groups and religious groups. This method of power-sharing is used in many countries to give a proper share of power to minority communities.

**Example:** The community government of Belgium is an example of this type of power-sharing.

- (iv) The fourth and the last form of power-sharing is that the power is shared 'among different political parties, pressure groups and movements'. In the multi-party system, each party contests the election to grab the power of the country and each party is free to get as many votes as it can. Any party can win the majority in the election.

**Example:** In India, there is a multi-party system, consisting of several parties, like Congress, BJP, BSP, etc. Each party has a fair chance to contest election and win majority in the country's legislature.

**33. Why is sustainability important for development? Explain.**

**Ans. Sustainability is important for development because :**

- (i) It is the ability to use our resources judiciously without disturbing the ecological balance.
- (ii) Development will have no meaning if we do not take care of our environment. It is only through sustainable development that we can survive and leave a healthier world for the future generation.
- (iii) The misuse of the environment has led to erratic changes in the weather, floods, rising temperature, etc. Hence, sustainability is very important.
- (iv) Since our natural resources are vital for our survival and for survival of all living beings on earth, we should use them wisely.
- (v) Sustainable development can be achieved by using both renewable and non-renewable resources in such a manner that they would not become extinct.
- (vi) It is desirable because everyone would like the present level of development to go further or at least be maintained for future.

**Or**

**Mention any five points of distinction between formal sector loans and informal sector loans.**

**Ans. The main differences between formal and informal sector loans :**

Formal Sector Loans	Informal Sector Loans
(i) The sources of formal sector loans are banks and cooperatives.	(i) The sources of informal sector loans are traders, employers, moneylenders, friends, relatives and employers.
(ii) Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.	(ii) No organisation regulates the informal sector loans given by lenders.
(iii) Lenders in the formal sector charge low rate of interest.	(iii) Lenders in the informal sector charge comparatively high rate of interest.
(iv) Low rate of interest means more income for the borrower. Therefore, they can borrow more for variety of needs at cheaper rate of interest.	(iv) Higher rate of interest means less income for the borrowers since major part of the earning is used to repay the loan. This results in debt-trap.
(v) Proper rules and regulations are followed which leads to less exploitation of the borrowers.	(v) Proper rules and regulations are followed which leads to more exploitation of the borrowers.

## SECTION—E

## (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the following information and answer the questions :

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works. The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

Answer the following :

- 1.1. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette ?

Ans. The Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey persecuted James Hickey because he published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

- 1.2. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in India in two languages. What were they ?

Ans. Konkani and in Kanara were the two languages in which about 50 books had been printed in India by 1674.

- 1.3. Discuss the most happening change in the field of print in India by the end of 18th century ?

Ans. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It splits easily into thin sheets.

These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high. Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries. Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer. In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Ajmer. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country.

Answer the following :

- 1.1. Where is Mica deposits found?

Ans. Mica deposits are found in Northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau.

- 1.2. How can we say that mica is highly malleable?

Ans. Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high.

- 1.3. Why is mica the most indispensable mineral in electric and electronic industries?

Ans. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.

36. Read the following information and answer the questions :

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. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.



Answer the following :

1.1. What kind of equality is seen in democracies generally?

**Ans.** Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

1.2. Why do we find growing economic inequalities in democracies?

**Ans.** 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. The resources are unevenly shared.

1.3. Discuss the reasons behind the dissatisfaction of voters in a democratically elected government.

**Ans.** The voters are generally dissatisfied in a democratically elected government because it is not paying proper attention to the basic needs of the people. Sometimes they do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as one would expect them to.

### SECTION—F

#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following Centres of people's movements :

(i) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) – Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

(ii) Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwalla Bagh Incident

**Ans.**



(II) On the outline map of India, locate and label the following :

1. A town called the 'Manchester of India';
2. Coimbatore;
3. A woollen textile centre in Punjab.

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-6

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :** Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A (Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which of these best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth-century Europe ?

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio-economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of state-oriented nationalism.

**Ans.** (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns.

**Reason (R) :** The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people.

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

3. In which one of the following European countries did industrialisation begin in the second half of the eighteenth century ?

- (a) Germany                      (b) France
- (c) Italy                              (d) England.

**Ans.** (d) England.

4. Match the following items given in columns A and B.

Column A	Column B
1. Protestant religious reformer	a. <i>Amar Jiban</i>
2. Rashesundari Debi	b. Martin Luther
3. A historical account that is sung or recited	c. <i>Ulama</i>
4. Legal scholars trained in Islam and Islamic law	d. Ballad

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

**Ans.** (c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c.

5. The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in :

- (a) 1962                              (b) 1967
- (c) 1970                              (d) 1972

**Ans.** (d) 1972.

6. Which one of the following locations are connected by the North-South corridors ?

- (a) Delhi–Amritsar
- (b) Delhi–Kolkata
- (c) Delhi–Mumbai
- (d) Srinagar–Kanniyakumari.

**Ans.** (d) Srinagar–Kanniyakumari.

7. Which type of industry is BHEL on the basis of ownership ?

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

**Ans.** (b) Public sector.

8. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option on the horizontal power-sharing arrangement.

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.
- (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- (c) Among different social groups.
- (d) Among different pressure groups.

**Ans.** (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

9. Which organ plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures ?

- (a) Legislature                      (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary                      (d) Constitution

**Ans.** (c) Judiciary.

10. Match Column = A with Column = B and choose the correct option.

Column = A (Subjects)	Column -B (List)
I. E-Programming	1. Concurrent List
II. Police	2. Union List
III. Education	3. State List
IV. Defence	4. Residuary List

**Options :**

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

**Ans. (a) 4 3 1 2**

**11. Democracy is based on the idea of :**

- (a) Majority
- (b) Minority
- (c) Deliberation and negotiation
- (d) Social inequality

**Ans. (c) Deliberation and negotiation.**

**12. Which religion is followed by most of the Sinhala-speaking Sri Lankans ?**

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Islam
- (d) Christianity

**Ans. (b) Buddhism.**

**13. Most of the democracies in the world are :**

- (a) Representative Democracies
- (b) Direct Democracies
- (c) Indirect Democracies
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Representative Democracies.**

**14. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate ?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Bihar

**Ans. (d) Bihar.**

**15. The sectors of economy can be divided on the basis of ownership into :**

- (a) Public and Private
- (b) Organised and Unorganised
- (c) Primary and Secondary

(d) Primary and Tertiary

**Ans. (a) Public and Private.**

**16. What is the share of landlords in total credit to rural households (as in 2012) ?**

- (a) 1 per cent
- (b) 2 per cent
- (c) 4 per cent
- (d) 5 per cent

**Ans. (a) 1 per cent..**

**17. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors?**

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

**Ans. (b) Secondary.**

**18. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India ?**

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

**Ans. (a) Primary.**

**19. The sectors of economy can be divided on the basis of ownership into :**

- (a) Public and Private
- (b) Organised and Unorganised
- (c) Primary and Secondary
- (d) Primary and Tertiary

**Ans. (a) Public and Private.**

**20. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks ?**

- (a) Co-operative Bank
- (b) Commercial Bank
- (c) Grameen Bank
- (d) Land Development

**Ans. (c) Grameen Bank.**

**SECTION—B****(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(4 × 2 = 8)****21. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929.**

- 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) Any other relevant point.

**22. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India.**

- 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.

*Or*

**Name four main iron ore mines of India.**

**Ans.** Badampahar, Gua, Noamundi, Bailadila and Kudremukh.

**23. Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India.**

**Ans.** (i) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.

(ii) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.

**24. Distinguish between ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ sectors.**

**Ans.**

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
(i) Natural resources are exploited for producing goods.	(i) Natural products are modified into other forms through industrial manufacturing.
(ii) This sector is also called agriculture and related sector.	(ii) This sector is also called industrial sector.
(iii) Examples : agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry.	(iii) Examples : industries producing cloth, sugar, etc.

**SECTION—C**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(5 × 3 = 15)**

**25. “Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movement or ‘flows’ within international economic exchange.” Explain.**

**Ans.** The three flows identified by the economists of the 19th century were :

(i) **Flow of trade** : This refers largely to trade in goods, e.g., cloth or wheat.

(ii) **Flow of labour** : When people migrated from one country to another in search of employment, it was termed as flow of labour.

(iii) **Movement of capital** : Investing money for long term or short term over long distances was termed as movement of capital. For example, capital flowed from financial centres such as London to other parts of the world.

*Or*

**Describe three major consequences of the Second World War.**

**Ans.** Major consequences of the Second World War were as follows :

(i) A huge destruction took place and the death toll was large. Minimum 60 million people or about 3 per cent of the world’s population in 1939 were believed to have been killed directly or indirectly in the war. Millions of people were wounded and most of the people died outside the battlefields because of the war-related consequences.

(ii) Devastation of a large part of Asia and Europe took place due to aerial bombardment or relentless artillery attacks.

(iii) An immense amount of economic and social destruction also took place and it was very difficult to reconstruct again.

**26. What are the advantages of setting up a biosphere reserve ? Also give example of two biosphere reserves.**

**Ans.** Advantages of Biosphere Reserves :

(i) These biosphere reserves conserve wildlife, fauna and flora in the area.

(ii) They preserve the rare species of animals.

(iii) These areas preserve the natural beauty of the environment.

**The two biosphere reserves are :**

(i) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve in Uttarakhand.

**27. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.**

**Ans.** (i) **Caste System** : In a country like India, caste plays an important role in the political arena. It affects politics in two ways :

(a) Caste leaders contest elections and try to win over the loyalty of their caste members to win the elections.

(b) Different castes come closer to each other and make a group so that they can demand for more facilities from the government.

(ii) **Religion** : Religion is used as a basis of political mobilisation where religious symbols, leaders, emotions and interests are used for attracting followers to the political arena.

(iii) **Gender Division** : It is rarely recognised in the study of politics. It is a hierarchical social division which does not allow women equal rights and privileges in the personal and public life. Their participation in public life

and political representation is very low. It needs to be improved through political expression of gender division and their political mobilisation on these lines.

**28. 'Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.' Evaluate the statement.**

- Ans.** (i) Activities of the tertiary sector do not produce any good. They aid or support production process of primary and secondary sectors.
- (ii) For example, goods produced in the primary and secondary sectors need to be transported by trucks or trains and sold in wholesale or retail shops.
- (iii) Services based on information and communication technology, storage, banking, trade are some of the new essential services provided by the tertiary sector. These

are basic services that help in the development of other sectors.

**29. Analyse any three factors that make globalisation more fair.**

**Ans.** The government can play an important role in making globalisation more fair :

- (i) Proper implementation of labour laws should be ensured by the government. It should ensure that the workers get their rights.
- (ii) Providing support to small producers so that they can improve their performance, until they are strong enough to compete.
- (iii) Government can also use trade and investment barriers to protect the interest of its people.
- (iv) Government can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. Describe the process of unification of Italy.**

**Ans.** During the middle of nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, out of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

- (i) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had decided to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian republic.
- (ii) The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler, King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify the Italian states through interpretation of democratic processes in the war.
- (iii) The Chief Minister Cavour, who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- (iv) Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.
- (v) In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, thus succeeding in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

Or

**Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.**

- Ans.** (i) In the nineteenth century, creation of national literature took place in large quantity. The revolutionaries invoked the idea of throwing out British rule in the minds of the common people through printing of nationalist literature.
- (ii) Newspapers like *Bombay Samachar*, *Kesari*, etc. exerted deep imprint on the mind of the people.

- (iii) Nationalist press reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. For example, Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907. Tilak wrote with great sympathy in his newspaper, *Kesari*.
- (iv) Gandhi's ideas of *swadeshi* were also spread in a powerful way through newspapers.
- (v) Many vernacular newspapers came up in India to support nationalism.

**31. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Industries cause air, water and land pollution which in turn is responsible for environmental degradation.

- (i) The industries emit smoke and discharge liquids that pollute air, water and soil. The smoke contains many undesirable gases such as carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. Airborne particles are in solid, liquid and gaseous forms. The pollutants in the atmosphere have a tendency to form their own sinks and layers in the atmosphere. The chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which come from aerosol sprays, nuclear weapons, refrigerators, etc. have caused a hole in the ozone layer of the atmosphere. This hole is allowing increased amount of ultraviolet radiations to reach the earth's surface and is a major reason for global warming.
- (ii) Industries whether big or small burn fossil fuels like coal to generate energy which emits smoke in the air.
- (iii) Industrial sources of water pollution are numerous. Industrial effluents contain many harmful chemicals. Even though industries are now banned from discharging effluents into rivers and other waterbodies, these are still washed away into the waterbodies during rainfall, dust storms or floods.
- (iv) The factories that produce effluents of various kinds are textiles, petroleum, leather, tanning, refining and electroplating.
- (v) Wastes from industries are dumped into the soil which pollutes the soil.

**Or**

**Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of rooftop Rainwater Harvesting System.**

**Ans. Advantages :**

- (i) The rainwater collected on rooftops is used to improve the vegetation cover on ground.
- (ii) With the growth of vegetation, the water seeps into the ground and replenishes the ground water supply.
- (iii) There is no run-off by muddy or dirty water into the drains.

**Disadvantages :**

- (i) People may use the stored water for washing, sanitation or for industrial purpose. It may flow into the drains, instead of soaking into the ground and will not promote groundwater replenishment.
- (ii) If scientific measures are not adopted for using rainwater for drinking, it may cause harm to the people's health than tap water.

**32. What are the different organs of government? Explain.**

**Ans.** The most fundamental aspect of power-sharing within a political system is the division of power among different organs of the government. That is why a government's powers are divided among three organs and these are (i) Legislature (ii) Executive and (iii) Judiciary.

- (i) **Legislature:** It is an organ of the government that makes the laws for the country. Parliament and state Legislative Assemblies fall within the legislature. They debate on certain issues, make laws and run the government. MPs and MLAs are their members.
- (ii) **Executive:** It is an organ of the government that implements or executes the laws made by the legislature. Bureaucracy and different officials come under this category. They implement laws in the country.
- (iii) **Judiciary:** It is an organ of the government. Judiciary includes courts and judges who examine the laws made by the legislature and orders of the executive. Judiciary is also called the Guardian of the Indian Constitution.

**Or**

**Explain the features of federalism.**

**Ans.** Main features of federalism are:

- (i) **Two or more levels of Government :** The Government has two or more levels or tiers. The power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.
- (ii) **Separate Jurisdiction :** Each tier or level has its own jurisdiction which is specified in the constitution in case of legislation, taxation, administration.
- (iii) **Rigid Constitution :** Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by any level of

government. Both the levels of government need to consent for changes to be made in the Constitution.

- (iv) **Supreme authority of the Constitution :** Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and powers of different levels of the government. The highest court makes the final decision when a dispute arises between different levels of government regarding their powers.
- (v) **Dual Objectives :** Two objectives are the most important. The federal government safeguards and promotes the unity of the country as well as accommodates the regional diversity, simultaneously.

**33. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.**

**Ans.** Importance of agriculture in Indian economy is as follows:

- (i) India has primarily an agricultural economy. Two-thirds of its population (about 52% in 2010–11) is employed in the agriculture sector and are dependent on it for sustenance.
- (ii) Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume.
- (iii) Other than food grains, agriculture produces sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses, tea and coffee, etc. It also provides fibre crops such as jute which produces gunny bags, ropes, carpets, yarn, mats, etc.
- (iv) Agriculture provides raw material for various industries such as agro-based industries. Cotton and silk textile industries need cotton and silk as basic raw materials.
- (v) Indian agriculture also contributes to GDP. Stagnation in agriculture can affect other spheres of economy having wider implications for society.

**Or**

**'The Government can play a major role in making a fair Globalisation.' Examine the statement.**

**Ans. The government can ensure fair globalisation through the following ways :**

- (i) Making policies which must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
- (ii) The government can ensure that labour law are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (iii) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (iv) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (v) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

## SECTION—E

### (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

**(3 × 4 = 12)**

**34. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :**

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made

up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print (Fig. 1) of the series, shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train,

and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag. Interestingly, at the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation – the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution. Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What was the dream of Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist?**

**Ans.** The dream of Frederic Sorrieu was to create a world of Socio-Democratic Republics.

**1.2. What was the meaning of the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions?**

**Ans.** The shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions depicted the end of monarchical type of governments.

**1.3. Describe Sorrieu's utopian vision.**

**Ans.** In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. He envisioned the countries to be democratic and united irrespective of their differences, sharing common identities and culture.

**35. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period, nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia,

Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. 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. All through the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

**(a) Who controlled a major part of the Balkans ?**

**(b) On what basis did the Balkans claim their independence ?**

**(c) How did the European powers promote their imperialist aims ?**

**Ans.** (a) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

(b) The Balkans claimed their independence on the basis of their nationality.

(c) The European powers manipulated the ordinary people to further their imperialist ambitions. They spread the ideas of Romanticism among the people when the Ottoman Empire was being disintegrated.

**36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.



Answer the following :

1.1. What was not one of the initial demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils?

Ans. Recognition of Tamil as an official language was not one of the initial demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

1.2. Why did the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time?

Ans. The relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time because they felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders

was sensitive to their language and culture.

1.3. Write the provisions of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka.

Ans. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

### SECTION—F

#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

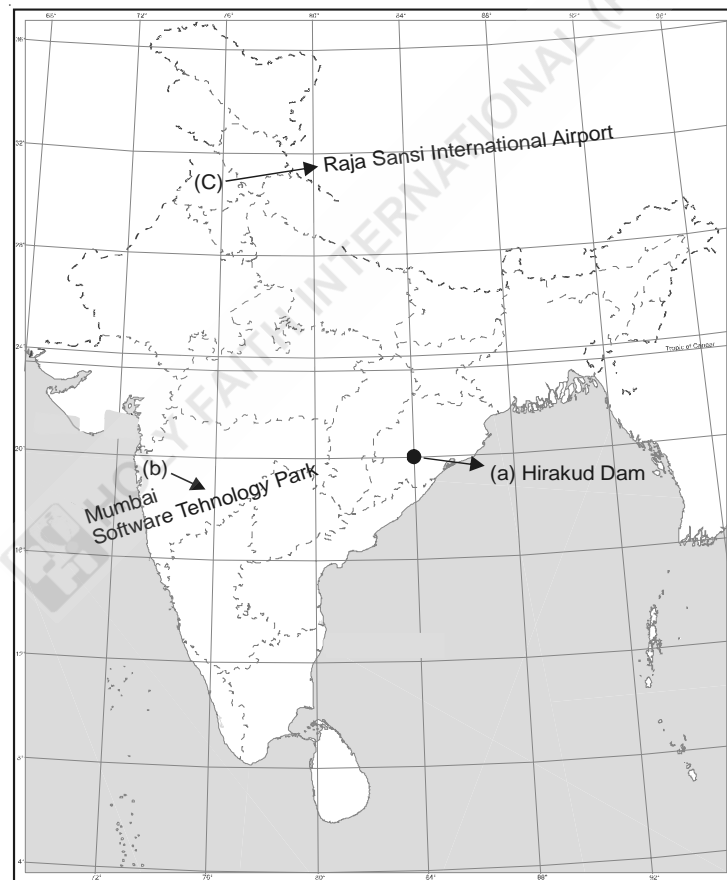
37. (i) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

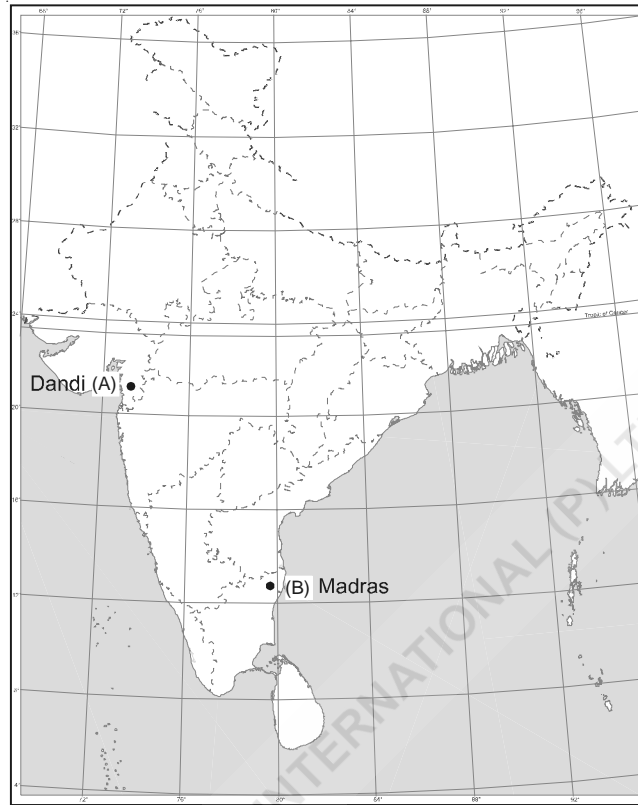
Ans. (i) (a) Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat.

(b) Madras.



(i) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (a) Hirakud – Dam
- (b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park
- (c) Raja Sansi – International Airport



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-7

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. In which year did Chauri Chaura incident take place ?

- (a) 1919 (b) 1920  
(c) 1921 (d) 1922.

Ans. (d) 1922.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A):** 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

**Reason (R):** Some of the Naipaul's early novels capture their sense of loss aalienation.

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

3. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order :

- Coming of Simon Commission to India
- Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Champaran Satyagraha.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3 - 2 - 4 - 1 (b) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3  
(c) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4 (d) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2.

Ans. (d) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2.

4. Match the following items given in columns A with B.

Column A	Column B
1. Peasant Satyagraha	a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
2. The resolution of Purna Swaraj	b. Sir Muhammad Iqbal
3. President of Muslim League in 1930	c. Kheda
4. Author of Anandamath	d. 1929 (Lahore)

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

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

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

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

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

5. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

- | A                                  | B               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Chandrapur thermal power plant | (i) Odisha      |
| (b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines      | (ii) Amarkantak |
| (c) Kalol oil fields               | (iii) Gujarat   |
| (d) Bauxite mines                  | (iv) Jharkhand  |

Ans. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii.

6. Which one of the following is not a cropping season ?

- (a) Winter (b) Rabi  
(c) Kharif (d) Zaid.

Ans. (a) Winter.

7. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays ?

- (a) Railways (b) Roadways  
(c) Pipelines (d) Waterways.

Ans. (c) Pipelines.

8. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women ?

- (a) Patriarchy (b) Matriarchy  
(c) Socialist (d) Feminists.

Ans. (d) Feminists.

9. Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option.

- Imposing the will of majority community over others
- It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
- Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

Options :

- (a) I and III (b) II and III  
(c) II and IV (d) I and II.

Ans. (b) II and III.

**10. A patriarchal society is that society :**

- (a) which is mainly dominated by females
- (b) which is mainly dominated by males
- (c) which gives equal rights to both males and females
- (d) which believes in monarchy

**Ans.** (b) which is mainly dominated by males.

**11. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party ?**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans.** (c) Maharashtra.

**12. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party ?**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans.** (c) Maharashtra.

**13. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.**

1. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.
  2. Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.
  3. Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.
  4. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.
- (a) 1, 2 and 4      (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3      (d) 1 and 4

**Ans.** (c)

**14. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors ?**

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

**Ans.** (b) Secondary.

**15. Which of the following is the main informal source of credit for rural households in India ?**

- (a) Friends

- (b) Relatives
- (c) Landlords
- (d) Moneylenders

**Ans.** (d) Moneylenders.

**16. Which of the following has been benefited least because of globalisation in India:**

- (a) Agriculture Sector
- (b) Industrial Sector
- (c) Service Sector
- (d) Mining Sector

**Ans.** (a) Agriculture Sector.

**17. What is the share of landlords in total credit to rural households (as in 2012) ?**

- (a) 1 per cent      (b) 2 per cent
- (c) 4 per cent      (d) 5 per cent

**Ans.** (a) 1 per cent.

**18. The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom ?**

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Punjab National Bank
- (d) Central Bank of India

**Ans.** (b) Reserve Bank of India.

**19. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.**

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- (d) The average income includes the value of property held.

**Ans.** (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.

**20. Which of the following has been benefited least because of globalisation in India :**

- (a) Agriculture Sector
- (b) Industrial Sector
- (c) Service Sector
- (d) Mining Sector

**Ans.** (a) Agriculture Sector.

**SECTION—B****(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(4 × 2 = 8)****21. Describe any two major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.**

- Ans.** (i) In Awadh the talukdars and peasants had to pay exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cusses.  
(ii) Peasants had to do beggar and work at landlords' farms without any payment.  
(iii) As tenants, they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

**22. How does the depletion of forests affect the ecosystem ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The process of clearing of forests, by cutting or burning of trees, is known as deforestation. In India, large tracts of forests have been cleared for cultivation and settlement. The growing population creates pressure on land.

**Disadvantages of deforestation :**

- (i) The indiscriminate cutting of forests has disturbed the ecological balance.
- (ii) It has resulted in soil erosion.
- (iii) It has affected the climate of areas.
- (iv) It has also caused floods in many areas. Cutting of forests along the Shiwaliks has resulted in soil erosion, by the Chos in Punjab.

**Or**

**Ans.** On the basis of bulk and weight of raw material used, industries are classified as:

- (i) Heavy Industries
- (ii) Light Industries.

**23. How is one party different from two party system ? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** The main difference between Single Party System and a Two-party System is that only one political party in a single-party system has the right to organize, run, and hold the government in a sovereign state at any given moment. Whereas two political parties in the

Two-party System have the power to create and hold the government in the country at any one time.

**24. What is the meaning of 'investment' ?**

**Ans.** Investment is buying of an asset in the form of a factory, a machine, land and building, etc. (physical assets) or shares (monetary assets) for the purpose of making or sharing profits of the enterprises concerned.

Common investments are — buying land, factories, machines for faster production, buying small local companies to expand production, cheap labour, skilled engineers, IT personnel, etc.

## SECTION—C

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. How did print come in India ? Explain with example.**

**Ans.** (i) **Handwritten manuscripts :** India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.

(ii) **Print came to India :** The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid 16th century.

(iii) **James Hicky and print :** From 1780, James Augustus Hicky began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.

(iv) **Print in the 18th century :** By the close of the 18th century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. The first Indian weekly *i.e.*, Bengal Gazette also came into picture in the late 18th century.

(v) **Print in the 19th century :** By the end of the 19th century, a visual culture started taking place. By 1870's caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.

**Or**

**Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints, etc., in shaping nationalism during the freedom struggle.**

**Ans.** The sense of belonging to one's own nation or ideas of nationalism developed not only through the experience of united struggles but also through a variety of cultural processes :

(i) Leaders used history, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols in developing nationalistic feeling.

(ii) Nationalists tried to preserve the folk tradition of India in order to discover its national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's culture.

(iii) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore started collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths to revive the local folklore.

(iv) In Madras, a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales titled 'Folklore of Southern India' was published by Natesa Sastri.

(v) As the national movement developed, the importance of folklore was recognised by nationalist leaders.

(Any three points)

**26. What is meant by 'resources' ? Mention the four bases to classify the resources.**

**Ans.** All useful elements of an environment which satisfy human needs are called resources.

Many types of resources are found. These can be classified in the following ways :

(i) **On the basis of origin :**

- (a) Biotic
- (b) Abiotic.

(ii) **On the basis of exhaustibility :**

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Non-renewable

(iii) **On the basis of ownership :**

- (a) Individual Resources
- (b) Community Resources
- (c) National Resources and
- (d) International Resources

(iv) **On the basis of status of development :**

- (a) Potential Resources
- (b) Developed Resources
- (c) Reserve Resources
- (d) Stock Resources

**27. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** The issue of sustainability is important for development because :

1. It helps in using the available resources judiciously and work towards maintaining the ecological balance.
2. It prevents degradation of the environment and laying emphasis on protecting the environment.
3. It prevents overexploitation of resources.

**28. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life." Support the statement with example.**

**Ans.** (i) The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. There are several transactions involving money in any single day.

(ii) In many of these transactions, goods are bought and sold with the use of money. In some other transactions, services are exchanged with money. For some, there might not be any actual transfer of money taking place now but, a promise to pay money later.

- (iii) For example, we purchase books, pencils, chocolates from money. We give doctor's fee and school fee in money. My father receives a monthly salary in money. Hence, money is used in everyday life.
- (iv) Money can be used as a universal unit of account to measure the value of all the goods and services exchanged in an economy.

**29. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit.**

**Ans.** The difference between formal and informal sources credit are tabulated below.

**Formal sources of loans**

The formal sources of loans that the government registers are followed by laws and regulations. Social welfare is the primary motive for formal sources.

The RBI regulates the activities of formal credit sources. Formal sources typically charge lower interest rates.

**Examples :** Banks and cooperatives.

**Informal source of loans**

The informal sources include all small and scattered units that are generally beyond the government's control, they must obey its laws and regulations.

The profit-making is the primary motive for informal sources.

There is no organisation that controls credit activities in informal sources.

They charge much higher interest rates for informal sources.

**Examples :** Money lenders, merchants, workers, relatives and friends etc.

**SECTION—D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 5 = 20)**

**30. Explain the role of Dr Ambedkar in uplifting the Dalits or the Depressed Classes.**

**Ans.** (i) Dr. BR Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930.

(ii) Dr. Ambedkar was the spokesperson of the Depressed Classes and worked towards their upliftment.

(iii) Due to his efforts, the Dalits started organising themselves demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and separate electorates in legislative councils in order to minimise the social differences.

(iv) He argued with Gandhiji at the Second Round Table Conference and demanded separate electorates for Dalits.

(v) Ultimately, he signed the Poona Pact in September 1932, which gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but the voting was to be done by the general electorate.

**Or**

**Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.**

**Ans.** The implications of the First World War on the economic and political situation of India were :

- (i) It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
- (ii) Introduction of income tax and rise in custom duties made it difficult for people to survive.
- (iii) The prices of daily use of commodities doubled making the life of common masses extremely difficult.
- (iv) Forced recruitment of soldiers from villages and other rural areas caused widespread anger.
- (v) Failure of crops between the years 1918 and 1921, in many parts of India, resulted in acute shortage of food.
- (vi) The situation became worst when the influenza epidemic

spread. According to the Census of 1921, about 12 million people had died as a result of widespread famine.

**31. Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each.**

**Ans. Two inland waterways are :**

(i) Stretch of River Ganga between Allahabad (Prayagraj) and Haldia (1620 km) (NW 1)

(ii) Stretch of Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) (NW 2)

**Characteristics :**

- (i) They are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are useful for transporting heavy and bulky goods.
- (iii) These are fuel-efficient and eco-friendly.

**Or**

**“The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India.” Support the statement.**

**Ans.** (i) The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India because if agriculture declines or becomes stagnant, the other spheres of economy becomes gravely affected by it and society becomes severely affected.

(ii) In 2013–14, the percentage of GDP in agriculture was 4.2%, whereas it decreased to –0.2 in 2014–15. Then again with a slight improvement it became 1.1% in 2015–16 under Tenth Five Year Plan.

(iii) On the other hand, the industrial sector has developed a lot due to technological development and changed infrastructure.

(iv) There is a stiff competition at international level and farmers face a big challenge.

(v) The role of government is also not very helpful as there is a decrease in subsidy leading to the cost of production.

There is a reduction on import duties of agricultural products. These proved to be having a great negative effect on agriculture in the country.

All these cause a decline in GDP and the employment in agriculture has decreased considerably.

**32. How is federal government different from unitary government?**

Ans.

Federal Government	Unitary Government
(i) Two or more levels or tiers of government, e.g. Centre, State and local government	(i) Only one level of government. In case of subunits, they are subordinate to the central government.
(ii) Power is divided among different levels and different organs, viz. legislature, executive and judiciary.	(ii) All the powers reside with the national government.
(iii) Jurisdiction is specific for each level of government and cannot be changed unilaterally.	(iii) The state government or subunit are not having separate jurisdiction. The central government has great power to submit and take them back as well.
(iv) Court such as Supreme Court of India safeguards and interprets the constitution. It resolves the dispute between different levels of government.	(iv) Courts do not have the power to safeguard and interpret the constitution.
(v) Sources of revenue are divided among all the levels specifically to maintain their financial autonomy.	(v) Central government controls all the sources of revenue.

**Or**

**“Caste can take various forms in politics.” Explain with examples.**

**Ans. Caste can take various forms in politics such as :**

- (i) When parties choose candidates for elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the voters and nominate candidates from different castes so as to gather necessary support to win election.
- (ii) When the government is formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in the government.
- (iii) Political parties make appeal to the caste sentiments to win votes.
- (iv) Some political parties are known to favour some castes.
- (v) Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of one person one vote compelled the political leaders to bring caste sentiments into politics to muster support.

**33. “Poor households still depend on informal sector of credit.” Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans. Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because :**

- (i) Informal sources like moneylenders, relatives, friends, etc. know the borrowers personally and easily get ready to give loans without a collateral.
- (ii) If necessary, the borrower takes the loan from the informal sources even without paying the previous credit.

- (iii) The informal sectors do not demand much formal documentation.
- (iv) The formal sources like banks and cooperatives are not present everywhere in rural India.
- (v) Even if they are present, getting a loan from them is much different as they require proper documentation and a collateral.

**Or**

**What is per capita income? How can it be calculated? Is it true to say that Per Capita Income is not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Support your answer with reasons.**

**Ans.** Per Capita Income is also called the Average Income. It is the national income of a country divided by its total population.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

- (i) Though for comparing countries, their income is one of the most important attributes because more income means more availability of all those things needed by human, nevertheless we cannot say that Per Capita Income is the adequate indicator of economic development of a country.
- (ii) The Human Development Report brought by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) measures country's economic growth by other indicators also.

- (iii) Apart from Per Capita Income, the health and educational factors are also very important for economic development of a country.
- (iv) The health factors like Infant Mortality Rate and Life

Expectancy decides that the human resource is healthy and can be considered as human capital and educated people only develops new aspirations and hopes for the development of any country.

### SECTION—E

#### (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

#### 34. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on that :

Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. From the mid-1920s the Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha. As relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organised religious processions with militant fervour, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities.

The Congress and the Muslim League made efforts to renegotiate an alliance, and in 1927 it appeared that such a unity could be forged. The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of the leaders of the Muslim League, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates, if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal and Punjab). Negotiations over the question of representation continued but all hope of resolving the issue at the All Parties Conference in 1928 disappeared when M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

#### Answer the following :

##### 1.1. Mention the condition on which Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates.

**Ans.** He was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal and Punjab)

##### 1.2. Why did all hopes of resolving the issue at the All Parties Conference in 1928 disappear?

**Ans.** All hopes of resolving the issue at the All Parties Conference in 1928 disappear because M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

##### 1.3. What important difference had occurred between Congress and the Muslim League in the late 1920s?

**Ans.** The most important differences that had occurred between Congress and the Muslim League in the late 1920s were:

(i) The question of representation of the Muslims in the

future assemblies that were to be elected.

(ii) The demand of separate electorate.

#### 35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons :

- construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines
- roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography
- roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas
- road transport is economical in transportation of a few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances
- it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower
- road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link.

#### Answer the following :

##### 1.1. Why do the roadways have an edge over railways?

**Ans.** The roadways have an edge over railways because of the ease with which they can be built and maintained.

##### 1.2. Give two reasons of growing importance of roadways.

**Ans.** (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

##### 1.3. How can you say that road transport is economical than railways ?

**Ans.** Road transport is economical than railways because the costing to build and maintain it is low. It can take small number of people as well as goods from one place to another and it can run for any distances whereas the trains need a certain distance to run as their costing cannot be taken out unless it covers certain distance and take a large number of people and goods.

#### 36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a



few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. Write one key feature of Federation.**

**Ans.** Decentralisation of power is the key feature of Federation.

**1.2. What kind of power sharing is referred as Federation?**

**Ans.** Vertical power sharing is referred as Federation.

**1.3. Differentiate between the Unitary system of government and the Federal system of government.**

**Ans.** Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

### SECTION—F

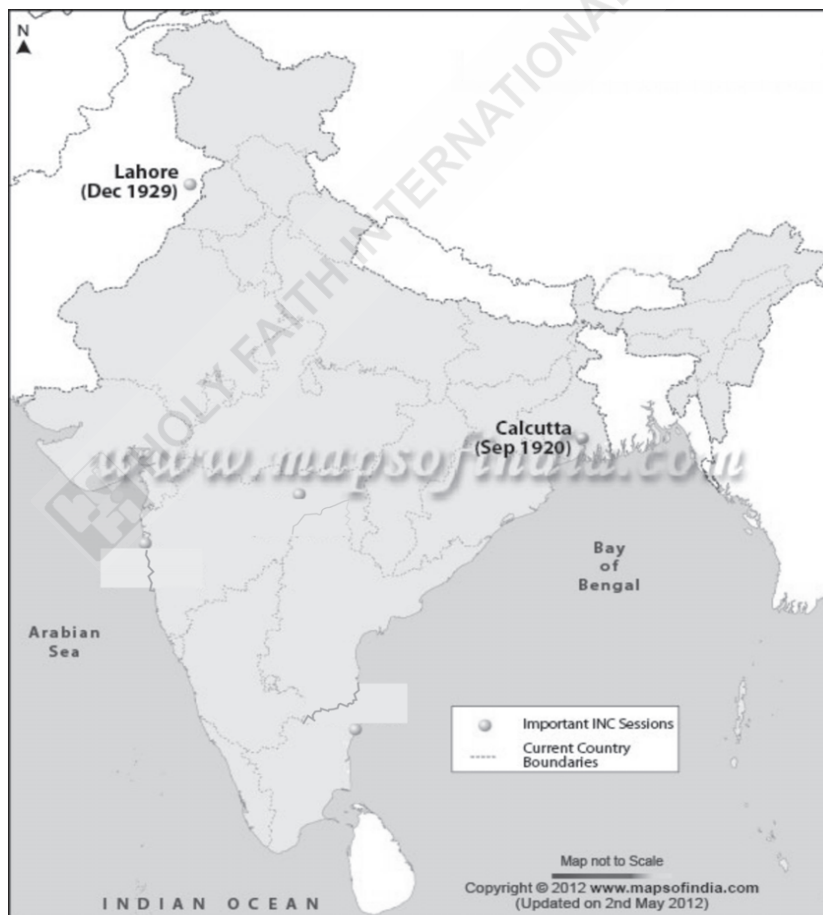
#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (i) On the given Political map of India name and locate the following :

(a) The place where the first session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

**Ans.** Calcutta.



(b) Locate the Indian national congress session held in 1920 Nagpur.

Ans. Lahore

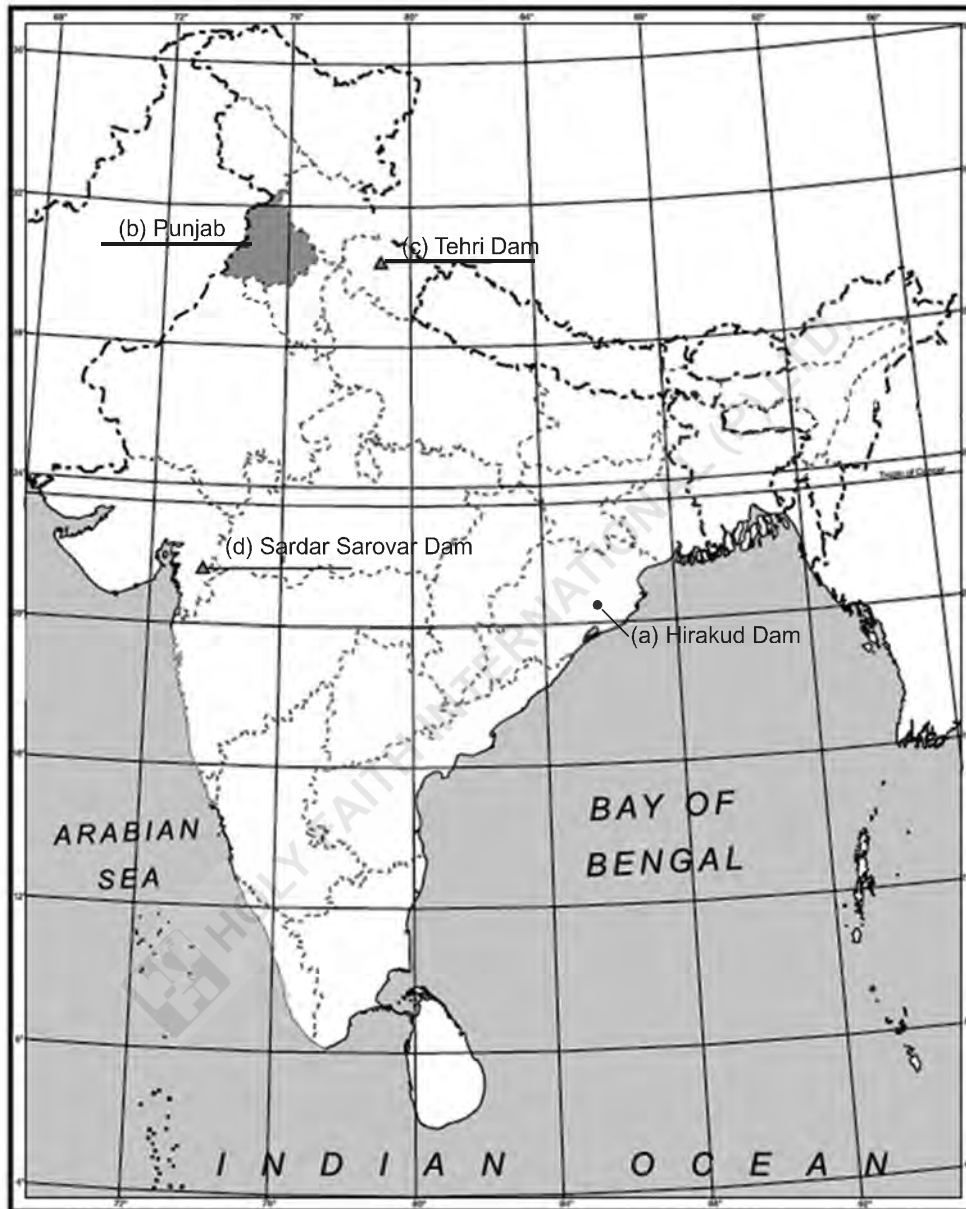
(ii) Mark and label the following on the outline map of India.

(a) Hirakud Dam

(b) A state where canal irrigation is the main source.

(c) Tehri Dam

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-8

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. What were America's original inhabitants known as ?

- (a) Yanomami (b) American Indians  
(c) Tuaregs (d) Inuits.

Ans. (b) American Indians.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

**Reason (R) :** About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

Ans. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

3. Which was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish colonisers?

- (a) Rinderpest (b) Smallpox  
(c) Chickenpox (d) Measles

Ans. (b) Smallpox.

4. Match the following items given in columns A and B.

Column A	Column B
1. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey	a. John Winthrop
2. Currency	b. Silver mines
3. Present-day Peru and Mexico	c. Cowries
4. First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay	d. Central Powers

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

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

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

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

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

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas  
(b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel  
(c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone  
(d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt

Ans. (c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone.

6. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan  
(b) Black Soil- Northern Plain  
(c) Arid Soil -Deccan Plateau  
(d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats

Ans. (d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan  
(b) Black Soil- Northern Plain  
(c) Arid Soil -Deccan Plateau  
(d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

Ans. (d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

8. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

- I. There is no official religion in India.  
II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.  
III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.

IV. India believes in theocracy. Options:

- (a) I, II and III (b) I, II and IV  
(c) II, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

Ans. (a) I, II and III.

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

- (a) Education (b) Forests  
(c) Banking (d) Trade.

Ans. (a) Education.

10. Which religion is followed by most of the Sinhala-speaking Sri Lankans ?

- (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism  
(c) Islam (d) Christianity

Ans. (b) Buddhism.

11. Consider the following statements regarding reduction of inequality and poverty in India.

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- (ii) This share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (iii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.

Choose the right option from the following :

- (a) (i) & (ii)
- (b) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- (c) (i) only
- (d) (i) & (iii)

Ans. (b) (i), (ii) & (iii).

12. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels ?

- (a) Promoting cultural events.
- (b) Managing international relations
- (c) Enforcing local laws
- (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

Ans. (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

13. What does this image depict ?



- (a) The Central Government is made by the state governments.
- (b) Perils of running a coalition government
- (c) Central Government is like a king/monarch.
- (d) All the political parties together make a government.

Ans. (b) Perils of running a coalition government.

14. What is the share of landlords in total credit to rural households (as in 2012) ?

- (a) 1 per cent
- (b) 2 per cent
- (c) 4 per cent
- (d) 5 per cent

Ans. (a) 1 per cent.

15. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in :

- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
- (c) goods, investments and people between countries.
- (d) goods and investments between countries.

Ans. (a) goods, services and people between countries.

16. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India?

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

Ans. (a) Primary.

17. Which of the following has been benefited least because of globalisation in India :

- (a) Agriculture Sector
- (b) Industrial Sector
- (c) Service Sector
- (d) Mining Sector

Ans. (a) Agriculture Sector.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ in the labour laws can attract foreign investment.

- (a) Stagnancy
- (b) Flexibility
- (c) Stringency
- (d) Liberalism

Ans. (b) Flexibility.

19. Which one of the following is the new way of providing loans to the rural poor?

- (a) Co-operative societies
- (b) Traders
- (c) Relatives and friends
- (d) SHGs

Ans. (d) SHGs.

20. What is India's HDI (Human Development Index) rank in the world ?

- (a) 100
- (b) 120
- (c) 130
- (d) 135

Ans. (c) 130.

## SECTION—B

### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. Why was a militant guerrilla war movement spread in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh in the early 1920s ?

Ans. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920. This movement was not similar to Gandhiji Non-Cooperation Movement yet the inspiration came from Gandhiji. The movement was basically a protest against the forest laws.

22. Name four animals and two species of flora which are on the verge of extinction.

Ans. Animals and plants on the verge of extinction :

**Four animals :** Cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl.

**Two plants :**

- (i) Wild mahua (madhuca insignis)
- (ii) Hubbardia heptaneuron (a species of grass).

Or

**How many species of fauna and flora are found in India?**

**Ans.** Out of the 47,000 plant species found in the world, about 15,000 flowering species are found only in India. These are endemic species. There are over 90,000 species of fauna in India.

**23. Why is there an overwhelming support to democracy all over the world ?**

**Ans.** In spite of many drawbacks, there is an overwhelming

support to democracy all over the world because it creates equality among people and enhances the dignity of citizens by providing them right to freedom.

**24. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.**

**Ans.** The economic liberalisation in the nineteenth century refers to the freedom of markets. It also includes the abolition of restriction imposed by the state on the movement of goods and capital.

## SECTION—C

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The Indian trade had been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century in the following manner :

- (i) Various products such as cotton, silk, indigo, dye, saltpetre and tea were traded.
- (ii) All of these items were in great demand in Britain. Hence, the availability of these goods from India made it beneficial for the British because they could get them at low prices from India.
- (iii) The objective of the English East India Company was to get spices from India such as cloves and black pepper at a very low rate and earn a huge profit by selling them in their local markets.

Or

**"Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchange." Explain.**

**Ans.** The three flows identified by the economists of the 19th century were :

- (i) **Flow of trade** : This refers largely to trade in goods, e.g., cloth or wheat.
- (ii) **Flow of labour** : When people migrated from one country to another in search of employment, it was termed as flow of labour.
- (iii) **Movement of capital** : Investing money for long term or short term over long distances was termed as movement of capital. For example, capital flowed from financial centres such as London to other parts of the world.

**26. Explain any three problems faced by road transport in India.**

**Ans.** There are many problems faced by road transport in India. They are :

- (i) The volume of traffic and passengers is quite large in comparison to the available road network. So it is unable to cater to the needs of people.
- (ii) Most of the roads are unmetalled and they become useless during the rainy season.
- (iii) In cities, roads are too congested as the population has grown many folds but the roads are not developed accordingly.
- (iv) Even the National Highways are not sufficient according to the vast population of the country.

**27. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement.**

**Ans.** In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.

Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups.

**28. Analyse any three factors that make globalisation more fair.**

**Ans.** The government can play an important role in making globalisation more fair :

- (i) Proper implementation of labour laws should be ensured by the government. It should ensure that the workers get their rights.
- (ii) Providing support to small producers so that they can improve their performance, until they are strong enough to compete.
- (iii) Government can also use trade and investment barriers to protect the interest of its people.
- (iv) Government can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.

**29. Is it correct to say that environmental degradation does not respect national or state boundaries ? Illustrate with examples.**

**Ans.** (i) The issue of environmental degradation does not respect national or international boundaries.

(ii) The way we are using the natural resources that decides the future we are going to have and it is linked together irrespective of nation or international boundaries.

(iii) The groundwater, for example, is depleting everywhere in the world because of over-exploitation and it is also becoming polluted due to environmental degradation and water pollution.

(iv) Similarly, the growing image of crude oil has made the environment polluted throughout the world and in coming

years, all the countries are going to face the shortage of it because of its excessive use.

- (v) The glaciers melting at Antarctica and North Pole are due to environmental degradation, though they are opposite poles and the consequences are to be faced

by Maldives and Bangladesh which are low-lying areas. Hence, it is correct to say that environmental degradation does not respect national or international boundaries. The need for sustainable development is of utmost importance throughout the world. (Any three points)

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

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

- 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.  
 (viii) Any other relevant point.  
 (Any five points)

**Or**

**How did the use of technology transform food availability in Europe ?**

- Ans.** Technology played a huge role in the process of globalisation. It transformed the 19th-century world economy.  
 (i) The invention and use of faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped food to reach more quickly from faraway farms to markets. Many common food items such as soya, potatoes and maize were not known to our forefathers five hundred years ago. Only when America was discovered, these crops reached Asia and Europe.  
 (ii) Earlier, live animals were sent to Europe from America. In this process, many animals used to die or became unfit to eat. Thus, meat became expensive.  
 (iii) To overcome this problem, new technology of refrigerated ships helped the transport of perishable foods over long distances.  
 (iv) Now animals began to be slaughtered at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.  
 (v) This procedure helped in reducing the shipping cost and lowering the meat prices in Europe.

**31. Why are resources essential for humans ?**

**Ans.** Resources are essential for many reasons :

- (i) The economic growth and prosperity of an area depends upon the resources available in that area.  
 (ii) Humans get raw materials, sources of energy and favourable environment for growth and development through resources only.  
 (iii) Resources provide a variety of goods and services.  
 (iv) They provide employment to millions of people.  
 (v) They help in the promotion of science and technology.

**Or**

**'The non-conventional sources of energy are the need of the hour.' Justify by describing different types of it.**

**Ans.** There is a pressing need of using renewable energy sources as the consumption of energy has increased due to the large population of India. As the demand and supply are directly proportional to each other, the rising price of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised the uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future. This has resulted in many negative consequences on the growth of national economy. The various types of non-conventional energy resources are:

- (i) **Nuclear or atomic energy** : This energy is generated by altering the structure of atoms. Because of alteration a lot of heat energy is released and that is used to generate electric power.  
 (ii) **Solar energy** : Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity.  
 (iii) **Wind energy** : The power of strong wind is converted into energy through windmills.  
 (iv) **Biogas** : Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas.  
 (v) **Tidal energy** : Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. It is produced by high tides.

**32. Explain any five methods to raise the political representation of women in India.**

**Ans.** Methods to raise the political representation of women in India are:

- (i) The proportion of women in Indian legislature is very

low. The percentage of women members in Lok Sabha touched 12 percent of its total strength in 2014. The percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has to be increased.

- (ii) In the state assemblies, percentage of women remained less than 5 per cent. The percentage of elected women members in the state assemblies has to be increased.
- (iii) One way of solving the problem of less number of women being elected to the legislatures is to legally bind all the parties to give a fair proportion of representation to women in elected bodies.
- (iv) In Panchayati Raj System, one-third of the seats are reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
- (v) Even a bill was introduced in the Parliament, more than a decade ago, demanding at least one-third of seats to be reserved for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Due to the lack of consensus, this bill has not been passed yet. Political parties are now trying to evolve a consensus on this issue so that more and more women can come forward in political arena.

**Or**

**Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.**

**Ans. Political parties are most essential in democratic countries as :**

- (i) Formation of Policies: It is very difficult to have democracy without political parties because without them every candidate in the election will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes and new policies.
- (ii) Uncertain Government: The government may be formed but its life will remain ever uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they did to the locality. But no one will be responsible as to how the country will run.
- (iii) Representative Democracy: The political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large-scale societies need a representative democracy.
- (iv) Gather Public Opinion: As societies become large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present to the government. This role is fulfilled by the political parties.

**33. 'The Government can play a major role in making a fair Globalisation.' Examine the statement.**

**Ans. The government can ensure fair globalisation through the following ways :**

- (i) Making policies which must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.

- (ii) The government can ensure that labour law are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (iii) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (iv) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (v) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**Or**

**'The Government can play a major role in making a fair Globalisation.' Examine the statement.**

**Ans. The government can ensure fair globalisation through the following ways :**

- (i) Making policies which must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
- (ii) The government can ensure that labour law are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (iii) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (iv) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (v) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**Or**

**Highlight any five features of 'Public Sector.'**

**Ans. Features of 'Public Sector' are:**

- (i) Public sector is owned, managed and controlled by the government, e.g. railways and post office.
- (ii) The primary aim of the public sector is social welfare and not just to earn profit.
- (iii) It provides education and health facilities to the general public.
- (iv) Activities of public sector are guided by the interest of the nation such as large-scale expenditure on construction of roads, bridges and generating electricity.
- (v) In this sector, the employees get security of service and other benefits such as pension, gratuity, leaves, medical, etc.
- (vi) It provides subsidies and support prices to private sector enterprises, farmers and consumers. *(Any five points)*

## SECTION—E

## (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

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

First of all, the war created a new economic and political situation. 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. Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**Answer the following :****1.1. What was the main cause of villager's anger in India after the First World War ?**

**Ans.** The forced recruitment of villagers as soldiers in British Army was the main cause of widespread anger as well as the increase in prices of commodities in daily use led to the extreme hardships for the common people.

**1.2. What was the emphasis put forth by the idea of Satyagraha?**

**Ans.** The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

**1.3. Why was there so much anger among people against the proposed Rowlatt Act ?**

**Ans.** The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**35. Read the following information and answer the questions that follow :**

We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial

flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

**Answer the following:****1.1. How does land support life?**

**Ans.** Land supports life by economic activities, transport and communication systems.

**1.2. What is essential other than resources for a development of a country?**

**Ans.** Technology & Institutions are essential other than resources for a development of a country.

**1.3. 'Mountains are very important as resources'. Give two reasons.**

**Ans.** Mountains are very important as resources because:

- (i) provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- (ii) it is an asset of a finite magnitude.

**36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR in most families: women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works. Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men. Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home.

In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in the fields. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.

The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organized and agitated for equal rights. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

**Answer the following :****1.1. Why are women in different parts of the organized and agitated ?**



**Ans.** The women in different parts of the organized and agitated for equal rights.

**1.2. What is sexual division of labour ?**

**Ans.** Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a sexual division of labour in most families.

**1.3. What are the result of sexual division of power ?**

**Ans.** The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics.

**SECTION—F**

**(Map Skill Based Questions)**

**(2 + 3 = 5)**

**37. (I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following centres of national movement :**

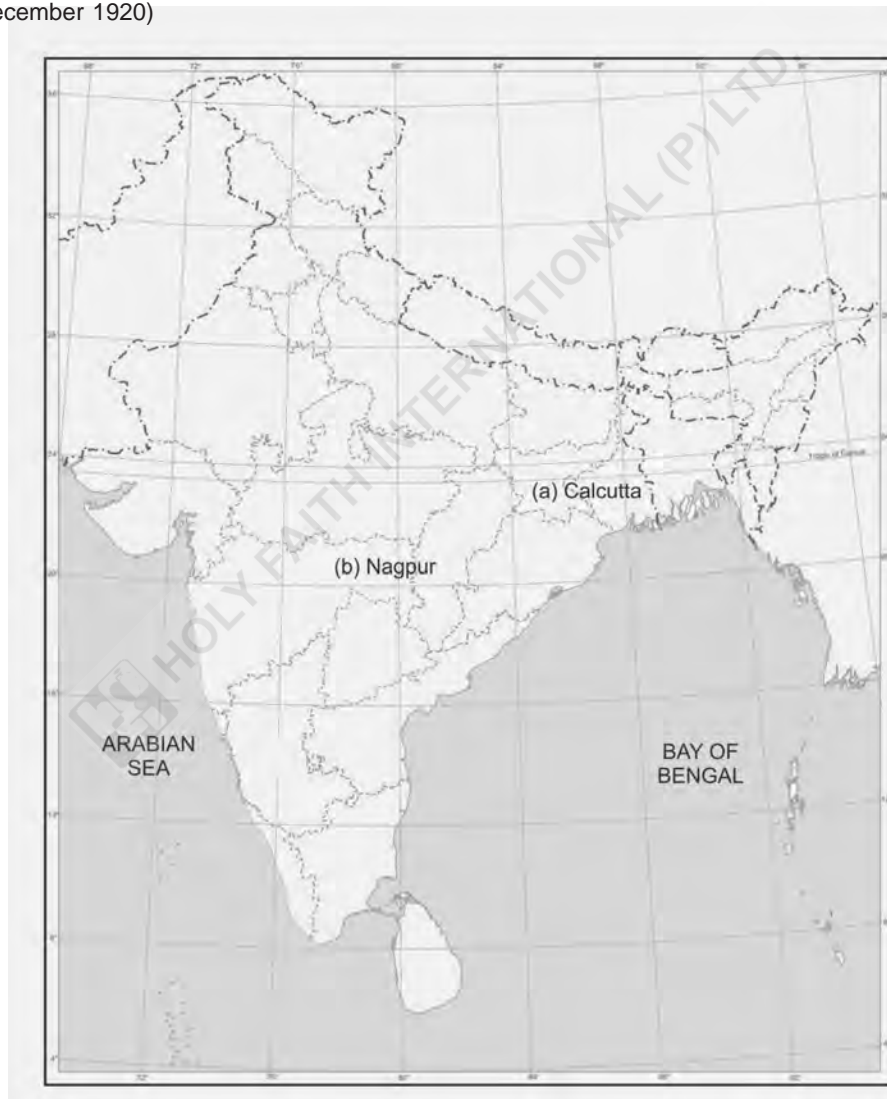
Centres of Indian National Congress

**Sessions :**

(a) Calcutta (September 1920)

(b) Nagpur (December 1920)

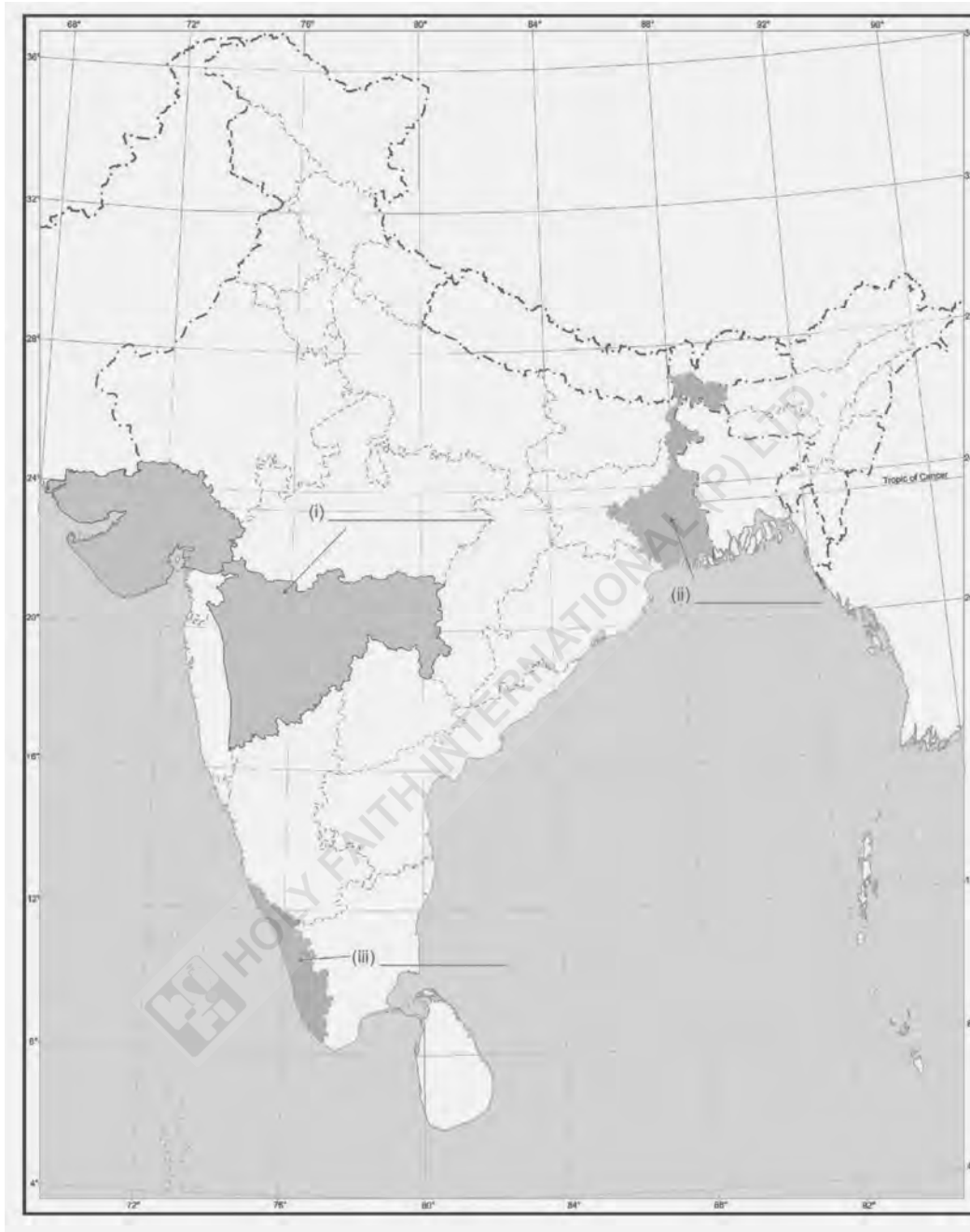
**Ans.**



(II) On the outline political map of India, identify the following:

- (i) A cotton-producing area
- (ii) A jute-producing state
- (iii) A rubber-producing state

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-9

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS-10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :** Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader)	(Role)
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	I. Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	II. Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | I   | IV  | III | II  |
| (b) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (c) | IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (d) | I   | IV  | II  | III |

**Ans.** (a) A fitting shop at a railway works unit in England.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late-1880s.

**Reason (R) :** Rinderpest is a disease that affected the potato harvest in Africa.

**Ans.** (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

3. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader)	(Role)
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	I. Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	II. Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | I   | IV  | III | II  |
| (b) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (c) | IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (d) | I   | IV  | II  | III |

4. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815 ?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria  
 (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia  
 (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany  
 (d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy.

**Ans.** (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria.

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option.

This is the staple food crop.

This is a Kharif crop.

It requires high temperature and high humidity.

It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.

- (a) Wheat                      (b) Maize  
 (c) Rice                        (d) Jowar

**Ans.** (c) Rice.

6. How many tiger reserves are there in India ?

- (a) 25                              (b) 50  
 (c) 53                              (d) 28.

**Ans.** (c) 53.

7. Rooftop rainwater harvesting system in Rajasthan is known as :

- (a) Guls                              (b) Kuls  
 (c) Tankas                        (d) Baolis.

**Ans.** (c) Tankas.

8. Which one of the following party system do not provide democratic option ?

- (a) Multiparty system  
 (b) Biparty system  
 (c) Uniparty system  
 (d) Only (a) and (b)

**Ans.** (c) Uniparty system.

9. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

- I. There is no official religion in India.  
 II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.  
 III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.  
 IV. India believes in theocracy. Options :

- (a) I, II and III      (b) I, II and IV  
(c) II, III and IV      (d) I, II and IV.

**Ans.** (a) I, II and III

**10. In a democracy.....**

- (a) Parties are unanimously chosen  
(b) Parties contest elections  
(c) Parties are self chosen  
(d) Parties are aristocratic

**Ans.** (b) Parties contest elections.

**11. Which one of the following party system do not provide democratic option ?**

- (a) Multiparty system  
(b) Biparty system  
(c) Uniparty system  
(d) Only (a) and (b)

**Ans.** (c) Uniparty system.

**12. Which one of the following countries have One Party System ?**

- (a) China                      (b) India  
(c) Pakistan                (d) America

**Ans.** (a) China.

**13. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements :**

- (a) Power sharing among different social groups.  
(b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.  
(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.  
(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

**Ans.** (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.

**14. Suppose the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively :**

- \* Mother—Rs. 50,000/-      \* Father—Rs. 40,000/-  
\* Son—Rs. 20,000/-          \* Daughter—Rs. 20,000/-

**The average income of the family would be :**

- (a) Rs. 32,000/-      (b) Rs. 30,000/-  
(c) Rs. 32,500/-      (d) Rs. 33,000/-.

**Ans.** (c) Rs. 32,500/-

**15. How can we find out if we are properly nourished ?**

- (a) Through good weight and scale  
(b) Body Mass Index  
(c) Nutrient table  
(d) Height and weight table

**Ans.** (b) Body Mass Index.

**16. Which neighbouring country has better performance in terms of Human Development Index compared to India ?**

- (a) Sri Lanka                      (b) Nepal  
(c) Bhutan                        (d) Bangladesh

**Ans.** (a) Sri Lanka.

**17. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India ?**

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

**Ans.** (a) Primary.

**18. How can we find out if we are properly nourished ?**

- (a) Through good weight and scale  
(b) Body Mass Index  
(c) Nutrient table  
(d) Height and weight table

**Ans.** (b) Body Mass Index.

**19. Find the odd one out and say why ?**

- (a) Househelp  
(b) Print reporter  
(c) Rickshaw puller  
(d) Daily wage worker

**Ans.** (b) because he works in an organised sector of print media.

**20. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ?**

- (a) A teacher teaching in a school.  
(b) A worker going to work in a big factory.  
(c) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.  
(d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

**Ans.** (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

**SECTION—B**

**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

**21. Why did the Indians oppose the Simon Commission ?**

**Ans.** The Indians opposed the Simon Commission because there was no Indian member in the Commission, which was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

**22. What is meant by hydrological cycle ?**

**Ans.** Hydrological cycle, also known as water cycle, describes the continuous movement of water on, above and below

the surface of the earth through evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

**Or**

**Name one individual resource each (i) in rural area (ii) in urban area.**

**Ans.** (i) Land owned by farmers; (ii) Plots and houses.

**23. Which two dual objectives are served by federal system ?**

**Ans.** Dual objectives served by federal system are :

- (i) To safeguard and promote unity of the country  
 (ii) To accommodate regional diversity.
24. **Suggest any one way to create more employment in rural areas.**

**Ans.** More employment can be created in rural areas by development of roads and providing for irrigation facilities which in turn would require construction of dams.

### SECTION—C

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. **Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints, etc., in shaping nationalism during the freedom struggle.**

**Ans.** The sense of belonging to one's own nation or ideas of nationalism developed not only through the experience of united struggles but also through a variety of cultural processes :

- (i) Leaders used history, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols in developing nationalistic feeling.  
 (ii) Nationalists tried to preserve the folk tradition of India in order to discover its national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's culture.  
 (iii) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore started collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths to revive the local folklore.  
 (iv) In Madras, a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales titled 'Folklore of Southern India' was published by Natesa Sastri.  
 (v) As the national movement developed, the importance of folklore was recognised by nationalist leaders.

**Or**

**Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution.**

- Ans.** (i) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. They attacked the sawed authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state.  
 (ii) New ideas of social revolution came into being. Public had become aware of the power of reason and tried to question ideas and beliefs.  
 (iii) By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absolutely in pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.

26. **"The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in the modern times. Long distance communication has become far easier without any physical movement.

- (i) Personal communication and mass communication including TV, radio, press, films, etc. are major means of communication in the country.

- (ii) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.  
 (iii) India also has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Most of the villages in India have already been covered with STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) facility.

27. **Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization of power in 1992.**

**Ans.** Indian Government tried to decentralise power in 1992 in the following ways :

- (i) It has been made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.  
 (ii) Seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions.  
 (iii) One-third seats have been reserved for women.

28. **Is it correct to say that environmental degradation does not respect national or state boundaries ? Illustrate with examples.**

- Ans.** (i) The issue of environmental degradation does not respect national or international boundaries.  
 (ii) The way we are using the natural resources that decides the future we are going to have and it is linked together irrespective of nation or international boundaries.  
 (iii) The groundwater, for example, is depleting everywhere in the world because of over-exploitation and it is also becoming polluted due to environmental degradation and water pollution.  
 (iv) Similarly, the growing image of crude oil has made the environment polluted throughout the world and in coming years, all the countries are going to face the shortage of it because of its excessive use.

29. **'Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.' Evaluate the statement.**

**Ans.** History of developed countries shows the importance of primary sector in the initial stages of development. A general pattern of shift from primary to secondary to tertiary sector in terms of their development and importance has been observed over a period of time.

- (i) Change in the methods of farming and improvement in the agriculture sector resulted in the increased production of food. Many people were then able to take up other activities resulting in the increasing number of

craftspersons and traders. Buying and selling activities increased along with transporters, administrators, army, etc. At this stage of economic development, most of the goods produced were natural products. This sector had the maximum number of employed people.

- (ii) Over a period of time, secondary sector became more important. With the introduction of new methods of manufacturing, factories came up and expanded a lot.

Workers from farm then started moving to factories. Goods produced from factories were available at cheaper rates. Total production and employment increased in this sector.

- (iii) Shift further took place from secondary to tertiary sector as the tertiary sector became more important in terms of total production and employment.

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. Describe the impact of Rinderpest in Africa in the 1890s.**

**Ans.** Rinderpest was a fast-spreading cattle plague which arrived in Africa in the 1890s. It was carried by infected cattle which were imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers, who were invading Eritrea in East Africa. It had devastating effects on the people's livelihoods and the local economy of Africa.

- (i) It entered into Africa from the east and spread to the western parts like forest fire. It reached Africa's Atlantic coast in 1892 and the Cape of Good Hope five years later.
- (ii) It killed 90 per cent of the cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed livelihoods in Africa.
- (iii) The remaining 10 per cent of the cattle resources were monopolised by the planters, miners and colonial governments.
- (iv) The colonial government used people's loss to strengthen their influence and force the Africans into labour markets. Hence, the European colonisers were able to conquer and subdue Africa.

**Or**

**Explain the role of Dr Ambedkar in uplifting the Dalits or the Depressed Classes.**

- Ans.** (i) Dr. BR Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930.
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar was the spokesperson of the Depressed Classes and worked towards their upliftment.
- (iii) Due to his efforts, the Dalits started organising themselves demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and separate electorates in legislative councils in order to minimise the social differences.
- (iv) He argued with Gandhiji at the Second Round Table Conference and demanded separate electorates for Dalits.
- (v) Ultimately, he signed the Poona Pact in September 1932, which gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but the voting was to be done by the general electorate.

**31. Describe any five methods of forest conservation.**

**Ans. Methods of conservation of forests :**

- (i) Social forestry includes massive afforestation programme of planting trees in wastelands, marshes, badlands, road sides and along the banks of canals and rivers.
- (ii) The National Environment Awareness Campaign is celebrated every year to create awareness and disseminate information.
- (iii) Biosphere reserves, national parks, etc. are also important methods of conservation.
- (iv) Legislative laws, both at the national and the international levels, prohibit the felling of trees. They help in controlling pollution of water and air, which cause great damage to trees. The National Forest Policy was formulated to restore the ecological balance, check soil erosion, control sand dunes, increase forest cover, increase productivity and the utilisation of forest produce.
- (v) Van Mahotsava is also celebrated to create awareness for the preservation of plants and trees.

**Or**

**Describe the location and distribution of cotton textile industry in India.**

- Ans.** (i) The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. Today, there are 1719 textile mills spread over 80 towns. India is the second largest producer of cotton textiles in the world.
- (ii) In the beginning, the concentration of cotton textile mills was in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (iii) There were many reasons for it like availability of raw cotton, market, transport, moist climate, etc.
- (iv) After some time, spinning continued to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving shifted to many new centres to incorporate traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, zari and silk.

- (v) Now, it is also possible to create humid and moist climate artificially. Hence, the textile industries have decentralised to cities like Mathura, Coimbatore, Jalandhar, etc.

**32. Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy.**

- Ans. (i) Political parties play an important role in making of the laws for a country. Formally, laws are supposed to be debated before being passed by the party leadership since most of the members belong to a party.
- (ii) Political parties help in bringing important issues to the forefront by consolidating public opinion and giving them a definite form. They have members, activists and pressure groups spread out all over the country, in different sections of society. Sometimes, parties launch movements to address the issues faced by people. Political parties also influence societal opinions as per their interests and ideologies.
- (iii) Political parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power. They voice different views and criticise the government for wrong policies or for its failures.
- (iv) Political parties play an important role in making laws for the country. Laws are supposed to be debated in the legislature. Since most of the members in the legislature belong to a party, they follow the party leader and not their own opinions.
- (v) Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes that are implemented by the government.

Or

**‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’  
Elucidate.**

- Ans. (i) Our everyday beliefs are the simplest expression of communalism. We follow religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and superiority of one religion over the other.
- (ii) Majority community often tends to dominate the minorities leading to a form of desire to form a separate political unit.
- (iii) Political activities take place on religious lines. This involves the use of religious symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring religious community together in the political arena.
- (iv) Communalism also provokes communal violence, riots and massacre.

- (v) People play with common people’s sentiments by invoking the interests of voters of one religion in preference to others.

**33. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country? Explain.**

Ans. **Criterion used by the World Bank :**

- (i) The World Development Report, brought out by the World Bank, classifies countries according to their per capita income.
- (ii) According to the World Bank, countries with per capita income of US \$12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$955 or less are called low-income countries.

Criterion used by the UNDP:

- (i) HDR published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It puts emphasis on human development indicators like literacy rate, life expectancy rate and infant mortality rate apart from the per capita income because development means all round progress. We cannot compare countries just on the basis of income.

Or

**“Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.**

- Ans. (i) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation. It was done in 1991 in India. Foreign Direct Investment has significantly increased after liberalization.
- (ii) With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
- (iii) The government imposes less restrictions than earlier. Companies are able to set up plants in developing countries where policies in favour of liberalisation of trade and investment are undertaken which led to rise in the process of globalisation.
- (iv) Liberalisation of trade and investment policies facilitated free market i.e. free movement of labour - capital - goods.
- (v) It enables integration of global economics i.e. helped the process of globalization.
- (vi) The public sector monopoly has been restrained.

## SECTION—E

## (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

**34. Read the following information and answer the questions :**

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. But Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia. 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 route.

**Answer the following :****1.1. What is meant by the 'Silk Routes' ?**

**Ans.** The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

**1.2. What exchange did Europe return to Asia in the form of trade ?**

**Ans.** Gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

**1.3. 'Cultural exchange always went hand in hand'. Justify.**

**Ans.** 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 route.

**35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :**

"Project Tiger", one of the well-publicized 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.

**Answer the following :****1.1. Which is one of the well-publicized wildlife campaigns in the world? When was it launched?**

**Ans.** "Project Tiger", is one of the well-publicized wildlife campaigns in the world. It was launched in 1973.

**1.2. Why is Project Tiger considered to be so important?**

**Ans.** 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.

**1.3. When did tiger become the national animal of India? Name some famous tiger reserves in India.**

**Ans.** Tiger became the national animal of India in 1973 as the lion was a national animal before.

Jim Corbett National Park was created in 1936 for tiger conservation. Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

**36 Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :**

The political parties reflect fundamental political division in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and these involve 'partisanship'. Thus a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components.

**Answer the following :****1.1. What do you mean by partisanship?**

**Ans.** Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

**1.2. What are the three components of political parties? How can we describe a political party?***Or***Explain the three components of 'political party'.**

**Ans.** The three components of a political issue are:

- the leaders
- the active members
- the followers

We can describe a political party by which part it stands for, what are its policies and for whom does it care.



**SECTION—F**  
**(Map Skill Based Questions)**

**(2 + 3 = 5)**

37. (I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following Centres of people's movements :

(i) Champaran (Bihar) – Movement of Indigo Planters

(ii) Kheda (Gujarat) – Peasant Satyagraha

Ans.



(II) On the outline Map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport.
- (ii) Kandla Sea Port.
- (iii) Kochi Port-Kerala.

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–10

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS–10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

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

- (a) Hindu (b) Kesari  
(c) Sudharak (d) Pratap.

Ans. (b) Kesari.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.

**Reason (R) :** The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

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

3. Who were called 'Chapmen' ?

- (a) Book seller  
(b) Paper seller  
(c) Workers of printing press  
(d) Seller of 'penny chapbooks'

Ans. (d) Seller of 'penny chapbooks'.

4. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas  
(b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel  
(c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone  
(d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt

Ans. (c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone

5 Match the following.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Most important oil field of Gujarat | a. Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 2. Lignite mine                        | b. Neyveli                   |
| 3. A geothermal energy plant           | c. Ankeleshwar               |
| 4. Large reserves of Natural Gas       | d. Manikarn                  |

Ans. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a.

6. Water is an example of renewable resource because :

- (a) It is renewed through the process of precipitation.  
(b) It is renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.  
(c) It is the most abundantly available resource.  
(d) It provides freshwater.

Ans. (b) It is renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.

7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan  
(b) Black Soil- Northern Plain  
(c) Arid Soil -Deccan Plateau  
(d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

Ans. (d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats.

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

- | List I                           | List II                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. No constitution               | A. Feature of democracy |
| 2. Population size               | B. Freedom and dignity  |
| 3. Rule of Law                   | C. Dictatorship         |
| 4. Expected outcome of democracy | D. Economic development |

1 2 3 4

(a) A C B D

(b) C D A B

(c) B C D A

(d) C B D A

Ans. (b) C D A B.

9. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party ?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. (c) Maharashtra

10. Match Column = A with Column = B and choose the correct option.

- | Column = A<br>(Subjects) | Column -B<br>(List) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| I. E-Programming         | 1. Concurrent List  |
| II. Police               | 2. Union List       |
| III. Education           | 3. State List       |
| IV. Defence              | 4. Residuary List   |

**Options :**

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

**Ans. (a)** 4 3 1 2

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

**List I**

- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on groups of religion.
- Exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' group.
- Caste is the sole basis of social community.
- Superiority of ones religion over other's religion

**List II**

- Caste in politics
- Religious prejudices
- Casteism
- Secularism

**1 2 3 4**

- B C D A
- A B C D
- D C A B
- C A B D

**Ans. (c)**

- 12. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is odd one out. Democracy :**

- Improves the quality of decisions
- Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- Quickens the decision-making process
- Allows room to correct mistakes

**Ans. (c)** Quickens the decision-making process.

- 13. Who can reform a political party ?**

- People of a country
- Political Party Leader
- MLA
- MPs

**Ans. (b)** Political Party Leader.

- 14. Which one of the following organisations prepares the 'World Development Report' ?**

- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- World Health Organisation
- International Labour Organisation

**Ans. (a)** World Bank.

- 15. Find the odd one out and say why ?**

- Househelp
- Print reporter
- Rickshaw puller
- Daily wage worker

**Ans. (b)** because he works in an organised sector of print media.

- 16. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC ?**

- MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.
- MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
- MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.
- MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

**Ans. (a)** MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.

- 17. The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom ?**

- State Bank of India
- Reserve Bank of India
- Punjab National Bank
- Central Bank of India

**Ans. (b)** Reserve Bank of India.

- 18. Who publishes the Human Development Report ?**

- WHO
- UNICEF
- UNDP
- World Bank

**Ans. (c)** UNDP.

- 19. Which one of the following is a modern form of currency ?**

- Gold
- Silver
- Copper
- Paper notes

**Ans. (d)** Paper notes.

- 20. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ?**

- State Bank of India
- Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial Bank of India
- Union Bank of India

**Ans. (b)** Reserve Bank of India

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

- 21. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers ?**

**Ans.** The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was troublesome for the plantation workers of Assam because they were not

allowed to leave tea gardens without permission and they rarely got the permission to do so.

- 22. Name the cropping season related to wheat crop. Mention any two features of this crop.**

**Ans. Cropping season related to wheat crop is Rabi.**

**Features of wheat crop are :**

- (i) It is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.
- (ii) It requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

**Or**

**What are the adverse effects of dams ?**

**Ans. Dams have the following adverse effects :**

- (i) Inter-state water dispute.
- (ii) Excessive sedimentation of resources.
- (iii) Displacement of population.
- (iv) One of the causes of earthquakes.

**23. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.**

**Ans.** A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. Certain number of tickets should be given to common members other than the influential members of the party so that more public can participate in decision making of the government.

**24. Suggest any one way to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level in India through information technology.**

**Ans.** Through Internet all the information is saved in database and at a click of mouse, the information from the grassroot level to the highest level can be gathered. So one way to strengthen it, is to impart computer education at all levels and save the data.

### SECTION—C

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The idea of national unity was closely linked to liberal ideology. The word 'liberalism' stood for freedom in the political, social and economic spheres for the liberal middle class.

- (i) Politically, they supported the ideas of government by consent; the end of autocracy and clerical privileges; a constitution; and a representative and parliamentary form of government.
- (ii) Socially, they laid stress on the abolition of discrimination based upon birth.
- (iii) Economically, they stressed the inviolability of private property, the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**Or**

**How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The Indian trade had been beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century in the following manner :

- (i) Various products such as cotton, silk, indigo, dye, saltpetre and tea were traded.
- (ii) All of these items were in great demand in Britain. Hence, the availability of these goods from India made it beneficial for the British because they could get them at low prices from India.
- (iii) The objective of the English East India Company was to get spices from India such as cloves and black pepper at a very low rate and earn a huge profit by selling them in their local markets.

**26. "A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner." Suggest and explain any three measures.**

**Ans.** Mineral resources can be used in a planned and sustainable manner in the following ways :

- (i) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low cost.
- (ii) Recycling of metals using scrap metals and other metals should be done.
- (iii) Overexploitation of minerals should be avoided. Rather the substitutes which can be used in place of minerals should be used.

**27. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.**

**Ans.** (i) As the opposition, political parties play a very important role in democracy. Those parties that lose the elections become opposition parties instead of the ruling party. They criticise the government on many issues, highlighting the grievances of the people.

(ii) If the government fails on any front or makes a wrong policy which is not good for people, then the opposition parties highlight those wrong policies so that the public opinion could be made against the government.

(iii) Opposition parties also mobilise the public or masses for showing their dissatisfaction and protest against the government. They do this when it is felt that the government has failed on certain issues and they want to throw out the government from power.

**28. 'Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.**

**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 s sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, etc.
- (v) It generates more employment then other sectors.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

**29. Explain the three important terms of credit.**

**Ans.** The four terms of credit are :

- **Interest rate** : The borrower has to pay a sum of money as interest along with the principal amount.

- **Collateral** : It is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee – to the lender until the loan is repaid.
- **Documentation** : Proper documents of borrowing with all the terms and conditions must be submitted.
- **Mode of repayment** : The mode through which the borrower will repay the loan must be clearly mentioned. Long-term loans can be repaid in annual, half yearly or monthly instalments.

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.**

- Ans.** (i) In the nineteenth century, creation of national literature took place in large quantity. The revolutionaries invoked the idea of throwing out British rule in the minds of the common people through printing of nationalist literature.
- (ii) Newspapers like *Bombay Samachar*, *Kesari*, etc. exerted deep imprint on the mind of the people.
- (iii) Nationalist press reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. For example, Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907. Tilak wrote with great sympathy in his newspaper, *Kesari*.
- (iv) Gandhi's ideas of *swadeshi* were also spread in a powerful way through newspapers.
- (v) Many vernacular newspapers came up in India to support nationalism.

*Or*

**Describe the concept of liberal nationalism as it existed in Europe.**

- Ans.** The ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free.

#### **Polity**

- (i) For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- (ii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament and the inviolability of private property.

#### **Society**

- (iii) Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
- (iv) Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

#### **Economy**

- (v) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**31. Discuss the ill effects of over-irrigation with the help of examples.**

- Ans.** With the farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops, irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions. Apart from transforming the social landscape, i.e., increasing the social gap between the rich and the poor, it has also salinised the soil. As people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources, it gave rise to many conflicts. Farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot in Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin, over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. With regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project, inter-state water disputes are also becoming common.

*Or*

**Describe the main characteristics of Indian railways.**

- Ans.** The first railway line in India was constructed in 1853, between Mumbai and Thane. It was only 34 km long. Today, it is an important means of transport in India.
- Characteristics (Features):
- (i) Indian Railways has a total length of 63,221 km.
- (ii) It is the largest railway system in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

- (iii) Approximately, 18 lakh workers are engaged in Indian Railways.
- (iv) Indian Railways have about 12,670 trains which operate over 7031 stations for a distance of 13 lakh km.
- (v) These railways carry 90 lakh passengers and 6 lakh tonnes freight daily.
- (vi) Railways have an investment of a capital of ' 8000 crore and yields an annual income of ' 21,000 crore.
- (vii) Indian railways have about 11,000 locomotives, 38,000 coaches and 4 lakh wagons.
- (viii) About 80% of freight traffic and 70% of passenger traffic is carried by railways.

**32. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.**

- Ans.** (i) Democracy produces an accountable government where all the educated and enlightened citizens of the country have the right to choose their representatives. If the government does not work in a proper way then people have the right to remove it in the next elections. That is why the elected government is accountable to the people. People are also the part and parcel of decision-making process of the country.
- (ii) Democracy also produces a legitimate government. Democratic government is legitimate as it is elected by the people almost after every five years through the process of universal adult franchise. Any party which gets a majority forms the government. If it loses then it resigns from its office. In this way, it is a legitimate form of government.

*Or*

**“Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity.” Support the statement with examples.**

- Ans.** (i) Democracy gives equal rights to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, religion, creed or gender. Right to equality and right to freedom are the two important fundamental rights which give equal status to all the citizens in a democracy. Thus, social diversity is accommodated very well in democracies.
- (ii) Reservation of weaker sections of society as in India where Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC, other minority religious groups, women and disabled all have been given reservation so that they can be accommodated well in the democratic situation. So not

only majority but minority is also taken care of in democracies.

- (iii) Women are also given equal rights, especially the universal suffrage given to them is a very important initiative taken by democratic governments to accommodate the socially and economically weaker section of the society.
- (iv) No religion being declared as official religion is another important feature of democracies to accommodate social diversity.

**33. Classify economic activities into two sectors on the basis of ownership. Describe any two features of each sector**

**Ans.** On the basis of ownership, economic activities can be classified into public and private sector.

Features of public sector are :

- (i) Public sector is owned, managed and controlled by the government.
- (ii) The objective of the government within this sector is social welfare. Indian Railways, Indian Oil Corporation and Delhi Transport Corporation are some examples of public sector.

Features of private sector are:

- (i) The private sector is owned, managed and controlled by individuals or a group of individuals.
- (ii) The objective of the individuals or group of individuals in this sector is profit- making. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bajaj and Reliance Pvt. Ltd. are some examples of this sector.

*Or*

**“Poor households still depend on informal sector of credit.” Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because :

- (i) Informal sources like moneylenders, relatives, friends, etc. know the borrowers personally and easily get ready to give loans without a collateral.
- (ii) If necessary, the borrower takes the loan from the informal sources even without paying the previous credit.
- (iii) The informal sectors do not demand much formal documentation.
- (iv) The formal sources like banks and cooperatives are not present everywhere in rural India.
- (v) Even if they are present, getting a loan from them is much different as they require proper documentation and a collateral.

**SECTION—E**

**(Case-based/Source-based Questions)**

**(3 × 4 = 12)**

**34. Read the following information and answer the questions :**

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written

by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. As you read above, China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts

of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies. As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand. Scribes or skilled handwriters were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well. More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What kind of books were bought by the aristocrats?**

**Ans.** Handwritten books on very expensive vellum (a parchment made from the skin of animals) were bought by the aristocrats.

**1.2. What were the advantages of invention of paper?**

**Ans.** Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes.

**1.3. Who was Marco polo? What important knowledge was brought to Europe by him?**

**Ans.** In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.

**35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

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?"

**Answer the following:**

**1.1. What was the purpose of Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement ?**

**Ans.** The purpose of Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is to mobilise tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the construction Sardar Sarovar Dam.

**1.2. Originally the Narmada Bachao Andolan focussed on what ?**

**Ans.** Originally the Narmada Bachao Andolan focussed on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water.

**1.3. What is the recent point on which the Narmada Bachao Andolan refocus ?**

**Ans.** 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.

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

Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practise some kind of democratic policies: they have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. Explain the fascination for democracy amongst various countries.**

**Ans.** The fascination for democracy is pretty much amongst various countries in spite of many drawbacks because in comparison to other forms of government, still the benefits are more in democracy rather than other forms of government.

**1.2. Write the most common features of different democracies.**

**Ans.** They have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens.

**1.3. Explain democracy on the basis of expected and actual outcomes.**

**Ans.** Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice because the actual and the expected outcomes are different. The expected



outcomes are to form a constitution, improve the quality of decision-making, provide a method to resolve conflicts and allow room to correct mistakes. But the actual

outcomes may not be same as the social, economic and political conditions can be different in different countries.

**SECTION—F**  
**(Map Skill Based Questions)**

**(2 + 3 = 5)**

**37.(I) On a political map of India, locate and mark the following Centres of people's movements :**

- (i) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) – Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- (ii) Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwalla Bagh Incident

**Ans.**



(II) On the outline map of India, locate and label the following :

1. A town called the 'Manchester of India';
2. Coimbatore;
3. A woollen textile centre in Punjab.

Ans.



# Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–11

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

## CLASS–10th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as in MTP 1

### SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815 ?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
- (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- (d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy.

Ans. (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria.

2. The questions given below consist of an assertion and a reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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.

**Assertion (A) :** As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns.

**Reason (R) :** The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people.

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

3. Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ?

- (a) Conservative (b) Liberal
- (c) Federal (d) Feudal

Ans. (a) Conservative.

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

- (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. (a) Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade

5. What percentage of the earth's surface is covered with water ?

- (a) 51% (b) 61%
- (c) 71% (d) 81%

Ans. (c)

6. The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in :

- (a) 1962 (b) 1967
- (c) 1970 (d) 1972.

Ans. (d) 1972.

7. Which one of the following is not a millet ?

- (a) Jowar (b) Wheat
- (c) Ragi (d) Bajra.

Ans. (b) Wheat.

8. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list ?

- (a) Banking (b) Business
- (c) Currency (d) Communication

Ans. (b) Business .

9. Which of the following is often missing from a non-democratic government ?

- (a) High economic growth rate
- (b) Economic equality
- (c) Transparency
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) Transparency.

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (List)

Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Union list subjects   | A. State Governments alone make laws on it.                     |
| II. State list subjects  | B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it.          |
| III. Concurrent subjects | C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments. |
| IV. Residuary subjects   | D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.               |

I	II	III	IV
(a) A	B	C	D
(b) C	D	A	B
(c) D	C	B	A
(d) B	A	C	D

Ans. (d) B A C D.

**11. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options :**

- There are two or more levels of government.
- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
- Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
- The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Ans. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

**12. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :**

- There is no official religion in India.
- Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.
- State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.
- India believes in theocracy. Options:  
(a) I, II and III      (b) I, II and IV  
(c) II, III and IV    (d) I, II and IV

Ans. (a) I, II and III

**13. Which of the following is often missing from a non-democratic government ?**

- High economic growth rate
- Economic equality
- Transparency
- None of the above

Ans. (c) Transparency.

**14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?**

- Primary Sector - Money Lender
- Secondary Sector - Priest
- Tertiary Sector - Bank
- Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

Ans. (c)

**15. Which one of the following is a modern form of currency ?**

- Gold                      (b) Silver
- Copper                  (d) Paper notes

Ans. (d) Paper notes.

**16. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ?**

- A teacher teaching in a school.
- A worker going to work in a big factory.
- A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
- A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

Ans. (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

**17. Choose the incorrect option from the following :**

- | List I                                    | List II                      |
|---|------------------------------|
| (a) Investment made by MNCs               | 1. Foreign investment        |
| (b) Infosys                               | 2. MNC                       |
| (c) Close to the markets of US and Europe | 3. Mexico and Eastern Europe |
| (d) Special Export Zone                   | 4. SEZ                       |

Ans. (d)

**18. Over 30 years between 1973–74 and 2013–14, production in all the three sectors has increased, but it has increased the most in:**

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- None of the above

Ans. (c) Tertiary.

**19. Which organisation supports liberalisation of foreign trade and investments in India?**

- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- World Bank
- World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Ans. (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO).

**20. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC ?**

- MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.
- MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
- MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.
- MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

Ans. (a) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.

**SECTION—B**

**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

**21. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers ?**

Ans. The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was troublesome for the plantation workers of Assam because they were not

allowed to leave tea gardens without permission and they rarely got the permission to do so.

**22. What are the benefits of Biogas plants ? Give two points.**

Ans. (i) They provide energy to the farmers.

- (ii) They improve the quality of manure.

Or

**What is a dam ?**

**Ans.** A dam is a barrier across the flowing rivers to make a reservoir.

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

**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.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

**24. How do double coincidence of wants arises ?**

**Ans.** The meaning of double coincidence of wants is that both of the parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodity or products. So, under this system problems arise through the improbability or the demand of the wants, needs, or events that causes or motivates a transaction occurring at the same time and at the same place.

## SECTION—C

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

**25. Describe three major consequences of the Second World War.**

**Ans.** Major consequences of the Second World War were as follows :

- (i) A huge destruction took place and the death toll was large. Minimum 60 million people or about 3 per cent of the world's population in 1939 were believed to have been killed directly or indirectly in the war. Millions of people were wounded and most of the people died outside the battlefields because of the war-related consequences.
- (ii) Devastation of a large part of Asia and Europe took place due to aerial bombardment or relentless artillery attacks.
- (iii) An immense amount of economic and social destruction also took place and it was very difficult to reconstruct again.

Or

**Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement from towns and cities in 1921 ? Explain.**

**Ans.** In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement for the following reasons :

- (i) He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they could be ready for mass struggles.
- (ii) The Chauri-Chaura incident near Gorakhpur in which many policemen died as a peaceful procession in a bazaar turned violent, made him decide to take off the movement immediately.
- (iii) Within the congress some leaders were tired of the mass struggles and wanted to participate in the council elections that had been set up by the Government India Act of 1919. Hence they were reluctant to participate in Non-Cooperation Movement further.

**26. What are the two main food crops of India? Mention their producing areas also.**

**Ans.** (i) Two main food crops grown in India are rice and wheat. Rice is a kharif crop and wheat is a rabi crop which are sown in summers and winters respectively.

(ii) Rice is produced in plains of north and north-eastern states of India, coastal areas of Odisha, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Wheat is produced mainly in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

**27. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement.**

**Ans.** In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.

Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups.

**28. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit.**

**Ans.** The difference between formal and informal sources credit are tabulated below.

**Formal sources of loans**

The formal sources of loans that the government registers are followed by laws and regulations.

Social welfare is the primary motive for formal sources.

The RBI regulates the activities of formal credit sources.

Formal sources typically charge lower interest rates.

**Examples :** Banks and cooperatives.

**Informal source of loans**

The informal sources include all small and scattered units that are generally beyond the government's control, they must obey its laws and regulations.

The profit-making is the primary motive for informal sources.

There is no organisation that controls credit activities in informal sources.

They charge much higher interest rates for informal sources.

**Examples :** Money lenders, merchants, workers, relatives and friends etc.

**29. Is it correct to say that environmental degradation does not respect national or state boundaries ? Illustrate with examples.**

**Ans.** (i) The issue of environmental degradation does not respect national or international boundaries.

(ii) The way we are using the natural resources that decides the future we are going to have and it is linked together irrespective of nation or international boundaries.

(iii) The groundwater, for example, is depleting everywhere in the world because of over-exploitation and it is also becoming polluted due to environmental degradation and water pollution.

(iv) Similarly, the growing image of crude oil has made the environment polluted throughout the world and in coming years, all the countries are going to face the shortage of it because of its excessive use.

(v) The glaciers melting at Antarctica and North Pole are due to environmental degradation, though they are opposite poles and the consequences are to be faced by Maldives and Bangladesh which are low-lying areas. Hence, it is correct to say that environmental degradation does not respect national or international boundaries. The need for sustainable development is of utmost importance throughout the world. (Any three points)

## SECTION—D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

**30. How had Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under French control ? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

(i) The Civil Code of 1804 – also known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(ii) This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(iii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

(iv) Transport and communication systems were improved.

(v) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

(vi) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

*Or*

**How did the use of technology transform food availability in Europe ?**

**Ans.** Technology played a huge role in the process of globalisation. It transformed the 19th-century world economy.

(i) The invention and use of faster railways, lighter wagons

and larger ships helped food to reach more quickly from faraway farms to markets. Many common food items such as soya, potatoes and maize were not known to our forefathers five hundred years ago. Only when America was discovered, these crops reached Asia and Europe.

(ii) Earlier, live animals were sent to Europe from America. In this process, many animals used to die or became unfit to eat. Thus, meat became expensive.

(iii) To overcome this problem, new technology of refrigerated ships helped the transport of perishable foods over long distances.

(iv) Now animals began to be slaughtered at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.

(v) This procedure helped in reducing the shipping cost and lowering the meat prices in Europe.

**31. What is the difference between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture?**

**Ans.**

	Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(i)	It is the farming practice in which crops are cultivated for local consumption.	(i) It is the farming practice in which crops produced are mainly for the market sale.
(ii)	Farms are small and food crops are cultivated, such as rice and wheat.	(ii) Farms are larger and cash crops are cultivated, such as cotton, sugar cane and jute.

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(iii) Old tools and implements are used by the farmers without any facility for irrigation.	(iii) Better implements are used and there are proper irrigation facilities.
(iv) It depends on monsoon and there is greater use of manpower.	(iv) As far as irrigation facilities are available, it does not depend upon monsoon. Less of manpower is used.

Or

**Explain any six reasons responsible for the increasing scarcity of water in India.**

**Ans. Reasons for increasing water scarcity in India :**

- (i) Water scarcity in most cases is caused by inefficient use, exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- (ii) Rainwater in India is available only for four months from July to September. Therefore, water is not available throughout the year and many areas of the country face drought during the summer months. Failure of the monsoons also brings great hardships to the people.
- (iii) Water scarcity also occurs due to the loss of vegetation, as the surface water becomes muddy and flows to the ocean.
- (iv) Like forests, water also belongs to the community. We have not been able to promote sustainable use of water on this account.
- (v) Overuse of water resources by farmers also leads to the depletion of groundwater resources, causing fall in the water level.
- (vi) Industrialisation, growth of population and urbanisation also leads to water scarcity or water shortage.

**32. What was the main cause of tension between the two linguistic communities of Belgium? How was this confl resolved ?**

**Ans. Main causes of tension between the two linguistic communities of Belgium are as follows :**

- (i) Belgium is a small country in Europe. Here, the ethnic composition is very complex. 59% of the total population of the country speak Dutch and live in the Flemish region while 40% speak French and reside in the Wallonia region. The remaining 1% of Belgians speak German.
- (ii) The minority French-speaking community was rich and powerful compared to the Dutch-speaking community. The Dutch-speaking people got the economic benefits much later and they were very disappointed because of this which led to the conflict between the two communities between 1950s and 1960s. This tension was more critical in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community were in majority in the country but a minority in the capital.

**The conflict was resolved in the following ways :**

- (i) The constitution was amended four times and the Belgian government ensured that there would be an equal number of ministers from Dutch- and French-speaking communities in the central government.

- (ii) Many powers of the central government were transferred to the state governments of both the regions of the country.
- (iii) A separate government was formed in Brussels in which both the communities were given equal representation.
- (iv) A third kind of government, that is, the community government was developed. This government was elected by the people belonging to all the linguistic groups. The community government had the power regarding culture, education and language-related issues. This type of government helps to avoid civic strife and conflict between two major linguistic groups.

Or

**What is majoritarianism ? How has it been adopted in Sri Lanka? Explain it.**

- Ans.** (i) When the majority community of any country feel that they can rule the country according to their own wishes and can neglect the feelings, needs and wishes of the minority groups, then it is called majoritarianism.
- (ii) The result of majoritarianism is the preferential policies followed by the government, that is, it gives preference to the majority groups in government jobs, positions, etc.
  - (iii) Sri Lanka became an independent country in 1948. The Sinhalese community being in majority tried to dominate the government.
  - (iv) They passed an Act in 1956 to make the Sinhalese language as the official language. A new constitution declared that Buddhism should be protected and promoted.
  - (v) The government gave a number of incentives to Sinhala people by favouring them in government jobs and many positions.
  - (vi) Buddhism was declared as the state religion. Due to these governmental measures, other groups felt alienated and a struggle started between Tamil and Sinhala communities.

**33. How are deposits with the bank beneficial for individual as well as for the nation ? Explain with examples.**

- Ans.** (i) The individual gets interest on the amount deposited in the banks.
- (ii) This money remains safe in the banks. They can withdraw money as and when they want.
  - (iii) Since the money can be withdrawn on demands, these deposits are called demand deposits. People find it very easy to keep their money in this manner and take out when required.
  - (iv) Businessmen and other people who are in need of taking loan for their enterprises take loan from the banks which is given to them from the money deposited in the banks. The rate of interest is high on these loans in comparison to interest given on the deposits. Hence, the difference between the two is the income of the bank which contributes in the development of economy and nation.

Or

**Why is sustainability important for development ? Explain.**

**Ans. Sustainability is important for development because :**

- (i) It is the ability to use our resources judiciously without disturbing the ecological balance.
- (ii) Development will have no meaning if we do not take care of our environment. It is only through sustainable

- development that we can survive and leave a healthier world for the future generation.
- (iii) The misuse of the environment has led to erratic changes in the weather, floods, rising temperature, etc. Hence, sustainability is very important.
- (iv) Since our natural resources are vital for our survival and for survival of all living beings on earth, we should use them wisely.
- (v) Sustainable development can be achieved by using both renewable and non-renewable resources in such a manner that they would not become extinct.
- (vi) It is desirable because everyone would like the present level of development to go further or at least be maintained for future.

### SECTION—E

#### (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

**34. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. 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. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. How did the European powers promote their imperialist aims ?**

**Ans.** The European powers promote their imperialist aims by exploiting the nationalistic aspirations of ordinary people.

**1.2. Which factor contributed to the emergence of tensions in the Balkans ?**

**Ans.** Popularity of Romanticism, Ethnic variation, Big power rivalry and jealousy among nations became the major factors for creating tension in Balkan region.

**1.3. What was the major reason for the people in Balkan region to reinterpret their history ?**

**Ans.** The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

**35. Read the text given below and answer the following questions :**

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

**Answer the following :**

**1.1. What do you understand by plantation farming?**

**Ans.** Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

**1.2. Plantations and industry go hand in hand. Justify.**

**Ans.** Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

**1.3. What is the most important factor needed for plantation farming ?**

**Ans.** Since the production is mainly for market, a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

**36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :**

**DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA**

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities



etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. 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. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

**1.1. Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy ?**

**Ans.** This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities

etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world.

**1.2. Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India?**

**Ans.** It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly in Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in them but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

**1.3. Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation.**

**Ans.** (i) Establishment of panchayats in rural areas.  
(ii) Establishment of municipalities in urban areas.

### SECTION—F

#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

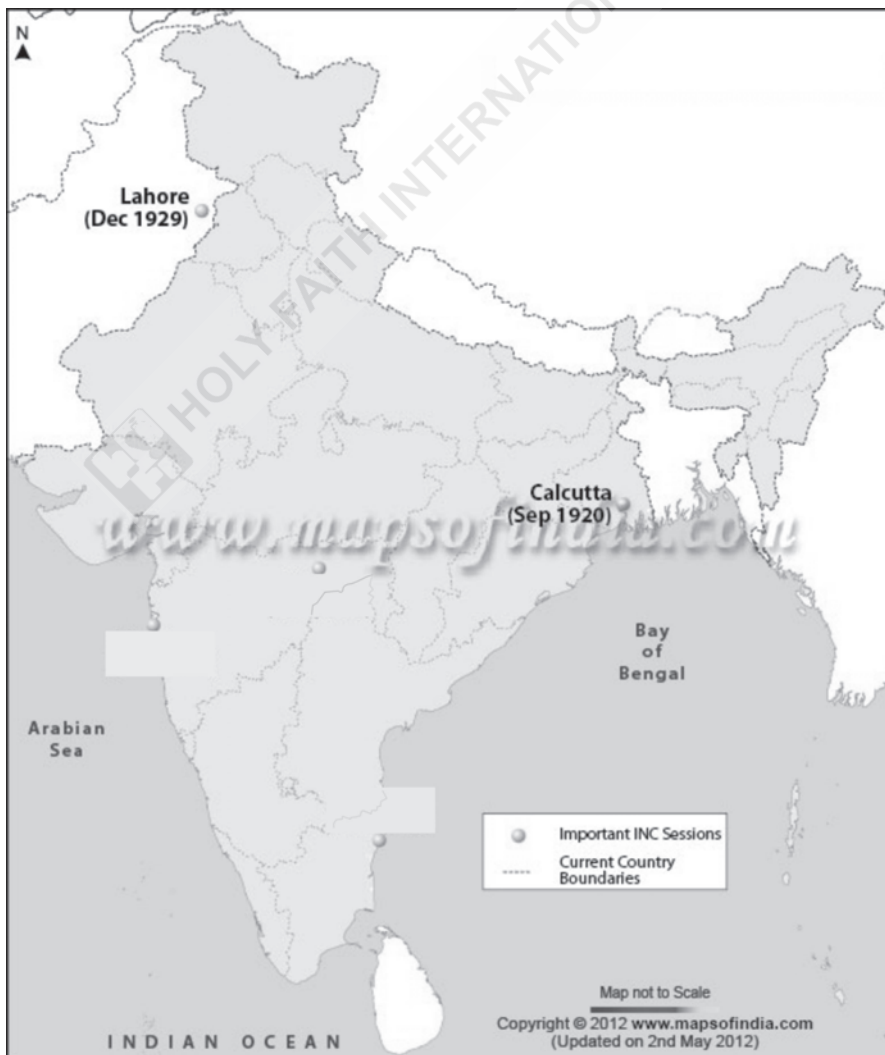
**37.(i) On the given Political map of India name and locate the following :**

**(a) The place where the first session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.**

**Ans.** Calcutta.

**(b) Locate the Indian national congress session held in 1920 Nagpur.**

**Ans.** Lahore.



(ii) Mark and label the following on the outline map of India.

- (a) Hirakud Dam
- (b) A state where canal irrigation is the main source.
- (c) Tehri Dam

Ans.

