
CBSE Class 10 Social Science

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iii. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- iv. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question number 26 is map question of 5 marks.
- vi. Questions at Serial Number - 20, 22, 24 & 25 have Internal Choice. Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

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1. Write any one statement regarding the doctrine of liberal nationalism?

OR

Name the countries which comprise Indo-China.

2. Which crop is used both as food and fodder?
3. Which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?
4. Why do the agriculture and allied activities still happen to be the major source of employment?
5. Which right of the consumer is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against the manufacturers in case they are cheated or exploited?
6. In which year Professor Mohammad Yunus received the Nobel Prize for Peace?
7. Can you make a distinction b/w the revolution of 1830 & the revolution of 1848 in France?

OR

How did the teachers contribute to national movement in Vietnam? Explain.

8. Can you explain why some Congress leaders were reluctant to boycott the council

elections of November 1920?

9. Explain the three steps that is involved in the complex process of resource planning.
10. Why dams are now referred to as multipurpose projects?
11. Explain the negative impact of social division on politics?
12. Name the kings who had been restored to power after Vienna Congress by the conservatives.

OR

Which is the most visible form of French control over Vietnam?

13. Which national party draws inspiration from the teachings of Mahatma Phule and Periyar? Write any three points related to this party.
14. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracy?
15. How will you justify that interest on loans is a main source of income of the banks?
16. Where can a consumer go to get justice against unfair trade practices? Explain.
17. What is the criterion to classify an economic activity as secondary sector activity? Explain.
18. What is development? What are the two aspects of development?
19. After nineteenth century, how did the indentured labourers discover own ways of survival? Explain.

OR

Why did the poor peasants and artisans in the countryside begin to work for the merchants from the towns?

OR

What form of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?

20. How did China remain a major producer of printed material for a long time?

OR

Examine the contribution of different novelists of Hindi in India.

21. Explain the different stages in the process of manufacturing of steel.
22. Why there is a need of conservation of minerals?

OR

Which agency provides the air travel service in north-eastern and off-shore areas of India? Explain why air transport is preferred in north-eastern states of India.

23. What policies strengthened the federalism of India?
24. Do you have any source to get the information about the working of government? Explain.

OR

How does communalism threaten the Indian Democracy? Explain.

25. In what ways the globalisation affected the life of Sushila?

OR

Explain the factors which facilitate Globalisation.

26. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India.

- A. Biggest port of India
B. Oldest artificial Port

Locate and Label with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.

- C. International Airport Amritsar
D. The place where Indian National Congress December 1929 Session was held.
E. The place where no tax campaign was started.



CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper-10
Solution

1. It stood for freedom of Individual, for equality of all before law and it emphasized government by consent.

OR

Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam comprises Indo-China.

2. Maize can be used as both food and fodder .
3. Horizontal distribution of power.
4. This is because the governments could not create enough jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors of our economy.
5. The right to seek redressal of the consumer is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against the manufacturer or are duped.
6. In 2006 Mohammad Yunus received the Noble Prize for peace.
- 7.

| The Revolution of 1830s | The Revolution 1848 |
|--|--|
| 1. This revolution was led by Liberal nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elites of France. | 1. This revolution was started by the unemployed poor peasants and workers. |
| 2. By this revolution the kings of Bourbon dynasty restored to power by conservatives were overthrown by the liberal nationalists. | 2. Through this revolution a republic was established on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. |
| 3. A constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe as its head was established in France. | 3. Constitutional monarchy was abolished so the king Louis Philippe had fled away. |

OR

The teachers played a major role in the nationalist movement of Vietnam.

- i. The Vietnamese teachers did not follow the curriculum framed by the French.

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- ii. Sometimes there was an open opposition and at other times there was a silent resistance on their part.
 - iii. As the number of Vietnamese teachers increased in the lower classes they quietly modified the text and criticized what was written in the books.
8. Many within the Congress were, however concerned about the proposals given by Gandhiji. Certain sections within the Congress believed that colonialism could only be fought from inside the government apparatus. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920 because they feared that the Movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was intense tussle within the congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation program was adopted.
9. The three steps involved in the complex process of resource planning are:
- i. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
 - ii. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
 - iii. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
10. A. Dams are now referred to as multipurpose projects because they serve more than one purpose. They offer many ways to manage our water resources for various purposes.
- B. Dams are constructed for the irrigation of fields, generation and distribution of electricity and to control floods.
- C. Dams are constructed to conserve water, vegetation and soil.
- D. They also help to promote tourism.
11. Social divisions impact politics in negative ways :
- A. In Northern Ireland, there has been a violent and bitter conflict for many years. Northern Ireland population was divided into Protestant (53 per cent) and Roman Catholics (44 per cent).
 - B. The Catholics were represented by Nationalist parties who wanted to be unified with the Republic of Ireland.
 - C. In contrast, Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with

the U.K. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the fight between unionists and nationalists.

D. Disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries due to ethnic and religious differences is another example.

12. The delegates of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. They drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power by the conservatives, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

OR

Military and Economic domination was the most visible form of French control over Vietnam. The French also built a system that tried to reshape the culture of the Vietnamese.

13. The party that draws inspiration from the ideas of Mahatma Phule is BSP. (Bahujan Samaj Party).

Policies of BSP are:

1. It seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities,
 2. It stands for the cause of securing interests and welfare of the oppressed people.
 3. The Party shall regard its ideology as a movement for ending exploitation of the weaker sections and suppression of the deprived through social and economic change in keeping with the above stated chief aim, and its political activity and participation in governance as an instrument of furthering such a movement and bringing in such a change.
 4. All citizens of India, being equal before law, are entitled to be treated as equal in true sense and in all matters and all walks of life, and where equality does not exist it has to be fostered and where equality is denied it has to be upheld and fought for.
14. Following outcomes can be reasonably expected out of democracies:
- A. Accountability to citizens and to respond to their needs and aspirations.
 - B. To run the administration and the finances of the country efficiently and democratically.

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- C. Transparency in the working of government's machinery.
 - D. To ensure holding of free and fair elections.
 - E. To work for the development of both the majority and the minority communities.
15. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. It means that a bank mediates between borrowers and depositors. Banks charges very high interest rate on loans than what they offer to the depositors. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. In these days' banks started so many schemes just to attract the borrowers. Banks offer loans at attractive interest rate. The main motive behind all these steps of banks is to earn huge profit.
16. The consumers can take recourse to legal measures to get justice against unfair trade practices. For this reason the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is popularly known COPRA was formulated. Under COPRA there is a provision for three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national level to redress consumer disputes.
- i. The district level courts deal with cases of claims up to Rs 20 lakhs.
 - ii. The state level courts deal with cases of claim between to Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 1 crore.
 - iii. The National level courts deal with cases of claims more than Rs 1 crore.
- Consumers can appeal accordingly depending upon their degree of damage done by the product
17. A. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- B. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made by some process of manufacturing.
- C. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using sugar canes as raw material we make sugar.
18. Development is such a situation that can fulfil the aspirations or desires of people. It is the progress or improvement in the lifestyle of the people. Two aspects of development are:
- i. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
 - ii. What may be development for one may not be development for the other.
19. The nineteenth century indenture has been described as a 'new system of slavery'. Migrants were provided false information about living and working conditions. On arrival at the plantations, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had

imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights. Therefore, the indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving.

- i. Many of them escaped into wilds, though if caught, they would face severe punishment.
- ii. Others developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new.
- iii. In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival, called Hosay in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- iv. The protest religion of Rastafarianism is said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to Caribbean. Many cultural things from different places fused their original characteristics and to become something entirely new.
- v. Most indentured workers stayed on after their contracts ended, or returned to their new homes after a short spell in India.

OR

The poor peasants and artisans in the countryside began to work for the merchants from the towns because of the following reasons:

- i. Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.
- ii. Tiny plots of land did not provide enough for the family.
- iii. By working for merchants, peasants could remain in the countryside and cultivate their land.
- iv. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their income from cultivation.
- v. The family labour resources could be fully used.

OR

Various forms of entertainment came up in the nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people, like:

- i. The wealthy Londoners went to the annual London Season where the elite groups enjoyed several cultural events such as the opera, classical musical performances and theatre etc.
- ii. Working classes too had their own means of entertainment. They used to meet in pubs and enjoy a drink, exchange news and discuss political events.

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- iii. In the nineteenth century, the establishment of libraries, museums and art galleries provided entertainment to the common people.
 - iv. Later on, music halls and cinema houses became a source of mass entrainment.
 - v. For the industrial workers, spending holidays by the sea-shore and enjoying both the sun and the bracing winds also proved a great source of entrainment and leisure.
20. China remained a major producers of printing material for a long time as
- i. Merchants used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
 - ii. Text books for the civil services examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
 - iii. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, romantic plays.
 - iv. Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.
 - v. Wives of scholar and officials published their work and courtesans wrote about their lives.

OR

Bhartendu Harishchandra: He is called the pioneer of modern Hindi literature encourages many members of his circle of poets and writers to recreate and translate novels from other languages.

Srinivas Das: His novel published in 1882 was titled Pariksha Guru. He reflected the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle class. It cautioned young men of well-to-do families against the dangerous influence of bad company and consequent loose morals.

Devaki Nandan Khatri: The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel-reading public in Hindi. His best seller Chandrakanta - a romance withh dazzling elements of fantasy - is believed to have contributed immensely in popularising the Hndi language and the Nagari script among the educated classes of those times. Although it was apparently written purely for the pleasure of reading, this novel also gives some interesting insights into the fears and desires of its reading public.

Premchand: It was with the writings of Premchand that the Hindi novel achieved excellence. He began writing in Urdu then shifted to Hindi, remaining an immensely influential writer in both languages. He drew on the traditional art of kissa-goi. sewasadan deals mainely with the poor condition of women in society, issues like child

marriage and dowry. His novel Sewasadan lifted the Hindi novel from the realm of fantasy, moralising and simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.

21. The different stages in manufacturing of steel are as follows:

- i. Iron Ore: Transport of raw material to plant.
- ii. Blast Furnace: Iron ore is then melted. Lime stone is fluxing material which is added. Slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.
- iii. Pig Iron: Molten materials poured into moulds called pigs.
- iv. Shaping Metal: Rolling, pressing, casting and forging.
- v. Steel making: Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidizing the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium are added.

22. Conservation of minerals is necessary because:

- i. The total volume of workable mineral deposits in an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust.
- ii. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated.
- iii. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.
- iv. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
- v. Mining of minerals causes great threat to the environment and health of the human beings.

Hence, it is needed to conserve the minerals and use them in a judicious way.

OR

Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off- shore operations, to the north-eastern states.

Because of the following reasons the air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India:

- i. These states mostly lies in inaccessible hilly areas and have difficult terrains.
- ii. Dense forests are found in this region.
- iii. Big rivers and dissected relief are found in this area.
- iv. There is heavy rainfall and frequent floods in these areas.

Due to the above reasons it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines in

these areas.

23. The features of the third tier of rural government are:
- A. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayat Raj. Each Village or group of villages in some state has a Gram Panchayat.
 - B. This is a council consisting of several ward members called Panchs and a president called Sarpanch. They are directly elected by the adult population living in the ward or village.
 - C. The Panchyats works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha.
 - D. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few Gram panchayat are grouped together to form Sanchayat Samiti or Block. The members of all the Block are elected by the panchayat members of the area.
 - E. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad.
24. A. RTI is a source to get the information about the working of government in India. The Right to information is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and thereby raise their voices if anything unfair happened.
- B. This act enabled people to know about every detail of any programs from the levels of planning to implementations. By this, they can know lapses, misappropriation etc. of any officials and file a complaint and corruption and impose strict penalties.
 - C. This law helps to know who has taken the decision, was the decision taken as per the established norms and procedures. So the executive has to think twice before taking any biased decisions.
 - D. Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. It goes without saying that an informed citizen is better equipped to keep necessary vigil on the instruments of governance and make the government more accountable to the governed.
 - E. The Act is a big step towards making the citizens informed about the activities of the Government.

OR

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- A. Communalism involves religious prejudice, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
 - B. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
 - C. Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. In electoral politics, this often involves a special appeal to the interests or emotions of votes of one religion in preference to others.
 - D. Sometimes communalism in India takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.
 - E. Communal prejudice and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilization need to be counted in the area of politics.
25. Sushila has spent many years as a worker in garment export industry in Delhi. She was employed as a 'permanent worker' entitled to health insurance, provident fund, over time at durable rate.
- a. In 1990 her factory was closed due to the introduction of new economy policy which was introduced by the Indian Government. She becomes unemployed.
 - b. After searching a job for six months, she finally got a job 30 km away from her home.
 - c. Even working in this factory for several years, she was a temporary worker and earned less than half of what she was earning earlier.
 - d. She left her house every morning, seven days a week at 7:30 a.m. and returns at 10 p.m. A day off from work means no wage.
 - e. Sushila no longer got the protection and benefits she used to get earlier.

OR

The factors which facilitate Globalisation are:

- a. Rapid improvement in Technology which has stimulated the process of Globalization..
- b. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policies.
- c. Pressure from international organizations like WTO and World Bank.
- d. Improvement in transportation and communication facilities.
- e. Dependence of Developing countries upon Developed Countries

LOVELY KHAJURIA

26.

