

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper-08

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 numbers 26 are map questions 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. What was the concept of modern state?

OR

Name the war after which Tonkin and Anaam came under the French control?

2. Who was called 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?

OR

What was the Vietminh?

3. Name the rain-fed millet crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation?
4. Which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?
5. What are the criteria for the classification of economic activities?
6. What is state level consumer courts?
7. Give one reason to deposit money in the banks.
8. Identify Napoleon, telling the part played by him in the France.

OR

Explain any three challenges faced by the new Republic of Vietnam after 1945?

9. Who gave the slogan “Inquilab – Zindabad”? What do you understand by this slogan?
10. Distinguish between Khadar and Bhangar.
11. Describe the advantages of waterways.
12. How far do you agree with the statement that 'all social differences are not always an accident'? Explain.
13. Explain the constitutional measures to counter challenges faced by political parties.
14. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracy?
15. Explain the different types of objects used as money before the introduction of coins?
16. What ideas show that the rise of consumer awareness is essential?
17. Why is working in an unorganized sector not considered secure?
18. What is development? What are the two aspects of development?
19. Define the term trade surplus. How was the income received from trade surplus with India used by Britain?

OR

Explain how the conditions of the workers steadily declined in the early twentieth century of Europe.

OR

Why well-off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th century?

20. What were the chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan? Explain.

OR

Describe in brief about any two famous novels written by Charles Dickens.

21. What is the contribution of industry to national economy in India? Compare it with the East Asian Countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP?
22. What are non-conventional sources of energy? Why do they have a bright future in India?

OR

Explain the major sea ports of India situated on western coastline.

23. In what way is the Panchayat Raj experiment significant? Explain.
24. What is the nature and scope of Democracy in the modern world?

OR

How does communalism threaten the Indian Democracy? Explain.

25. Can you illustrate the features of the New Economic policy introduced in 1991?

OR

Explain the factors which facilitate Globalisation.

26. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.

A. A leading golden fiber crop producing state

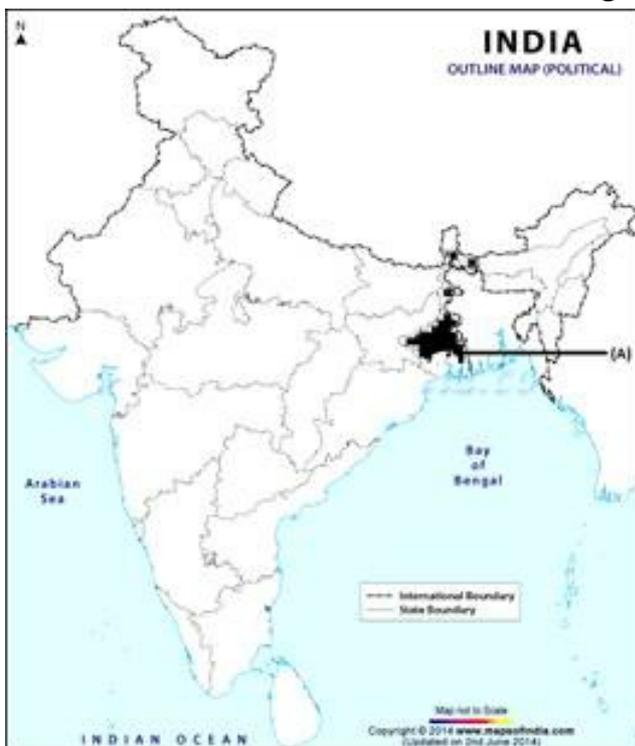
On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

B. A leading sugarcane producing state

C. A coffee growing state on the eastern state

D. The place where Congress Session was held in December 1920.

E. The state to which Gudem rebels belonged.



CBSE Class 10 Social Science

Solution

1. The concept of modern state was a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

OR

After Franco-Chinese war the Tonkin and Anaam came under the French control.

2. Giuseppe Mazzini was called 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order' by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich

OR

Vietminh was The League for the Independence of Vietnam.

3. Jowar is the rain fed millet crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation.
4. Horizontal distribution of power
5. A. Nature of economic activities
B. Ownership of assets
C. Term of employment
6. These are courts which settle consumer disputes at the states level. State level Consumer Courts deals with the cases involving claims up to Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 1 crore.
7. To save money and to earn interest.
8. Napoleon was a great French General, who won many battles for the revolutionary France and raised his nation's prestige. In many parts of Europe, like in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from the serfdom and the manorial dues. There was a time when he had become a terror for all the European monarchs. But in the end, his limited resources collapsed in the face of fourth coalition of the European nations. He was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 A.D. and was sent as a prisoner to spend his last days at the small island of St. Helena where he died in the year 1821 A.D.

OR

Three challenges faced by the new Republic of Vietnam after 1945 were:

- i. The French tried to regain control of Vietnam with the help of Vietnamese Emperor Bai Dai who was acting as their puppet. As a result, the New Republic had to fight the French occupation for more than eight years (1945 to 1954).
 - ii. The peace negotiation in Geneva following the war with France divided the Vietnam into two parts, North Vietnam and South Vietnam which led to a conflict.
 - iii. The entry of the US into war in 1965 brought further miseries to the Vietnamese people.
9. a. The famous slogan Inquilab Zindabad was given by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.
- b. It is a Hindustani phrase taken from Persian which translates to "Long Live Revolution".
- c. It was a common phrase used by revolutionaries during the British rule over India.
- d. It was popularized in the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who used it to urge future generations to endorse, and support the party's rebellious actions.

10.

Khadar	Bhangar
1. The khadar soils are found in the low areas of valley.	1. The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches.
2. These soils are finer in texture.	2. These are coarser in texture.
3. These soils are more fertile.	3. These soils are less fertile.
4. These soils are known as new alluvial.	4. These soils are known are old alluvial.

11. Waterways have some distinct advantages, like:

- i. It is the cheapest means of transport.
 - ii. It is the best means of transport to carry bulky and heavy goods at lower costs.
 - iii. It is fuel-efficient as well as environment friendly.
 - iv. All perennial rivers can be used almost throughout the year.
12. A. All social differences are not because of an accident of birth. There are many differences that are the result of our choice.
- B. For example, to follow a particular religion different from that of one's family,

choosing an occupation different from that of the family traditionally prefers. All these may cause social differences.

- C. Now the whole world has turned into a global village. The countries which were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with the influx of people from other parts of the world.
 - D. Some differences are also based on ideology. For example, in India, there are many political parties based on different ideologies.
13. The constitutional measures to counter challenges faced by political parties include
- A. The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This is called anti defection law.
 - B. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for every candidate to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
 - C. The Election Commission made it necessary for political parties to hold elections and file their Income Tax Returns.
 - D. A law is passed to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
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 & the finances of the country efficiently & democratically.
 - 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. Before the introduction of coins, people used the things related to their domestic life. For example in this era people used grains and cattle as money. People use milk, cotton and crops to conduct business, There after came the use of metallic coins-gold, silver, copper coins- a phase which continued well into the last century.
16. Since consumers are exploited by the sellers and manufacturers therefore consumer awareness has become inevitable in today's time. Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position in the market. The seller tries to shift all the responsibilities on the buyer in case of complaint. Besides, sellers make false claims about the durability and quality of their products through attractive advertisement. Moreover, adulteration causes loss to the health and they suffer from monetary loss.
17. A. Working in unorganized sector is not considered secured because unorganized sectors are not registered by the government and remain outside the control of the

government.

B. These are small and scattered units.

C. They don't follow rules and regulations prescribed by the government.

D. Jobs in these sectors are not regular, even salaries are very less.

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. **Trade surplus:** When the value of exports is higher than value of imports, it called as trade surplus.

i. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries - that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to.

ii. This is how a multi-lateral settlement system works - it allows one country's deficit with another country to be settled by its surplus with a third country.

iii. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.

iv. Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pension of British officials in India.

OR

The conditions of the workers steadily declined in the early twentieth century of Europe.

i. Workers travelled great distances in the hope of working in the mills.

ii. For workers, getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased.

iii. The numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available.

iv. Entry into the mills was also restricted. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits.

OR

Living in slums was very dangerous for the labourers. They lived up to an average age of 29 years as compared to the average life expectancy of 55 among the higher the higher

and the middle classes. The well-off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the nineteenth century because:

- i. **Threat to public health**: The vast mass of one-room houses occupied by the poor were seen as a serious threat to public health: they were overcrowded, badly ventilated, and lacked sanitation. Such slums were not only harmful for the slum dwellers but they were also threat to the public health and could easily lead to any epidemic.
 - ii. **Fire hazards**: Poor housing could pose a great fire hazard and could engulf other areas in the fire disaster.
 - iii. **Fear of revolution**: Especially after the Russian Revolution of 1917, it was felt that poor housing could lead to any social disaster and could lead to rebellion by the poor slum dwellers. Workers' mass housing schemes became necessary to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.
20. The chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan were:
- i. Buddhist monasteries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan.
 - ii. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist *Diamond Sutra*.
 - iii. In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books were cheap and abundant.
 - iv. Printing of visual materials led to increase in publishing practices.
 - v. In the eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles city at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted urban culture involving artisans, courtesans and tea house gathering.
 - vi. Books for women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquettes were published.

OR

Charles Dicken's two novels:

1. **Hard Times** - This novel was published in 1854. It describes the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives. In this novel, he describes Coketown, a fictitious industrial city as a grim place full of machinery, smoking industries, river polluted purple and buildings that all looked the same. Workers there are known as hands as if their only identity is to work and operate machines.
2. **Oliver Twist** - This novel was published in 1838. It focuses on the terrible conditions of

urban life under industrial capitalism. This novel is the tale of a poor orphan who lived in the world of petty criminals and beggars. He is brought up in a cruel workhouse, Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happily ever after.

21. The contribution of industry to the national economy has not been satisfactory for the last two decades. It has stagnated at 17 percent for mining quarrying, electricity and gas. In comparison to India's 17 percent share in GDP, the East Asian countries have contributed 25 to 35 per cent to their GDP. The desired growth over the next decade is 12 percent. At present growth rate is about 9 to 10 percent and it is expected that we can achieve the growth rate of 12 per cent by some efforts like setting up of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC).
22. Resources which we can use again and again and which are renewable in nature are non-conventional resources of energy. Due to the following reasons they have bright future in India:
 - i. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass.
 - ii. India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
 - iii. India now ranks as a wind super power in the world. States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Lakshadweep have important wind farms.
 - iv. In India, the Gulf of Kutch, provides ideal conditions for utilizing tidal energy.
 - v. There are several hundred hot spot springs in India, which could be used to generate geothermal energy.

OR

The major sea ports of India situated on western coastline of India are:

- i. **Kandla Port:** Kandla in Kutch was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition. Kandla is a tidal port.
- ii. **Mumbai Port:** Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.
- iii. **Jawaharlal Nehru Port:** Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
- iv. **Marmagao Port (Goa):** It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port account for about fifty per cent of India's iron ore export.

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- v. **New Mangalore Port**: New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
- vi. **Kochi Port**: Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.
23. A. There are now about 36 lakhs elected representatives in the panchayat and municipalities all over the country.
- B. There is reservation for women, SC and ST in these bodies.
- C. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world.
- D. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- E. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.
24. A. There is a due respect for democracy in the modern world. It is a better form of government as a comparison to its alternatives.
- B. It may be slow and less efficient but it is an accountable, legitimate and responsible form of government.
- C. Democratic rights are not limited to political rights like, the right to vote, to stand in elections and form political organizations. A democracy should grant some social and economic rights to its citizens.
- D. The power-sharing in a democracy is extended to the power-sharing between government and social groups.
- E. Modern democracy cannot value only the voice of the majority, but it respects the voice of minority as well.
- F. However, the democracy has extended its scope of government and its activities to eliminate discrimination based on caste, religion and gender.

OR

- 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. Following are the features of New Economic Policy introduced in 1991:

- a. **Liberalized** policy towards foreign trade and foreign investment.
- b. Introduction of **foreign capital investment**.
- c. Removal of **trade barriers**.
- d. Reduction in the role of **Public sector**.
- e. Promotion to **private sector**.
- f. Reforms in the **financial sector**.
- g. Liberalization of **import licensing**.
- h. Freedom is given to the MNCs to set up their **industrial units**.

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

26.

