

Sample Paper - 10

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I. The question paper has 30 questions in all.

All questions are compulsory.

II. Marks are indicated against each question.

III. Questions from serial number 1 to 12 carry 1 mark each.

IV. Questions from serial number 13 to 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 80 words each.

V. Questions from serial number 24 to 29 carry 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 120 words each.

VI. Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer sheet.

- 1. The political aim of the Birsa Movement was to drive away:** [1]

 - (a) Moneylenders
 - (b) Missionaries
 - (c) Hindu landlords and the government
 - (d) All of them
- 2. Young Bengal Movement was started by:** [1]

 - (a) Henry Derozio
 - (b) James Mill
 - (c) Henry Thomas Colebrooke
 - (d) William Jones
- 3. The slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' was given by:** [1]

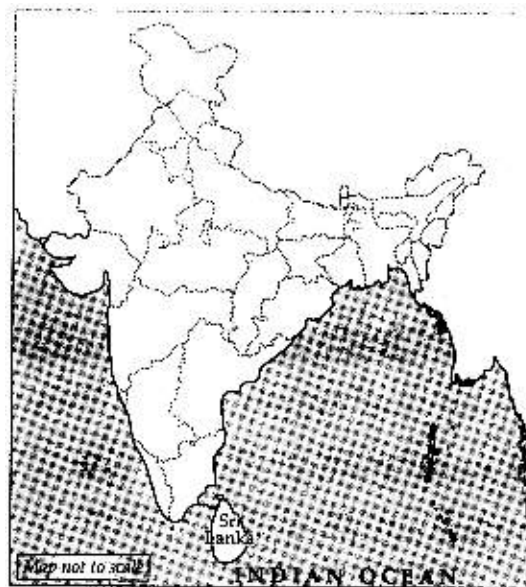
 - (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
- 4. Which Mughal Emperor was persuaded to issue farman to the East India Company?** [1]

(a) Aurangzeb	(b) Shahjahan
(c) Humayun	(d) Bahadur Shah
- 5. Which one of the following is a human made resource?** [1]

 - (a) Medicines to treat cancer
 - (b) Spring water
 - (c) Tropical forests
 - (d) Hills

- 6. The bi ceding; of fish is known as:** [1]
 (a) Horticulture (b) Sericulture
 (c) Viticulture (d) Pisciculture
- 7. Which one of the following statements is not correct?** [1]
 (a) While smelting, heating is done beyond melting point.
 (b) The Iron and Steel Industry is known as backbone industry.
 (c) Milk dairies like Mother Dairy are joint sector industries.
 (d) Alloying with other elements changes the properties of steel.
- 8. The age group of 0-15 comes under which economical group?** [1]
 (a) Self-sufficient (b) Active
 (c) Dependent (d) All of these
- 9. In February 2004, which country had prohibited the wearing of conspicuous religious or political signs by the students** [1]
 (a) Russia (b) France
 (c) Pakistan (d) India
- 10. "EVM", for the first time, was used in:** [1]
 (a) 2007 (b) 2004
 (c) 2003 (d) 1990
- 11. Which term is used for Adivasis in official documents?** [1]
 (a) Schedule Caste (b) Schedule Tribe
 (c) Untouchables (d) OBC
- 12. The main source of water for poor people is:** [1]
 (a) bottled water (b) private bore well
 (c) water tanker (d) municipal water
- 13. Why did the British choose to hold a grand Durbar in Delhi although it was not the capital?** [3]
- 14. How was the Mahalwari System different from the Permanent Settlement?** [3]
- 15. When was English Education Act introduced and what were its features?** [3]
- 16. What was the objective of the European painters behind making a contrast between the Indian and the European lifestyle?** [3]
- 17. Give three ways in which you can save energy at home.** [3]
- 18. Explain the differences between primary activities and tertiary activities?** [3]
- 19. What is meant by Population Composition?** [3]
- 20. What is the essence of the Right to Equality as provided by the Constitution of India?** [3]

- 21.** What are the functions of High Court? [3]
- 22.** Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair? Justify [3]
- 23.** Why is the law to form worker unions/associations necessary? [3]
- 24.** Describe the events during Sepoy Mutiny. [5]
- 25.** Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the nineteenth century? [5]
- 26.** What are the main factors responsible for soil degradation? [5]
- 27.** What is the significance of agro-based industries in Indian economy? [5]
- 28.** How does a new law come into force? Discuss with a suitable example. [5]
- 29.** What do you understand by D.K. Basu Guidelines? List the guidelines given by D.K. Basu for arrest and detention. [5]
- 30.** On the given political map of India/ mark the five major industrial regions of India.



Solutions

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (a)
6. (d)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (d)
13. The British chose to hold a grand Durbar in Delhi because during the revolt, they had realised that the Mughal emperor was still important to the people. So, they celebrated their power with pomp and show in the city where the Mughal emperors had earlier ruled and the place which had turned into a rebel strong-hold. **(3 marks)**
14.

(i) The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Banaras, while the Mahalwari system was introduced in western parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.

(ii) The collection of land revenue was fixed in the Permanent Settlement, but under the Mahalwari System, the collection of land revenue was revised periodically.

(iii) The Zamindars were responsible for collecting the land revenue from the cultivators in the Permanent Settlement Act, whereas, in Mahalwari System, the right to collect the land revenues was given to the village head. **(1x3=3 marks)**

The English Education Act was introduced in 1835. It was introduced by Thomas Macaulay. Its features were:

(i) English was made the medium of instruction for higher education. English textbooks began to be produced for schools.

(ii) It was introduced to stop the promotion of Oriental Institutions like the Calcutta, Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College. These institutions were seen as “temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.” **(1+2 =3 marks)**
15. **The objective of the European painters behind making a contrast between the British and the Indian lifestyle was to portray the following features:**

(i) Indian lifestyle was pre-modern, changeless and motionless typified by faqirs, cows and boats sailing on the river.

(ii) British lifestyle was a modern civilization that exerted a modernizing influence on Indian civilization.

(iii) This was done with the paintings that showed dramatic changes in India from being a traditional culture to a modernized one as a result of the modernizing influence of the British rule.

(1x3=3 marks)

16. Ways for saving energy at home are:

(i) Use energy saving equipments.

(ii) Make prior preparations before starting cooking.

(iii) Switch off the bulbs, fans and air – conditioner while going out of the room.

(iv) Switch off the gas regulator to avoid leakage.

(v) Cooking food in a pressure cooker. (Any three)

(1×3=3 marks)

17. Primary activities:

Primary activities include all those activities that are connected with extraction and production of natural resources.

(1)

Examples of primary activities are: Agriculture, fishing, forestry, poultry farming, animal husbandry, etc.

(1/2)

Tertiary activities:

Tertiary activities include those activities which provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services.

(1)

Examples of tertiary activities are: Transport, trade, banking, insurance, warehousing and advertising, etc.

(1/2)

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

18. Population composition refers to the structure of the population. Population composition helps to know the number of males and females, their age-groups, literacy, their occupation, their income level and health conditions, etc.

(3 marks)

19. The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Its essence is as follows:

(i) It strives to give equal opportunity to all citizens of India.

(ii) No citizen of India shall be discriminated on the grounds of religion, race, caste, gender and place of birth.

(iii) The Right focuses on treating all citizens equally and providing them equal opportunities.

(1×3=3 marks)

20. The functions of High Court are as follows:-

(i) It hears appeal from the lower court.

(ii) It can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights.

(iii) It can deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the state.

(iv) It exercises superintendence and control over court below it.

(Whole answer to be assessed as 3 marks)

21. While there is no doubt that public facilities should be made available to all, in reality, we see that there is a great shortage of such facilities.

(i) The burden of shortfalls of facilities falls mostly on the poor.

(ii) The middle class when faced with such shortages are able to cope through variety of private means.

(iii) It is quite true that people who can't afford to pay for such facilities, will be deprived of the opportunity to live a decent life.

(1x3=3 marks)

22. (i) The law to form worker unions/associations is necessary because by organizing themselves into unions, workers can use their combined power to demand fair wages and better working conditions.

(ii) The trade unions, through its leadership, bargain with the employer on behalf of union members who can negotiate labour contracts with their employers.

(iii) The most common aim of these organizations is to maintain or improve the working conditions of their employment.

(1x3=3 marks)

23. (i) Indian soldiers formed a major part of British troops. However, they faced discrimination on various grounds.

(ii) Outrage occurred when a rumour was spread that the cartridges were greased with fat of cow and pig.

(iii) Mangal Pandey, a Brahmin by faith refused to use the cartridges and organised a sepoy mutiny. However, he was hanged to death for attacking his officer in Barrackpore.

(iv) As a result, eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to jail for years for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9th May 1857.

(v) On 10th May, the other soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys.

(vi) British officers were killed, arms and ammunitions were seized and the buildings were set on fire. Triumphant soldiers gathered around the walls of the Red Fort where the Badshah lived, demanding to meet him. The soldiers themselves proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader, which he had to accept. (5 marks)

24. (i) The iron smelting declined in the later years because the swords and armours making industry died with the conquest of India by the British and imports of iron and steel from England displaced the iron and steel produced by craftpersons in India.

(ii) Secondly, production of Wootz steel required a highly specialized technique of refining iron. But iron smelting in India was extremely common till the end of the 19th century.

(iii) In most villages, furnaces fell into disuse and the amount of iron produced came down.

(iv) One more reason was the new forest laws imposed when the colonial government prevented people from entering the reserved forests, the iron smelters could not find wood for charcoal, and they also could not get iron ore.

(v) Defying forest laws, they often entered the forests secretly and collected wood, but they could not sustain their occupation on this basis for long.

(vi) Many gave up their crafts and looked for other means of livelihood.

(vii) In some areas, the government granted access to the forest. But the iron smelters had to pay a very high tax to the forest department for every furnace they used. This reduced their income. By the late 19th century, iron and steel was being imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using imported iron to manufacture utensils and equipments. This inevitably lowered the demand for iron produced by local smelters.

(Any five)

(1x5=5 marks)

25. The main factors responsible for soil degradation are:

(i) **Landslides:** It involves large-scale displacement of soil and rocks from the hilly areas, leading to soil degradation in mountainous regions.

(ii) **Rain wash:** It includes washing up of the topsoil in the areas of high precipitation.

(iii) **Floods:** Floods are another most important cause responsible for the soil degradation in terms of quantity as well as quality.

(iv) **Deforestation:** Large-scale forest destruction by man to fulfill their own needs is one of the major causes responsible for soil destruction.

(v) **Overgrazing:** It reduces the usefulness of the land and is one of the causes of desertification and erosion.

(vi) **Overuse of chemicals:** Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides to increase the agricultural production is one of the major causes for soil pollution.

(vii) **Urbanization:** Large-scale urbanization is the major cause for the destruction of fertile soil due to encroachment of the fertile areas.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

26. The significance of agro-based industries in Indian Economy is as follows:

(i) Indian economy is purely an agriculture based economy.

(ii) The industrial development of the country depends on the development of agriculture.

(iii) Agriculture provides raw materials.

(iv) Agro-based industries provide employment to hundreds of people.

(v) The product of the agro-based industries are exported to other countries and thus our country earns huge foreign exchange.

(vi) These industries also supply many valuable products to the people of our country.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

27. (i) The Parliament plays an important role in making laws. Different groups also create pressure on the government to give shape to new laws concerning different issues. These groups use various forums such as press, protests and so on, to voice their demands and ideas.

(ii) For example, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act began in 1990s but took legal shape only in 2005. In 1999, Domestic Violence Bill was drafted and widely circulated.

(iii) In 2002, it was introduced in the Parliament. The National Commission for Women made submissions to the Parliamentary Standing Committee as the bill was not up to mark with their demands.

(iv) The Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the Rajya Sabha and these were tabled in the Lok Sabha.

(v) After the demands were accepted by the committee in 2005, a new bill was reintroduced and passed by both the houses of the Parliament. On the President's assent, the bill became an act in 2006. **(1x5=5 marks)**

28. (a) The Supreme Court of India has laid down specific requirements and procedures that the police and the other agencies have to follow for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person. These are known as the D.K. Basu Guidelines.

(b) The following are the guidelines given by D.K. Basu:

(i) The police officials who carry out the arrest or interrogation should wear clear, accurate and visible identification and name tags along with their designations.

(ii) A memo of arrest should be prepared at the time of arrest and should include the time and date of arrest. It should also be attested by at least one witness who could include a family member of the person arrested. The arrest memo should be countersigned by the person arrested.

(iii) The person arrested, detained or being interrogated has a right to inform a relative, friend or well-wisher.

(iv) If friend or relative lives outside the district, the time, place of arrest and venue of custody must be notified by police within 8 to 12 hours after arrest. **(1+4 =5 marks)**

29. (i) Mumbai-Pune region

(ii) Hugli region

(iii) Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region

(iv) Gujarat region

(v) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region.



(1x5=5 marks)