

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 03**

**Maximum Marks:**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

(a) This war boosted up the power and prestige of the Soviet Union.	(i) Flow of labour
(b) This was the only war in the modern world which involved almost all countries in one or the other way.	(ii) First World War
(c) In this, the movement of resources from one country to another takes place through loans or business investments.	(iii) Second World war
(d) In this, all over the world about 150 million are estimated to have left their homes and crossed oceans for a better future.	(iv) Flow of capital

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2. Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because:

- a. There was distrust and suspicion between the two communities
- b. The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate
- c. They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
- d. Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress

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



Which of the following is true regarding the cover page of **The Indian Charivari**?

- a. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals depicting injustice done to low caste people in India.
  - b. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals showing passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
  - c. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.
  - d. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals highlighting the experiences of women - about how women were imprisoned at home.
4. What was rinderpest which had an impact on the life and economy of the people of Africa?

- 
5. Which of the following is the effect of liberalization and foreign direct investment on iron and steel industry of India?
- a. High costs and limited availability of coking coal
  - b. Irregular supply of energy
  - c. Boost to the industry
  - d. agricultural development
6. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with which type of farming?
7. Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Community Government is the third unique type of government practiced in Sri Lanka.

9.



What do these newspaper clippings have to say about the efforts of decentralisation in India?

- a. Low share of women in Panchayats
- b. Women is facing inequality in Panchayats
- c. Increased participation of women in Panchayats
- d. One third of the seats of women are reserved in Loksabha

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10. Fill in the blanks:

In \_\_\_\_\_, more than half of its population lives in poverty.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Democracy means the representatives elected by the \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Name the law which empowers the people to find out what is happening in government?

OR

How does democracy produce an accountable government?

12. Your friend is 150 cm tall and have weight of 40 kg. Find out his BMI and comment on his report.

13. What option do we have if non-renewable resources get exhausted?

- a. Shut down the use of energy
- b. More invention of resources
- c. Potential energy resources
- d. Substitute resources

14. Fill in the blanks:

The RBI or Central Bank of India, founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

15. According to 2011 census which of the following state has least literacy rate(%)?

- a. Bihar
- b. Haryana
- c. Kerala
- d. Goa

16. Fill in the blanks:

MGNREGA guarantees job to poor for \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

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Fill in the blanks:

Another name for secondary sector is \_\_\_\_\_.

17. **Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:**

Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.

Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.

Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.

What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?

- a. Lack of terms of credit
- b. Lack of Banking system
- c. Lack of double coincidence of wants
- d. Lack of collateral security

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

A secondary sector provides the base of all economic activities as it involves the production of basic level through the exploitation of manmade resources.

19. **Assertion (A):** There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganized sector.

**Reason (R):** The workers of unorganized sector are harassed due to strict compliance with the government rules and regulations

- a. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
- b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- c. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- d. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

20. Identify the incorrect option from the following statement:

- a. In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans.

- 
- b. The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans.
  - c. Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector.
  - d. The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

### **Section B**

21. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

OR

What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India?

22. How were weavers affected by the monopoly rights of trade by East India Company?

OR

Name three managing agencies in India before the First World War. What were their main functions?

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

#### **Source A: Gutenberg and the Printing Press**

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time, this was fast production. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

#### **Source B: The Print Revolution and Its Impact**

The print revolution was not just a development, a new way of producing books; it transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities. It influenced popular perceptions and opened up new ways of looking at things.

#### **Source C: A New Reading Public**

With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.

**Questions:**

**Source A:** Why did the new technology not entirely replace the existing art of producing books by hands? Give one reason.

**Source B:** Explain the significance of the print revolution.

**Source C:** What was the major impact of the coming up of the printing press?

24. Name the type of energy whose per capita consumption is considered as an index of development. Explain the different ways by which this type of energy resource is generated.

OR

Explain the different uses of mineral oil.

25. Explain the differences between horizontal power sharing and vertical power sharing.
26. Explain the reasons for the lack of internal democracy in the political parties of India.
27. What can be the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money?

OR

How is money used as a medium of exchange? Explain with examples.

28. Match the following:

	<b>Problems faced by farming sector</b>		<b>Some possible measures</b>
1.	Unirrigated land	<b>(a)</b>	Setting up agro-based mills
2.	Low prices for crops	<b>(b)</b>	Cooperative marketing societies
3.	Debt burden	<b>(c)</b>	Procurement of food grains by

			government
4.	No job in the off season	(d)	Construction of canals by the government
5.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(e)	Banks to provide credit with low interest

### Section C

29. “The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance”. Justify the statement.

OR

“The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance”. Justify the statement.

30. **Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non- scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.



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**Questions:**

1. What functions are performed by the Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.?
  2. Why is air travel preferred in the northeastern states?
  3. Why is air transport more useful nowadays? Give two reasons.
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31. Explain any five proper farming techniques which can be used for soil conservation.
  32. Holding Together Federations do not give equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with the help of examples in context to India.
  33. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular.

OR

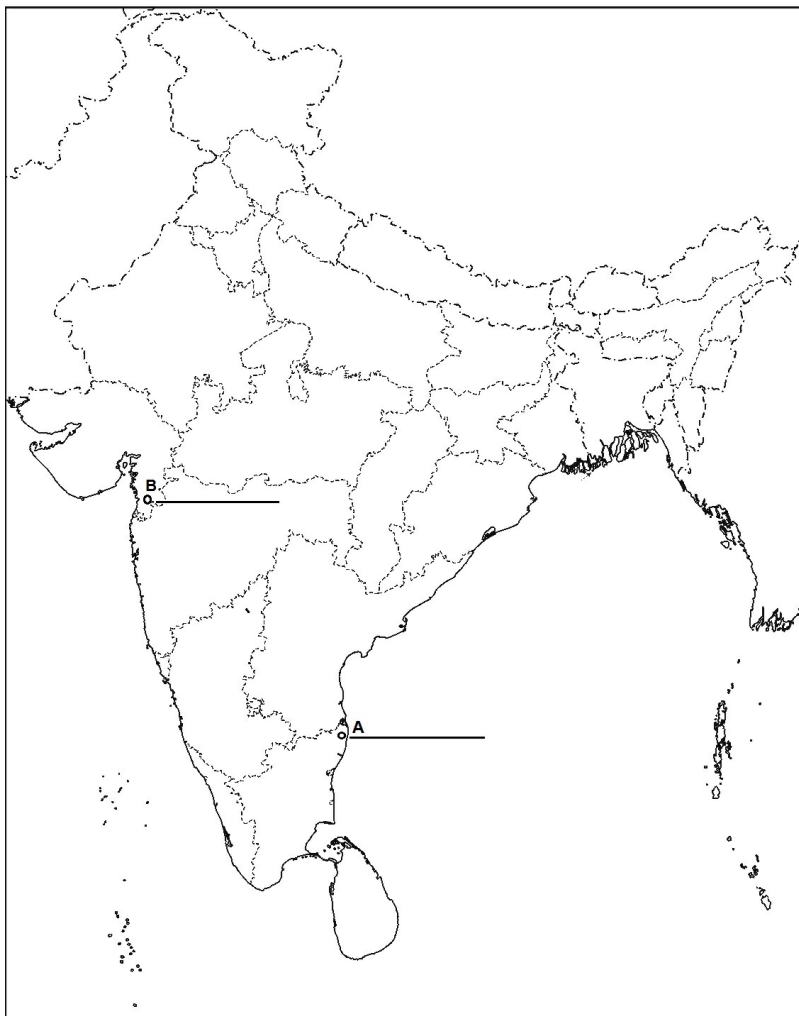
Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

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

**Section D**

35. 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
  - A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
  - B. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
  - i. Paradip - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Bassien – Oil Field
  - iv. Narora – Thermal Power Plant
  - v. Tehri – Dam
  - vi. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - International Airport

## INDIA – POLITICAL



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**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 03**

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**Solution**  
**Section A**

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

2. (c) They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority

**Explanation:** Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority

3. (c) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.

**Explanation:** The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published in the late nineteenth century. Notice that the imperial British figure is positioned right at the centre. He is authoritative and imperial; telling the natives what is to be done. The natives sit on either side of him, servile and submissive. The Indians are being shown a copy of Punch, the British journal of cartoons and satire. You can almost hear the British master say 'This is the model, produce Indian versions of it.'

4. Rinderpest was a cattle plague. It was a serious contagious disease of cattle which had an impact on the life and economy of the people of Africa.

5. (c) Boost to the industry

**Explanation:** Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs. The increased interest shown by such companies has led to a growth in the steel industry of India. India is expected to emerge as a strong force in the global steel market in coming years.

6. Primitive subsistence farming used such primitive tools for cultivation.

7. The term used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones is a consolidation of landholdings. Of all the land reform measures, this has received the least critical

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appreciation. The land consolidation was resisted by the small and marginal landowners.

8. Community Government is the third unique type of government practiced in Belgium.

9. (c) Increased participation of women in Panchayats

**Explanation:** In these newspaper clippings, the news is related to Panchayats. The clippings show a huge number of women elected to Panchayats i.e., increased participation of women in politics.

10. Bangladesh OR People

11. Right to Information Act

**OR**

Democracy is an accountable government where people have the right to choose their rulers and therefore have control over their rulers. The people also participate in the decision-making process.

12. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a simple calculation using a person's height and weight. BMI

$$= \frac{kg}{m^2}$$

$$\text{His } BMI = \frac{40}{1.50 \times 150} = 17.77 < 18.5$$

He is underweight as his BMI is less than 18.5.

13. (c) Potential energy resources Explanation:

If non-renewable resources get exhausted they cannot be replenished so we will have to depend on renewable resources which can be replenished easily within a small period of time, e.g. geothermal energy, tidal energy, nuclear energy etc.

14. 1935

15. (a) Bihar

**Explanation:** Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group. Bihar has least literacy rate with 62% while Haryana has 82% & Kerala has 94%.

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16. 100 days **OR** Industrial sector

17. (c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

**Explanation:** Lack of double coincidence of wants

18. A primary sector provides the base of all economic activities as it involves the production of basic level through the exploitation of natural resources.

19. (a) The assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT. Explanation: Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

20. (d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

**Explanation:** The main motive of the formal sector is social welfare

### **Section B**

21. Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of the following reasons:

- There were differences in opinion. The Nationalist Congress Leaders sow in the Movement the seeds of 'Divide and Rule', which weaken the National Movement. This policy of the British would benefit them to maintain their rule over India as long as they wished.
- While those supporting the cause of minorities and the Dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness. BR Ambedkar, the leader of the depressed classes, was in favour of separate electorates because he feared that in a combined electorate, the lower castes would be under the dominance of the upper castes.
- But Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slow down the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.
- Even Muslim leaders favoured the separate electorates as they feared their identity and culture would be in danger due to the domination of majority.

**OR**

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Sir John Simon was the head of a Statutory Commission set up by the Tory government in Britain. Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

**It was opposed because of the following reasons:**

- a. The Commission did not have any Indian as its members.
  - b. All its members were the British.
22. The weavers of India were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production.
- ii. As loans flowed in and the demand for fine textiles expanded, weavers eagerly took advances, hoping to earn more.
  - iii. Many weavers had small plots which they had earlier cultivated along with weaving, and the produce from this took care of family needs.
  - iv. Now they had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
  - v. Weaving, in fact, required the labour of the entire family with their children and women all engaged in different stages of the process.
  - vi. The price which they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the company.

**OR**

Till the First World War, European Managing Agencies in fact controlled a large sector of Indian industries. Three of the biggest ones were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. These Agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them. In most instances Indian financiers provided the capital while the European Agencies made all investment and business decisions. The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.

**23. Source A: (Any one relevant point)**

The new technology not entirely replace the existing art of producing books by hands as:

- i. Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

- ii. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.
- iii. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted

**Source B: (Any one relevant point)**

The significance of the print revolution

- i. It transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities.
- ii. It influenced popular perceptions and opened up new ways of looking at things.

**Source C:** With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.

24. Electricity has such a wide range of application in today's world that, its per capita consumption is considered as an index of development. Electricity is generated mainly in two ways:
- i. Hydro electricity: Hydro electricity is generated by running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydro electricity. It is a renewable resource of energy.
  - ii. Thermal power: It is generated by burning other fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power.

**OR**

Petroleum is a mineral oil it is the next major energy source in India after coal. Its uses are:

- i. It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries.
  - ii. Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic textile, fertilizers and numerous chemical industries.
25. In a modern democracy, power-sharing arrangement can take many forms. It can be horizontal or vertical.

Horizontal Division of Power Sharing	Vertical Division of Power Sharing
A. Horizontal Division of power, in	A. In vertical division of Power Sharing

which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.
B. Different organs of the government exercise power.	B. Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.
C. It specifies the concept of check and balance.	C. No specification of the system of checks and balance.

26. A. There is **lack of internal democracy** within political parties. Parties **do not keep membership registers** and do not hold **organizational meetings**.
- B. Ordinary members of the party **do not get sufficient information** on what happens inside the party.
- C. They **do not have the means or the connections** needed to influence the decisions.
- D. As a result the **leaders assume greater power** to make decisions in the name of the party.
27. 1. Demand deposits are considered as money because they can be withdrawn when required and the money withdrawn can be used for making payments. So, they are also considered as money in the modern economy.
2. Apart from Demand Deposits, the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money is debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, bank transfers, phone and mobile payments, cheques and money orders.

**OR**

**Money acts as a medium of exchange in the following ways:**

- i. Unlike barter system, it eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. For example, if a person needs wheat in exchange for tea, then he/she must search for a person who is ready to trade wheat for tea. Money made the need for such searches redundant.
- ii. Money is used as a medium of exchange because it's the intermediary in the exchange process. Anything in the market can be bought and sold with it.
- iii. Money acts as a medium of deferred payment.



iv. Money has a store value.

28.

	<b>Problems faced by farming sector</b>		<b>Some possible measures</b>
1.	Unirrigated land	(d)	Construction of canals by the government
2.	Low prices for crops	(c)	Procurement of food grains by government
3.	Debt burden	(e)	Banks to provide credit with low interest
4.	No job in the off season	(a)	Setting up agro-based mills
5.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(b)	Cooperative marketing societies

### **Section C**

29. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After 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 instructions. 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 in Russian. So we say that the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

**OR**

Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After 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 instructions. As a result, a large number of

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priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. So we say that the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

30. 1. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2. Air transport is considered an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country because :

- i. **Big rivers:** Because of the presence of big rivers like the Brahmaputra, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines. Moreover, rivers are often flooded. Therefore, the airways are suitable.
- ii. **Dissected relief:** The uneven surface is not suitable for the construction of roadways. Laying down railway lines is a costly affair. Such areas can be easily travelled by airways.
- iii. **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways.
- iv. **International frontiers:** International borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc. can be easily travelled by airways without much hustle.

(Any two relevant points)

3. The air transport is more useful nowadays because:

- i. The air travel today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. It can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- iii. Air travel has made access easier.
- iv. It helps oil and natural gas companies in their offshore operations.
- v. It is also very useful for rescue operations during natural and human-made calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines, epidemics and war.

31. The five farming techniques which helps in soil conservation are:

- 
- i. Strip Cropping: To counter the effect of wind the practice of strip cropping is followed to stop wind erosion. Large fields are divided in strips. Grass in strips is left to grow between the crops.
  - ii. Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines does not let water run down the slopes. This technique involved ploughing along contours, so that the furrows follow lines linking points of the same height. Such furrows halt the downward flow of water and reduce erosion.
  - iii. Terrace Farming: Since ancient times farmers have built terraces or steps up a hillside creating several levels of farms. Hill slopes are cut into a number of terraces having horizontal top and steep slopes on the back and front.
  - iv. Crop Rotation: If the same crop is sown in the same field year after year, this consumes particular nutrients from the soil, thus making it infertile. Crop rotation can check the type of erosion.
  - v. Shelter Belts: Planting 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 stabilization of sand dunes and in establishing the desert in western India.
- 32.
- i. All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Some states enjoy a special status. Jammu and Kashmir have their own Constitution.
  - ii. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the permission of the state assembly. Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here.
  - iii. Indians who are not the permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir cannot buy land or house there.
  - iv. Smaller units called Union Territories do not have the powers of a state. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas. Similar special provisions exist for Assam and the hill states of North-East India.
  - v. There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas that are too small to become an independent state but which could not be merged with any of the existing states. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called the Union Territories. These territories do not have the powers of a state. The central government has special powers in running these areas.

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33. Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.

- i. There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- ii. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give special status to any religion.
- iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to proffer's practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- v. The Constitution allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

**OR**

The following are the main aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

- i. **Role in public life and politics:** Although women constitute half of humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite certain improvements since independence. Ours is still a male-dominated society.
- ii. **Literacy level:** The literacy rate among women is only fifty-four percent compared to seventy-six percent among men. As compared to boys, their enrollment in high school is much less. Also, they are forced to drop out as their parents prefer to spend resources on their sons' education rather than on their daughters'.
- iii. **Not paid properly in public jobs:** In our society, the work of the women is not valued and does not get recognition. Most of the women who are working in the public sector are ill-paid. On average, Indian women work one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is often not valued.
- iv. **Decline in sex ratio:** Due to the preference given to a male child, the sex ratio has declined in the country to merely 927 at the national level.
- v. **In legislatures:** In India, the proportion of women in the legislatures is very low.

34. 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**.

#### Section D

