

CBSE Class 10
Social Science Sample Paper - 06

Maximum Marks: 80

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).
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Section A

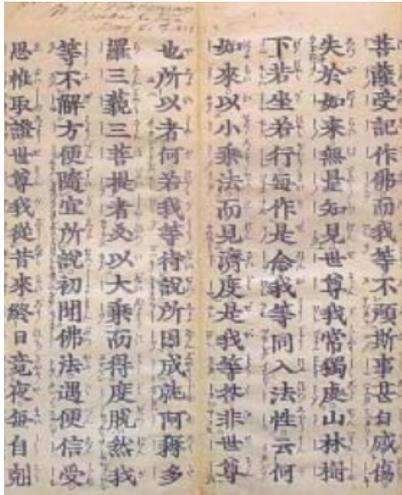
1. Match the following:

(a) Sub-groups within a religion	(i) Denominations
(b) A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics	(ii) Protestant Reformation
(c) A sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome	(iii) Ulama
(d) Legal scholars of Islam and a body of Islamic law	(iv) Inquisition

2. What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hind Swaraj, declare?

- a. British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
- b. British ruled India because they got international support
- c. British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them
- d. None of these

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



Which of the following option is correct regarding the picture?

- a. It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.
 - b. It is a page from the Ninety Five Theses.
 - c. It is a page from the Panchtantra book
 - d. It is a page from the traditional Chinese 'accordion book'
4. What were the paid servants of the East India Company to supervise the weavers called?
5. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from _____
- a. water
 - b. plants
 - c. land
 - d. animals
6. Which type of farming is intensive subsistence farming?

-
7. How is nuclear energy obtained?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Hinduism is the state religion of Sri Lanka.

9.



In the above map which system of government is followed by Australia, India and Russia?

- a. Unitary
 - b. Communalism
 - c. Federal
 - d. Dictatorship
10. Fill in the blanks:

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

A communal mind often leads to _____ of one's own religious community.

11. At which level of government in India 1/3rd of seats are reserved for women?

OR

In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list, whose law will prevail?

12. A potato farmer wants rice but the rice farmer doesn't want potatoes, he is in need of bananas. Identify the condition.

13. Development goal for a prosperous farmer is

- a. To get loan from bank
- b. To get irrigation facility
- c. To get his children educated
- d. To get farming implements

14. Fill in the blanks:

_____, particularly IT, has played a big role in organising production across countries.

15. Name one activity which is the primary responsibility of the government.

- a. Setting up restaurants
- b. Providing health and education
- c. Providing mode of conveyance
- d. Providing loan

16. Fill in the blanks:

There are countries like _____ which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was _____.

17. Why is it difficult taking a loan from bank than taking a loan from informal source?

-
- a. Bank does not know the borrower
 - b. Bank loan requires proper documents and collateral.
 - c. Banks often harrass the borrowers
 - d. Informal sources provide loans at cheaper rates

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Dairy is dependent on the mechanical process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

19. **Assertion (A):** The organized sector is better than unorganized sector.

Reason (R): The unorganized sector does not follow government rules and regulations.

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

20. Identify the incorrect option

- a. Commercial Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- b. People's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.
- c. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- d. The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

Section B

21. Explain some economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

22. How did the First World War transform the US economy to make it an international creditor from an international debtor?

OR

How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite of tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?

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

Source A: The Reading Mania

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well.

Source B: Print Comes to Europe

Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular. By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards, and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.

Source C: Further Innovations

By the late eighteenth century, the press came to be made out of metal. By the mid-nineteenth century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspapers. In the late nineteenth century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colors at a time.

Questions:

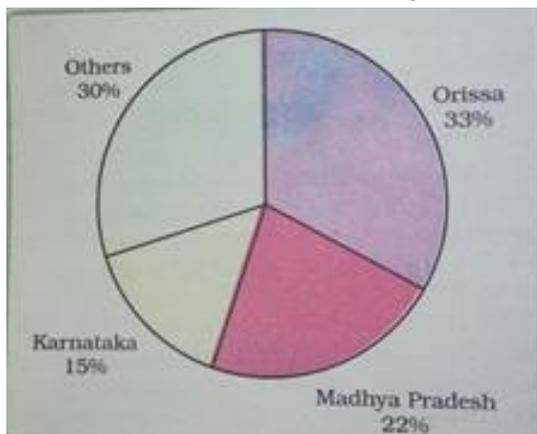
Source A: What were the new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract new readers?

Source B: Why couldn't the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books? Give any one reason.

Source C: Mention characteristic feature of the off-set press.

24. Study the given chart carefully and answer the following questions:

- a. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India?
- b. What is the use of manganese?
- c. What is the share of Madhya Pradesh in the production of manganese ore?



OR

What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain.

25. Mention any four difficulties of the local government in India.
26. Give any two merits and demerits of one-party system.
27. What could be done in terms of credit availability for India's development?

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

28. Give brief idea about GDP.

Section C

29. "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". Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

How did the Journalist Wilhelm Wolff describe the revolt led by the Silesia weavers against contractors in 1845?

30. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8 percent during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, contributing Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010. 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of an international understanding of our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for the development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

Questions:

- i. What is the contribution of Tourism in the Balance of Payments?
- ii. "Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades."
With respect to this enlist reasons for which foreign tourists visit India.
- iii. How the industries of service sector are benefitted by tourism?

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31. Why has the 'Chotanagpur Plateau region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons.
 32. What are the outcomes and the lessons we learnt from the style of governance in Sri Lanka and Belgium?
 33. How does democracy accommodate social diversities?

OR

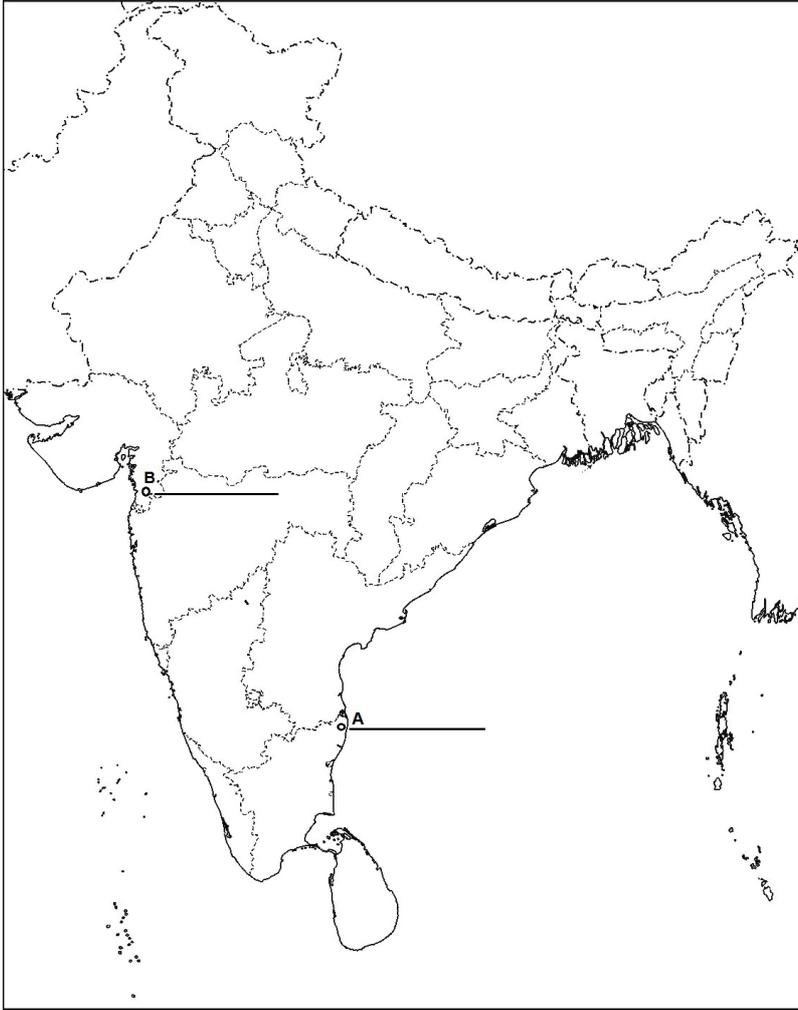
There are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario. Why?

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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Answer
Section A

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

2. (c) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them Explanation:

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and had survived only because of this cooperation.

If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

3. (a) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

Explanation: The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

4. Gomasthas were the paid servants of the East India Company to supervise the weavers.

5. (c) land, **Explanation:** Land is an important resource because it covers about 30 % of the total area of the earth's surface. It provides us the agricultural land which contain natural fertilizer for growth of the products sown; the underground water, the various minerals like coal, bauxite, gold and other raw materials. It is on land that buildings and industries are made.

6. Labour-intensive farming is intensive subsistence farming. It is a kind of agriculture where a lot of capital and labour are used to increase the yield that can be obtained per area.

7. Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

8. Buddhism is the state religion of Sri Lanka.

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9. (c) Federal, **Explanation:** All the countries have federal system of Government
10. Social community

OR

Political dominance

11. One-third of the seats are reserved for women in Local Self Government bodies.

OR

The Union Law shall prevail in case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and state on a subject in the concurrent list.

12. Double coincidence of wants is basically a condition where the wants of the buyer exactly match the offers given or provided by the seller. However, in the given case it is not possible. The condition described here is a situation when there is no double coincidence of wants. Any exchange of goods is not possible here.

13. (c) To get his children educated, **Explanation:** A prosperous farmer wants high income for his crops. He also wants his children to be able to get education and settle abroad.

14. Technology

15. (b) Providing health and education, **Explanation:** Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the primary responsibility of the government. These are the primary responsibilities of any type of the govt.

16. USA

OR

62%

17. (b) Bank loan requires proper documents and collateral.

Explanation: Informal lenders know the borrowers personally and hence are willing

to give loan without collateral(it is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicles, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.). They also do not keep records of transactions which makes the borrowers comfortable taking loan from them.

18. Dairy is dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder.
19. (b) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion. Explanation: Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
20. (d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

Section B

21. The economic effects of the non-cooperation movement were very significant as mentioned below:
 - i. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
 - ii. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value dropped from Rs.102 crores to Rs.57 crores.
 - iii. In many areas, merchants and traders abstained from trading in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - iv. As the boycott movement spread, people used only Indian clothes and began to discard foreign clothes.
 - v. As a result, the production of Indian textiles and handlooms went up.

OR

The following points analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- i. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge

profits and emerged as a powerful section. They opposed colonial policies that restricted business activities because they wanted to expand their business.

- ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- iii. The industrialists criticised colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement at its first stage.
- iv. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- v. Most industrialists thought 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restriction did not exist in the business world, as a result, trade and business would flourish without constraints.

22. The First World War transform the US economy to make it an international creditor from an international debtor because:

- i. The First World War was the first industrial war.
- ii. Britain borrowed large sums of money from US banks as well as from companies to pay off loans.
- iii. US though a party to war was physically unaffected. It witnessed an industrial boom and an increase in agricultural production.
- iv. The US was in a position to lend to European countries to recover from the shock of war. As a result, the US emerged as an international creditor from a debtor.
- v. By the end of the war, the US and its citizens owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US.

OR

As British control over Indian trade tightened, the space of Indian merchants became limited. However, many Indian Entrepreneurs survived despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government because of the following reasons:

- i. When Indian businessmen began to set up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
- ii. Many Indians became junior player in the trade with China by providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignments.
- iii. Some merchants traded with Burma, Middle East and East Africa and accumulated

capital through other trade networks.

- iv. Some merchants operated within India, carrying goods from one place to another, banking money, transferring funds between cities and financing traders.
- v. When opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many Indian entrepreneurs set up their own factories.

23. **Source A:** The new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract new readers were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales.

Source B: (Anyone relevant point): Production of handwritten manuscripts was tiresome work. Copying was time-consuming, high priced and painful. Manuscripts were delicate and difficult to handle. It was not easy to carry the manuscripts everywhere.

Source C: The offset press was developed which could print up to six colors at a time.

24. i. Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ore in India.
ii. Manganese is mainly used in the manufacture of steel.
iii. Madhya Pradesh produces about 22% of the total manganese.

OR

Thermal Electricity	Hydro Electricity
It is obtained by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.	It is produced from water.
It is a non-renewable resource.	It is a renewable resource.
It causes pollution.	It does not cause pollution.
It is expensive in the long run.	It is cheaper in the long run.

25. **Four difficulties of the local government in India are:**

- i. Most states have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.
- ii. There is a shortage of resources.
- iii. Elections are not held regularly.
- iv. The Gram Sabha are not held regularly.

26. **The merits of the one party system are :**

- i. **It provides strong and stable government:** Since there is no opposition party, the government is strong and cannot be removed or voted out of power.
- ii. **It is less expensive:** Since there is only one party and one candidate of the party, not much money is spent on the election.

The demerits are :

- i. **It is undemocratic:** In this system, the government can become dictatorial.
 - ii. **Lack of Choice:** It gives no real choice to the voters to choose from.
- 27.
- Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Cheap and affordable credit should be made available to all
 - Expanding the customer base of banks and cooperative societies will help in India's development.
 - Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
 - Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

OR

Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because of the reasons mentioned below:

- i. Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country.
 - ii. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
 - iii. As per the Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency it's illegal for anyone else to issue notes.
 - iv. The Indian law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
 - v. The payment made in rupees cannot be legally refused by anyone in India.
28. GDP is the calculation of total production in a country/state within a time period,

normally a year. It is the calculation of values of all final goods and services within a year.

Section C

29. Napoleon became the ruler of France on 2nd December 1804. He established a monarchical political system. He was worried by the democratic forces unleashed by the revolution. But at the same time, he did not want to ignore them entirely. So he introduced some reform in the administrative system. He tried to make the whole system more rational and efficient. To achieve this goal, he took some important steps.

These were as follows:

- i. The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
 - ii. The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
 - iii. Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
 - iv. Moreover, guild restrictions were removed, transport and communications systems were improved. By these new policies peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen were benefitted and started to enjoy new-found freedom.
- Thus, it can be concluded that Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.

OR

In 1845, weavers of Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw materials. They gave them order for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. Journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the revolt of the weavers against contractors as:

- i. The workers were living in extreme poverty and misery.
- ii. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to

reduce the prices of the goods they order.

- iii. On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages.
- iv. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately.
- v. A group of weavers entered into a house of a contractor. They smashed the window panes, furniture and porcelain. They entered the storehouse and tore to shreds the supplies of cloth.
- vi. The contractor fled away with his family to a neighboring village and came back after 24 hours with army.

30. 1. Tourism contributed to Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010.

2. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

3. (Anyone relevant point)

- i. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry
- ii. It promotes national integration.
- iii. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

31. The iron and steel industries are mostly concentrated in and around the Chotanagpur Plateau region because of the following reasons :

- a. **Low cost of iron ore:** Proximity to iron mines helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
- b. **Availability of high-grade raw materials in the adjoining area:** Other bulky raw materials like coking coal, limestone is also available in proximity.
- c. **Availability of cheap labour:** Abundant and cheap labour from the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha.
- d. **Dense transport network** This region is well connected with roadways and railways that help in the quick movement of raw materials and finished goods to the industry and market areas.
- e. **Port facilities** Kolkata, a well-developed port, is near to this area.

32. A. We realize that the two countries, Sri Lanka and Belgium, are similar in respect of linguistic and ethnic diversity, yet both of them followed opposite policies to

resolve the differences.

- B. The Majoritarianism measures as followed in Sri Lanka created feeling of alienation among the Tamils leading to tensions in the region. It led to civil war waged by the Tamils who fight to create an independent state named Tamil Elam in the North and east of the Island. It is estimated that the war has claimed the lives of more than 68000 people since 1983 and it has caused significant harms to the population and the economy of the country.
- C. The accommodation policies followed in Belgium have worked well so far. They are complicated but nevertheless, have been able to prevent any outbreak of civil war. The policies helped the leaders of the country in creating an enabling environment for everyone to live together with unity without disturbing the social fabric of the country. The policies of the government gave equal representation to the different sections of the society.
- D. Therefore it is clear that to be able to hold the country together, it is indispensable to recognize and regard the culture and other identifying differences of various groups and create mutually acceptable policies for sharing power.

In Sri Lanka, the majority Sinhala speakers wanted to dominate the minority Tamil speakers. They recognized Sinhala as the only official language in the nation. Many policies favoured Sinhala speakers for getting government jobs and many advantages over tamil speakers. All these government measures increased the alienated feeling among the Sri Lankan Tamils. As the government denied them equal rights, the relations between Tamils and Sinhala worsened. The demands of Tamils for equal rights and opportunities were repeatedly denied by the government. Many political leaders then started to demand for a independent area. Tamil Elam, for the Tamils. The tension between the two communities soon turned into a civil war and many people from both communities lost their lives. Here, Sri Lanka refuses to share power, and it eventually led to a disaster to the country. They wanted the majority community to dominate over the minority community.

The Belgian leaders took another path. They recognized every community and gave them equal rights.

In Belgium the Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in the country and a minority in the capital. The minority French-speaking community was very rich and held powers in the government. Later, when the Dutch became educated, they felt a

need to hold equal power in the government. This created tension between the two communities. Belgian government adopted a clever policy to accommodate both the communities in the country without any problems. The number of Dutch-speaking people and French-speaking people were equal in the central government, so that no group can take the decision unilaterally. They followed a federal system of government, ie, the state was not the subordinate of the central government. Brussels had a separate government. The French-speaking community accepted equal representation because the dutch accepted it in the central government. The type of power-sharing has led to a more stable and harmonious type of government in Belgium, unlike in Sri Lanka.

33. A. Democracy accommodates social diversity as it allows for equality, fair representation to all irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, race, religion, language or place of residence.
- B. Democracy also ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minorities as well
- C. There is a tendency of gender discrimination everywhere in the world Woman are discriminated in one way or the other
- D. India is a secular country and it never tries to give undue preference to any language
- E. Democracy is the best form of government to accommodate social diversities if it must fulfil some basic conditions. That is Free and fair elections, Majority rule should not be in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, Majority should always work in consonance with the minority.

OR

- i. The economic development of a country depends on several factors like the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- ii. India achieved in the area of political equality but could not be achieved in the economic field.
- iii. In India, a small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- iv. The share of their wealth 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.

- v. Sometimes, the people of the bottom level, find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, like food, clothing, house, education and health.
- vi. The democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to solve the question of poverty as people expect from them.
- vii. The policies and their applications are taken by the different governments of India to alleviate poverty are not adequate. Thus in actual life, democratic governments in India are unable to reduce economic inequalities.

Thus, it can be concluded that there are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario.

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

INDIA - POLITICAL

35.

