

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-8

Time : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section–B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (v) Section–D - Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section–E - question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A

1. French Revolution led to: [1]
 - (a) the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to French citizens.
 - (b) the transfer of sovereignty from church to the monarchy.
 - (c) the transfer of sovereignty from mobility to the French citizens.
 - (d) the transfer of sovereignty from feudal lords to monarchy.

Ans : (c) the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to French citizens.

2. The British General responsible for the Jalianwala Bagh massacre was: [1]
 - (a) General McArthur
 - (b) General David
 - (c) General Dyer
 - (d) General Sir John Simon

Ans : (c) General Dyer

3. The most powerful weapon of the spanish conquerors to colonise America was: [1]
 - (a) A.K. 47 rifles
 - (b) Machine guns
 - (c) Small pox germs
 - (d) All of these

Ans : (c) Small pox germs

4. Fill in the blank: [1]
Operation floods is associated with

Ans : Production of milk

or

..... state in India has highest density of roads.

Ans : Kerala

5. Which one of the following methods will not help in soil conservation? [1]

- (a) Contour ploughing
- (b) Strip cropping
- (c) Creating shelter belts
- (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

Ans : (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

6. Which one of the following describe a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? [1]
 - (a) Shifting agriculture
 - (b) Plantation agriculture
 - (c) Horticulture
 - (d) Intensive agriculture

Ans : (b) Plantation agriculture

7. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc. [1]
 - (a) Steel
 - (b) Electronic
 - (c) Aluminium
 - (d) Information Technology

Ans : (b) Electronic

8. Name the soil which is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
 - (a) Alluvial soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Red and yellow soil
 - (d) Black soil

Ans : (d) Black soil

9. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that: [1]
 - (A) One religion is superior to that of others
 - (B) People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens
 - (C) Followers of a particular religion constitute the community
 - (D) State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religions groups over others

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (b) (A), (B) and (D)
 (c) (A) and (C) (d) (B) and (D)

Ans : (c) (A) and (C)

10. Which party has strong support in West Bengal? [1]

Ans :

CPI - Marxist has strong support in West Bengal.

or

Name any two countries where there is multi-party system exist.

Ans : India, France and Pakistan.

11. What is the power sharing? [1]

Ans :

It is a mechanism under which all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in the governance of the country.

or

Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

Ans :

The two languages generally spoken in Belgium are: Dutch and French.

12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason : All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income. [1]

Options:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false.
 (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

13. Read the information given below and select the correct option: [1]

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea, etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

- (a) MNC dealing in petroleum and metals
 (b) Local company of the Ivory Coast
 (c) A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open air
 (d) None of these

Ans : (a) MNC dealing in petroleum and metals

or

The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2010:

	Sources	Share
1.	Moneylenders	30%
2.	Co-operative societies and Commercial banks	27% 25%
3.	Others (Traders, relatives, etc.)	18%

On the basis of the above table answer the following question:

- (a) The share of formal sector is 27%
 (b) The share of formal sector is 48%
 (c) The share of formal sector is 52%
 (d) The share of formal sector is 38%

Ans : (c) The share of formal sector is 52%

14. Primary sector includes all those activities which are related to: [1]

- (a) communication and transport
 (b) manufacturing
 (c) performance of different services
 (d) agriculture

Ans : (d) agriculture

15. The functioning and operations of banks in India are monitored and supervised by the: [1]

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
 (b) Ministry of Finance
 (c) State Bank of India
 (d) Ministry of Accounts

Ans : (a) Reserve Bank of India

16. GDP is the total value of produced during a particular year. [1]

- (a) all goods and services
 (b) all final goods and services
 (c) all intermediate goods and services
 (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

Ans : (d) all intermediate and final goods and services.

Section-B

17. What were the causes of great demand for foodgrains in England? [3]

Ans :

- Rapid growth of population from the late 18th century and 19th century increased the demand of food grains.
- As a result of Industrial Revolution, the demand for industrial and agricultural products went up.
- The rural folks rushed to urban centres to find jobs in industrial sectors leaving their land uncultivated. As such production of foodgrains full and their demand increased.

4. The construction of roads, railways, ports and more colonies for residential purposes further reduced the agricultural land and greatly increased the demand for foodgrains in England which was imported from Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia.

18. What was Satyagraha? Explain some of the Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji. [3]

Ans :

Satyagraha was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor. The method suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor.

1. Gandhiji used the Satyagraha technique successfully against injustice in South Africa.
2. In 1916 A.D., he fought for justice for the tenants of Champaran, and the government had to pass an Act for the welfare of the peasants of Champaran in 1918 A.D.
3. He started Kheda Satyagraha in which Gandhiji asked the people not to pay the taxes due to the failure of crops. Ultimately, the government had to bow down, and the payment of taxes was deferred to the next year.
4. Again in 1918 A.D., Gandhiji interested in the mill workers Strike at Ahmedabad, and helped them get their pay raised, for which he had started a fast unto death.

or

Explain the major political features of mid-eighteenth century Europe?

Ans :

1. Even the large countries such as Germany and Italy were divided into small kingdoms.
2. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
3. The people spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
4. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austro-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and people.

19. How biotic resources are different from abiotic resources? [3]

Ans :

	Biotic Resources	Abiotic Resources
1.	These resources constitute of those objects and products which are of biological origin.	These resources constitute of those objects which are formed out of non-living substances.
2.	They go on reproducing or regenerating till favourable conditions are available in the environment.	They are of both types, exhaustible and non-exhaustible.

	Biotic Resources	Abiotic Resources
3.	Examples: Forests, animals and some minerals like coal	Examples: Land, water, soil, minerals, etc.

20. "Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy". Explain the statement with an example. [3]

Ans :

1. An important principle of democracy is local self-government. It is also the basic idea behind decentralisation.
2. Democracy insists on participation of the people in the decision-making process of the government.
3. Most of the population lives rural India and village government makes the spirit of democracy meaningful.
4. In 1992, the constitution was amended to make the third-tier democracy.

or

Describe the outcomes of democracy.

Ans :

1. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
2. It is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
3. Democratic government is a legitimate government because it is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
4. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making.

21. Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with any three reasons. [3]

Ans :

Tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India over the last 30 years due to many reasons. Out of these four reasons are explained below:

1. The Government of India as well as of state and local levels are encouraging this sector directly or indirectly. Huge funds, grants and donations are provided from time to time to promote and expand social and infrastructure service.
2. India has adopted new economic policy. Globalisation, liberalisation and internationalism have been followed by Indian Government since last decade of the 20th century. Due to globalisation and liberalisation there is a great demand of Indian experts-doctors, engineers, teachers, technicians, etc. in other countries.
3. Due to scientific inventions, new discoveries, arrived by latest technology, establishment of multinational corporations in India, expansion of service sector is taking place of reasonably good space. Some Indian business households and companies have establish their own industry and units in other countries.

4. Due to internet services, website, e-mail services, mass media, new opportunities of employment and promotions are informed to the people, several agencies are working on commissions basis to provide new job opportunities to service class people.

22. "Demand deposit are accepted as transaction of money". Why? [3]

Ans :

Demand Deposit: Money on current account, i.e. a bank deposit that can be withdrawn without notice, is called demand deposit. The depositor can withdraw this money in any of the following ways:

1. By presenting a cheque, drawn in favour of self, across the counter.
2. By writing a cheque in favour of self across the counter.
3. Against debit card at ATM.

As such the balance amount in a deposit account is as good as cash.

In other words, demand deposits share the essential features of money.

Section-C

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. "Inquilab Zindabad".

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 From whose writing has this extract been taken? [1]

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Shaheed Bhagat Singh
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (b) Shaheed Bhagat Singh

23.2 Do you agree with the statement that 'revolution is the inalienable right of mankind'? [1]

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Not given
- (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Yes

23.3 What slogan did they adopt? [1]

- (a) Bharat Mata ki Jai
- (b) Bande Mataram
- (c) Satyamev Jayathe
- (d) Inquilab Zindabad

Ans : (d) Inquilab Zindabad

23.4 What is the meaning of 'Inquilab Zindabad'? [1]

- (a) Revolution
- (b) Present situation
- (c) Revolutionary, stay alive
- (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Revolutionary, stay alive

24. Read the table given below and answer the following questions. [4]

Table: Total finished steel production in India

Year	Production (in million tonne per annum)
2005	45.7
2006	49.4
2007	53.0
2008	57.8
2009	56.6
2010	68.3
2011	72.2

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

24.1 What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2005? [1]

- (a) 49.4 millions
- (b) 45.7 millions
- (c) 53.0 millions
- (d) 68.3 millions

Ans : (b) 45.7 millions

24.2 What is India's rank among the world crude steel producers? [1]

- (a) 8th
- (b) 10th
- (c) 9th
- (d) 7th

Ans : (c) 9th (Now, it has become seventh)

24.3 Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India? [1]

- (a) Underdeveloped of Industry
- (b) Lack of capital
- (c) Modern technology
- (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

24.4 What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2009 and 2010? [1]

- (a) 124.9 millions
- (b) 123.9 millions
- (c) 125.9 millions
- (d) 126.9 millions

Ans : (a) 124.9 millions

25. Choose the most appropriate option: [4]

25.1 The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in: [1]

- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
- (c) goods, investments and people between countries.
- (d) All of these

Ans : (b) goods, services and investments between countries.

25.2 The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to: [1]

- (a) set up new factories.
- (b) buy existing local companies.
- (c) form partnerships with local companies.
- (d) None of these

Ans : (b) buy existing local companies.

25.3 Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions? [1]

- (a) of all the people.
- (b) of people in the developed countries.

- (c) of workers in the developing countries.
 (d) None of the above.

Ans : (d) None of the above.

25.4 Which of the following is an Indian MNC? [1]

- (a) Tata Motors (b) Ranbaxy
 (c) Asian Paints (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

26. Here are some examples of power sharing, which of the four types of power sharing do these represent? Who is sharing power with whom? [4]

26.1 The Bombay High Court ordered the Maharashtra state government to immediately take action and improve living conditions for the 2,000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai. [1]

Ans : Power sharing among different organs of the government.

26.2 The government of Ontario state in Canada has agreed to a land claim settlement with the aboriginal community. The Minister responsible for Native Affairs announced that the government will work with aboriginal people in a spirit of mutual respect and co-operation.

Ans : Power sharing among social groups.

26.3 Russia's two influential political parties, the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organisations into a strong right-wing coalition. They propose to have a common list of candidates in the next parliamentary elections. [1]

Ans : Power sharing with political parties.

26.4 The finance ministers of various states in Nigeria got together and demanded that the federal government declare its sources of income. They also wanted to know the formula by which the revenue is distributed to various state governments. [1]

Ans : Power sharing among different organs of the state.

- In other European countries, unification was the result of revolution. but in Britain there took place no such revolution.
- In most of the European countries there was a sense of nation. As such they struggled to unite themselves into a nation-state. In contrast, there was no British nation prior to the 18th century.
- The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones like English, Welsh, Scot, Irish.
- English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power. It was able to extend its influence over the Welsh, Scot and Irish, and form themselves into a single and powerful nation.

or

Describe the peculiarities of industrial growth in India.

Ans :

- European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products.
- They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government and they invested in mining, indigo and jute.
- Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.
- When Indian businessmen began setting up industries in the late 19th century they avoided competing the goods of Manchester in the Indian market.
- Since yarn was not an important part of British imports into India, the early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn (thread) rather than fabric.
- When yarn was imported it was only of the superior variety. The yarn produced in India spinning mills was used by handloom measures in India or exported to China.

28. "Human activities have contributed significantly in land degradation". Explain by giving examples. [5]

Ans :

Mining: Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars in states such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.

Overgrazing: Overgrazing in states such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is a huge cause due to cattle population. During the long dry period, grass is grazed to the ground and torn out by the roots by animals. This leads to loosening of soil and it is easily washed away by rains.

Overirrigation: In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, overirrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging and increase in salinity of soil.

Processing of minerals: Mineral processing industry like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere this retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.

Industrial waste: Industrial effluents also have become a major source of land degradation.

Section-D

27. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? [5]

Ans :

In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long drawn-out process.

- At the outset, the Act of Union (1707) enacted by the British Parliament, between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom. Prior to this, the English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over the largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against Britain dominance were crushed with a heavy hand. The process of unification of Great Britain was different than that of other European countries such as Germany and Italy. There were the following differences.

or

Give a short account of major Ports of India.

Ans :

With a long coastline of 7516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 81 medium and minor ports. These major ports handle 95 percent of India’s foreign trade:

1. Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition. Kandla is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.
3. The Jawaharlal Nehru Port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
4. Marmagoa Port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about 50 percent of India’s iron ore export.
5. New Mangalore Port, located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
6. Kochi is the extreme south-western Port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.
7. Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.
8. Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron-ore exports.
9. Paradweep port located in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
10. Kolkata is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly.
11. Haldia port on the north-eastern coast has been developed as a subsidiary port to ease pressure on the Kolkata port.

29. Distinguish between federal and unitary form of government. [5]

Ans :

	Federal form of Government	Unitary form of Government
1.	Under the federal system there are two levels of governments, one at the central level and other at the state level. Both levels have their separate areas of jurisdiction.	But in the unitary form of government, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to the central government.

	Federal form of Government	Unitary form of Government
2.	In federal system, a state government has separate powers of its own for which it is not accountable to the central government.	Contrary to the federal system, in unitary system the state government doesn’t have powers of its own,
3.	Central government can’t dictate to the state governments to do this or that.	The Central government can pass an order to the state governments.
4.	In federal system, there is usually a double citizenship (as in US) and a citizen’s loyalty is partly to the state as well as to the centre.	Unlike a federal system, unitary system has a single citizenship and doesn’t divide the allegiance of the citizens.
5.	Allegiance to a state, sometimes leads to the separatist tendencies and even to the civil war.	The unitary system is free from any separatist tendencies and there is no scope of civil war.
6.	Example: USA, India, Canada, Australia, etc. have adopted federal system	Example: England, France, Italy, Japan, etc. have adopted unitary system.

30. Discuss the centre-state relations in Indian federalism. [5]

Ans :

Centre-state relations of India federalism is the essence of federalism in India. These relations have been regulated by the provision of the Constitution.

1. The division of power, enshrined in our constitution has a tilt in favour of the centre. Several restrictions have been imposed upon the states which have already limited sphere of powers under the constitution. It has further weakened the states.
2. As far as administrative relations are concerned, the Indian constitution is based on the principle that the executive power is co-extensive with the legislative power. Thus, the union and state executives can deal with all matters on which legislature can enact laws. On the subject given in the concurrent list the states can exercise their powers unless law passed on the same subject overrules the law passed by the Union Government.
3. In the administrative affairs the centre also acquires control over state through all India services, Grant-in-Aid, etc.

As such, restructuring of the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice like the constitutional arrangement for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements.

31. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. [5]

Ans :

Structural or Open Unemployment: The working force in India is very large. It wants work but the existing capital structure is unable to absorb them. The mismatch of available capital and the size of the labour force creates persistent unemployment both in agriculture and industry. We lack resources to improve agriculture and industry to provide employment to our labour force. This causes unemployment, called the structural or open unemployment. Here, the worker is ready to work but he is unable to get any work.

Disguised Unemployment: Farmers in India use primitive resources of production in agriculture due to poverty and lack of ownership rights present in the existing and tenure system. For example, if we use modern methods of cultivation, a situation can be created when only two persons of a family can complete the work in farm instead of three. But the lack of modern methods and poverty create a situation that three persons work when the same work can be performed by two persons. These factors cause disguised unemployment. It cannot be measured. It can be eradicated by carrying out massive land reforms.

or

A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹60,000 million. Out of this ₹32,000 million was generated in the organised sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city?

Sectorwise Generation of Income in Ahmedabad (1997-1998)

Sector	No. of workers (₹ Million)	Income Generated
Organised	4,00,000	32,000
Unorganised	11,00,000	28,000
Total	15,00,000	

Ans :

From the above data, we conclude that organised sector is more efficient in Ahmedabad. Income of per worker generated in this sector works out to be

$$= \frac{\text{₹ 32,000 million}}{4,00,000}$$

In the unorganised sector this figure works out to be

$$= \frac{\text{₹ 28,000 million}}{11,00,000} = \text{₹ 25,455}$$

So, it is necessary that organised sector units should be set up to generate employment as well as more wealth.

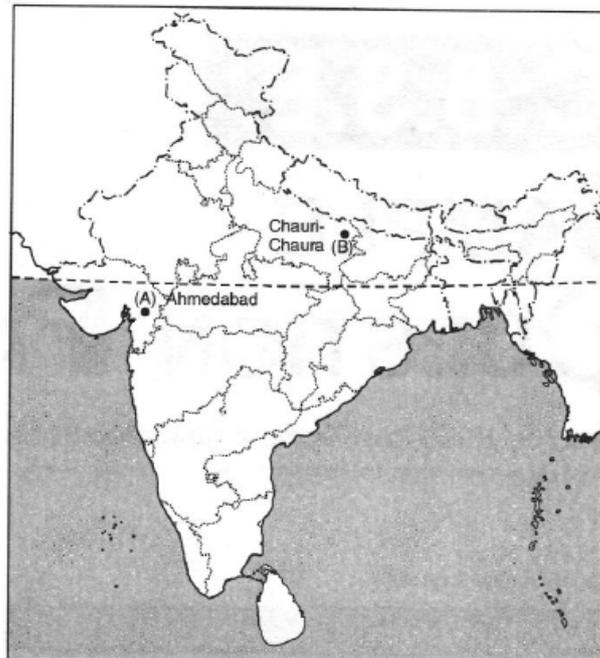
Section-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

32. (a) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India
 (A) A place associated with the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.
 (B) A place associated with the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]
- (b) On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following:
 (i) A tea producing region of South India
 (ii) Durg (Iron ore mines)
 (iii) Ankleshwar (Oilfields)
 (iv) Kaiga (Thermal plants) [3]

Ans :

(a)



(b)

