

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-9

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. Unification of Germany took place between which period? [1]

- (a) 1860 to 1871 (b) 1870 to 1871
 (c) 1856 to 1871 (d) 1866 to 1871

Ans : (d) 1866 to 1871

2. The Non-cooperation Programme was adopted in the [1]

- (a) Lahore Session
 (b) Congress Session at Nagpur
 (c) Gujarat Congress
 (d) Second Round Table Conference

Ans : (b) Congress Session at Nagpur

3. The Indian goods which dominated the international market before the age of machine industries were: [1]

- (a) indigo and opium (b) tea and coffee
 (c) silk and cotton (d) None of these

Ans : (c) silk and cotton

4. Fill in the blank: [1]
 India is the largest producer of in the world.

Ans : Oilseeds.**or**

....., and states of India spinning continues to be centralised.

Ans : Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

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. Fill in the blank: [1]
 the first person who offered land to be distributed among the landless villagers.

- (a) Sri Hans Raj Chawla
 (b) Sri Ram Chandra Reddy
 (c) Sri Raghunath Bansal
 (d) Sri Ram Gopal Rastogi

Ans : (b) Sri Ram Chandra Reddy

7. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays? [1]

- (a) Railways (b) Roadways
 (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways

Ans : (c) Pipeline

8. Why is Jute called as golden fibre? [1]

Ans :

It is because of its economic importance and colour. It is the second foreign exchange earner after tea. It is used for making funny bags, nats, ropes, yarn, carpets, etc.

9. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? [1]

Power sharing:

- A. reduces conflict among different communities
 B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 C. delays decision-making process
 D. accommodates diversities
 E. increases instability and divisiveness
 F. promotes people's participation in government
 G. undermines the unity of a country
- (a) A B D F (b) A C E F
 (c) A B D G (d) B C D G

Ans : (a) A B D F

10. Which type of Government is famous as Panchayati Raj? [1]
Ans : Rural Local Government is popularly famous/known by the name Panchayati Raj.

or

Give one example to show the importance of Judiciary in federalism

Ans : Judiciary in a federation plays the role of a watch dog. It solves/prevents conflicts that arise between the centre and the states and among other federal units.

11. What are various the challenges before political parties in India? [1]
Ans : The Lack of Internal Democracy, Dynastic succession, Role of money and Muscle power.

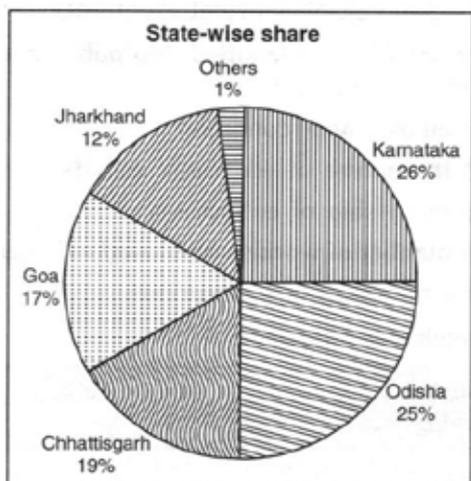
or

What are the main features of congress ideology?

Ans :

The main features are secularism, welfare of the weaker sections and minorities, liberalisation and global.

12. Study the given pie chart carefully and answer the following question: [1]



Which state is the leading producer of iron ore? What is its share?

Ans : Karnataka - 26%

13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason (R): The chance of benefiting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

Options:

- (a) If both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) If (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) If both (A) and (R) are false

Ans : (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false

14. All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under. [1]
 (a) Secondary sector (b) Primary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) Government sector

Ans : (b) Primary sector

or

In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct-democracies have successfully eliminated:

- (a) conflicts among people.
- (b) economic inequalities among people.
- (c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.
- (d) the idea of political inequality.

Ans : (d) the idea of political inequality.

15. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: [1]
 (a) employment condition
 (b) the nature of economic activity
 (c) ownership of enterprises
 (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

Ans : (c) ownership of enterprises

16. Match the following: [1]

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

Ans : 1. - (d.), 2. - (c), 3. - (e), 4. - (a), 5. - (b).

Section-B

17. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. [3]

Ans :

On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh some people to protest against the British government's repressive measures, while others to attend the annual Baishakhi fair. There people were not aware of the imposition of Martial Law in the city. General Dyer, the commander, blocked the exit points of the Bagh and opened fire upon the innocent citizens. Dyer's intention was to produce a 'moral effect' and terrorise

the satyagrahis. Hundreds of innocent people including women and children were killed and wounded due to this indiscriminate firing by the British soldiers, which ultimately led to nation-wide outrage. Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most brutal incident in the History of India.

18. How did the Non-cooperation Movement start with middle class participation in the cities? [3]

Ans :

1. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.
2. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
3. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the justice party, the party of the non-brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

or

What do you mean by an 'Assembly line'? Describe its use for manufacturing.

Ans :

It is a system of production where the article under construction is passed through the workshop by a conveyor belt along a line of workers, each of whom performs a single operation to it when it reaches him, a technique highly developed in the motor-car industry. It enables division of labour by process to be carried to the greatest possible extent.

The use of Assembly line technique of manufacturing:

1. It makes mass production possible and easier.
2. It lowers the cost of production and hence goods are available at cheap rates.
3. It means higher wages and regular employment to workers.
4. It accelerates the process of manufacturing of machine-made goods such as cars, trucks, tractors, aeroplanes, ships, refrigerators, etc.

19. Mention any three characteristics of black soil. [3]

Ans :

The following are the characteristics of the black soil:

1. The black soil is made of clayey material and is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
2. It is rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but is poor in phosphoric contents.
3. Black soil develops deep cracks during summer which help in proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless fitted just after the first shower.

20. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India. Explain. [3]

Ans :

In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. Though this system appears very messy and leads to political instability, it strengthened democracy in India due to the following reasons:

1. It allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
2. It provides a chance even to small and local parties to flourish and to be part of the government.
3. We have a multiple-party system in India. It suits India because our is a country of diverse cultures, religions, regions, languages, etc.
4. India is not easily absorbed by two or even

or

Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups

Ans :

1. In some countries, there are constitutional and level arrangements for the representation of socially weaker sections and women in legislature and administration.
2. In India, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are given reservations in constituencies of Parliament and State Assemblies. Their measures are meant to provide them space in government and administration. This would also prevent their feeling of alienation from government.
3. In Belgium, the 'Community Government' provides equal representation in government to different linguistic groups of Dutch, French and German speaking people.

21. How is information technology connected with globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT? [3]

Ans :

Information and communication technology has been playing a crucial role in globalisation. For example, call centres set up in Bangaluru and Gurgaon are the means of globalisation. MNCs customer care is carried out through these call centres which are based on IT. Expansion of information technology provides latest trends of market forces and price mechanism. Internet has dramatically transformed the way in which business is conducted across the world. This helps in knowing the demand and supply of capital, goods and services. Except for physical movement of products and goods, every other transaction can be made through internet. Hence, globalisation is not possible without the expansion of IT.

In short, speedy transfer of information, capital, technology, etc. has facilitated integration of countries across the world. It is all due to information technology.

22. Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods. [3]

Ans :

	Final goods	Intermediate goods
1.	Goods that are used either for final consumption or for capital formation.	Goods that are used up in the process of producing final goods and services.

	Final goods	Intermediate goods
2.	The value of final goods is included in the national income.	The value of intermediate goods is not included in the national income.
3.	Example: Bread, computer, TV, etc.	Example: Cotton, wheat, piece of wood, etc.

Section-C

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

‘A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity its existence is a daily plebiscite A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nation is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.’

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 23.1 From whose speech have these words been quoted? [1]

- (a) Gandhiji
(b) The French Philosopher Ernst Renan
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) All of these

Ans : (b) The French Philosopher Ernst Renan

- 23.2 The meaning of Plebiscite is: [1]

- (a) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
(b) A indirect vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept a proposal.
(c) Referendum
(d) None of these

Ans : (a) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

- 23.3 A national idea is based on and glory. [1]

- (a) real interest on heroic
(b) guarantee of liberty
(c) heroic past, great men
(d) social capital

Ans : (c) heroic past, great men

- 23.4 A nation never has any real interest in or holding on to a country against its wall. [1]

- (a) inhabitants (b) annexing
(c) consulted (d) None of these

Ans : (b) annexing

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

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1 Long distance communication is far easier: [1]

- (a) with physical movement of the receiver
(b) without physical movement of the communicator
(c) different means of communication
(d) None of these

Ans : (b) without physical movement of the communicator

- 24.2 Mass communication provides and among people about various national programmes and policies. [1]

- (a) entertainment and create awareness
(b) television and newspaper
(c) doordarshan and national television
(d) entertainment and educational to spot

Ans : (a) entertainment and create awareness

- 24.3 In which country, mass communication has a significant role to play, [1]

- (a) England (b) Japan
(c) India (d) USA

Ans : (c) India

- 24.4 Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest. [1]

- (a) Roadways in the world
(b) Terrestrial networks in the world
(c) Railway networks in the world
(d) None of these

Ans : (b) Terrestrial networks in the world

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

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate

one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food and Civil Supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials, who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

25.1 Where is the Nannu live? [1]

- (a) West Delhi (b) East Delhi
(c) South Delhi (d) North Delhi

Ans : (b) East Delhi

25.2 In which year Nannu applied for a duplicate ration card? [1]

- (a) January 2004 (b) March 2004
(c) April 2004 (d) May 2004

Ans : (a) January 2004

25.3 The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the [1]

- (a) Right to vote
(b) Right to inspection
(c) Right to information
(d) None of these

Ans : (c) Right to information

25.4 Nannu made several rounds to the local food and civil supplies office for the next [1]

- (a) Two months
(b) One months
(c) Four months
(d) Three months

Ans : (d) Three months

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

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of 26.1 Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing 26.2 with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because 26.3 While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising 26.4 and technology has meant greater competition among the producers.

Fill in the blanks:

- 26.1** (a) technology [1]
(b) globalisation
(c) integration
(d) competition

Ans : (b) globalisation

- 26.2** (a) integration [1]
(b) competition
(c) technology
(d) investment

Ans : (a) integration

- 26.3** (a) integration [1]
(b) investment
(c) they get relatively cheaper labour and India offers a huge market for their products.
(d) they get relatively cheaper competition and India small market for their products.

Ans : (c) they get relatively cheaper labour and India offers a huge market for their products.

- 26.4** (a) technology [1]
(b) competition
(c) investment
(d) integration

Ans : (c) investment

Section-D

27. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [5]

Ans :

- Balkan region:** The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Harzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slaves.
- Explosive region:** A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The ideas of the romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- Intense conflict:** At the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became the area of intense conflict.
- Internal conflict:** The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other. Balkans also became an area of big power rivalry.
- Series of wars:** European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austria- Hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally, the First World War.

or

What role did the women play in the Civil Disobedience Movement? What was Gandhiji opinion about them?

Ans :

The most remarkable feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the participation of the women. On Gandhiji's call thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.

1. Gandhiji had made a special appeal to the women prevent people from going to the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.
2. Thousands of women responded to his call, participated in a big way in protest marches. They manufactured salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
3. In urban areas women were from high caste families. In rural areas they came from the rich peasant households.
4. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.
5. Yet, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised.
6. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.
7. And for a long time the congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

28. Discuss the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environmental degradation. [5]

Ans :

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environmental Management System) 14001. The Corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the national environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This is achieved through the following methods:

1. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
2. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
3. Reducing environmental pollution through ash and management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management,
4. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balances and encouraging afforestation.
5. Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations. The inputs, outputs, factors of production, etc.

or

Why do you think areas with high annual rainfall and high population density will face water scarcity? Give reasons.

Ans :

We think that the areas with high annual rainfall and high population density will face water scarcity on account of the following reasons:

1. An increase in population, increase the demand for fresh drinking water require to fulfill the needs of population.
2. The areas receiving heavy rain must have capacity to store the rainwater till the rain comes upto

next season.

3. Over population has increased the construction work. For all things water demand is increased.
4. Overpopulation and industrialisation have also polluted water that create another form of problem of scarcity of water.
5. Our overpopulation creates circumstances of generating electricity as well as demand of power energy resources than there is a problem of flood control.

29. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. [5]

Ans :

A state that has no official religion and grants equal status to all religions is called as Secular States. In the other words secularism means the non-interference of Government in religion as it has no particular religion of its own.

The Constitution of India ensures secularism:

1. **No official language:** There is no official religion for the Indian states.
2. **Special status to any religion:** Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
3. **Fundamental rights:** Under the rights to freedom our constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to prefer, practise and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
4. **Intervention of the state within religious communities:** The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
5. **Equality:** The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious committees. To ensure equality, untouchability banned.

30. It is said that in India's federal system the Central Government is more powerful vis-a-vis the state governments. Explain. [5]

Ans :

In India's federal system, the central government is considered more powerful than the state governments because of the following reasons:

1. There are certain subjects on which both the Central and the State Governments are competent to enact laws. But if there is any conflict between the two sets of laws, then the central law will prevail over the state law. Such subjects are given in the concurrent list.
2. If the President Rule is declared in a state, the State Government is dismissed. The State's administration comes under the Central Government. The Governor acts on the advice of the president and in turn, the president acts on the advice of the Central Government.
3. If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with its two-thirds majority that a certain subject in the state list has become of a national importance, the Parliament can enact law on that subject.
4. State Governments always depend on the centre for financial help.

31. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples. [5]

Ans :

1. **Improvement transportation:** In the last 70 years, there have been a lot of improvements in transportation technology. This has made faster delivery of goods across long distance at lower costs.
2. **Improvement in information and communication technology:** There have been a rapid development in information and communication technology, i.e. internet, computer, etc. They have made easy access to any person or place across the world.
3. **Telecommunication:** Telecommunication facilities like telephone, telegraph, mobile, fax are used to connect people in the world. This has been made possible due to satellite communication devices.
4. **Computers:** They have now entered almost in every field of activity. In the amazing world of internet, we can obtain and share information on almost anything.
5. **Internet:** Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk to any person (voice mail) across the world at negligible cost. Even the payment of money from one bank to another can be made through net banking.
6. **Liberalisation:** Nations have removed many of the barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment and thus, promoted and facilitated globalisation.
7. **Multinational Corporations:** MNCs have increased foreign investment and foreign trade which has led to greater integration of production and markets across countries and thereby globalisation process.
8. **Multilateral Trade Agreement:** This is to promote foreign trade and free flow of investment.

or

"Opposition party plays a crucial role in democratic government". Explain

Ans :

An effective, vigilant, responsible and responsive opposition is the lifeblood and backbone of a democracy. It plays a crucial and vital role in the democratic set up of the government. It plays both positive role and negative role.

Positive Role of Opposition:

1. It ensures that the 'Ruling Party' doesn't misuse its power.
2. It exposes the weaknesses of the ruling party.
3. It keeps a close watch on the bills and expenditure of the government.
4. It ensures that the rights and the liberties of the citizens are not curtailed and encroached on by the government.
5. It exposes the anti-people policies of the government outside the Parliament through demonstrations, inside the Parliament through various questions, motions and cut motions.
6. Opposition asks questions concerning the working of various departments, misuse of power by the civil servants and lapses on the part of the government.
7. It provides a political alternative if the ruling

party loses the confidence of the people and falls on the floor of the Parliament.

8. It helps ventilate the grievances of the people and helps the government know their problems. Thus, it helps the government in the formation of policies.

Negative Role of Opposition:

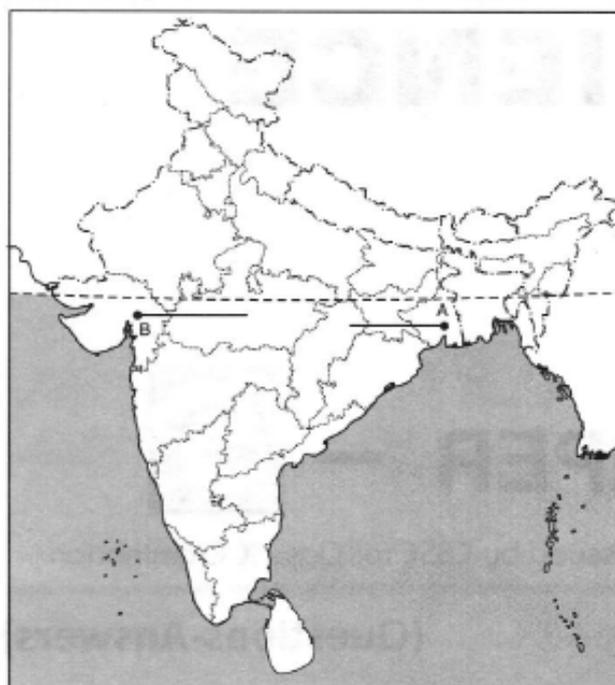
1. Opposition simply opposes and criticises all governmental measures and doesn't propose alternative measures or solutions of the problems that plague the nation. It fails to provide constructive suggestions or solutions.
2. It aims at dislodging and discrediting the government.
3. Through stalling the proceedings of the parliament and through dharnas and gheraos, it curtails the progress of the country.

In short, opposition should oppose, not obstruct, criticise not stall the working of the administration.

Section-E

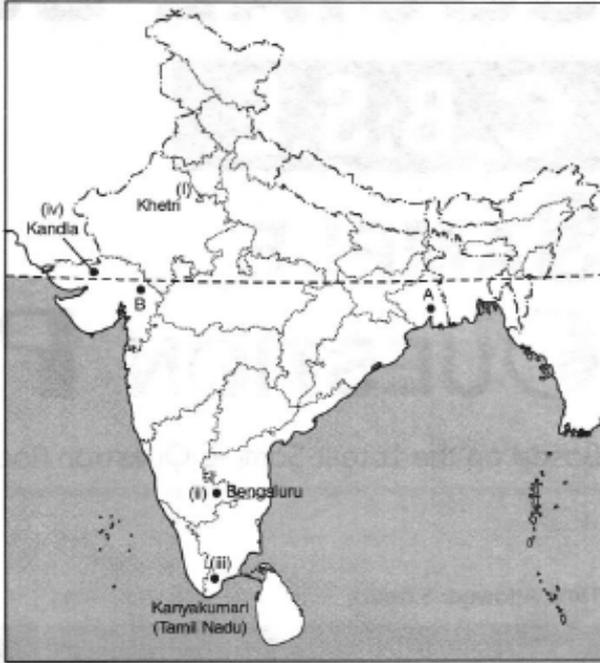
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

32. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]
- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
 - (B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918.
- (b) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol:
- (i) The Khetri mines.
 - (ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
 - (iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
 - (iv) Kandla Seaport. [5]



Ans :

- (a) (A) Kolkata.
(B) Ahmedabad.
(b)



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