

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-17

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following Industries into their correct locations : [1]

	COLUMN A		Location
(A)	Cotton Textile	(i)	Bokaro
(B)	Iron & Steel Plants	(ii)	Singrauli
(C)	Software Parks	(iii)	Surat
(D)	Thermal Power Plant	(iv)	Noida

Ans : (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)

2. Fill the right challenge and example respectively in options A and B, according to the information given in the table. [1]

Challenge	Example	Reasons for Preference
Foundational	(A) - ?	No one should name absolute power
(B)- ?	Distribution of money, sarees, wheat etc by candidate.	To check to give fair chance to all candidates.

Ans :

- A. To make changes in constitution
- B. Corruption

3. Look at the below picture and choose the correct sector from which it belongs. [1]



- (a) Automobile Industry
- (b) Banking Sector
- (c) Textile Sector
- (d) Agriculture Sector

Ans : (d) Agriculture Sector

4. According to their main role, copper smelting comes under which industry? [1]

Ans : Key or basic industries

or

Which is an example of joint sector industry?

Ans : Oil industry is a joint sector industry.

5. Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and headed by and [1]

Ans : Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra

or

After the incident, Gandhiji was forced to halt the non-cooperation movement.

Ans : Jallianwala Bagh massacre

6. party is recognised as a national party in 2016. [1]

Ans : All India Trinamool Congress

7. Banks and cooperatives are informal sources of credit. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement. [1]

Ans : False

Banks and cooperatives are formal sources of credit.

or

Double coincidence of wants is essential feature of Barter system. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement.

Ans : True

8. A country in which principle of majoritarianism led to civil war [1]

- (a) Belgium
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Netherlands
- (d) Germany

Ans : (b) Sri Lanka

9. At present how countries of the world are currently members of the WTO? [1]
 (a) 166 (b) 193
 (c) 164 (d) 165
Ans : (c) 164

10. Based on per capita income, India comes in the category of: [1]
 (a) Middle income group
 (b) Low income group
 (c) High income group
 (d) Low middle income
Ans : (d) Low middle income

11. Which among the following most appropriately describes the underemployment? [1]
 (a) Workers are not paid as per their work
 (b) Worker are working less than what they are capable of doing
 (c) Workers are not skilled
 (d) Workers are not willing to work
Ans : (b) Worker are working less than what they are capable of doing

12. results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries. [1]
Ans : Foreign trade

or

..... is the freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods.
Ans : Liberalism

13. The is the only political party that is allowed to function in China. [1]
Ans : Communist Party

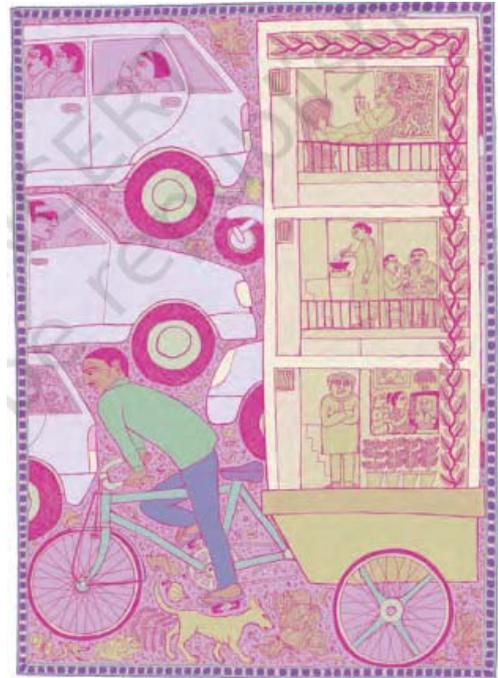
14. Germania wears red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement. [1]
Ans : False
 Germania became the allegory of the German nation and wears a crown of oak leaves as the German oak stands for heroism.

or

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement [1]
Ans : True

15. The Bharatiya Janta Party came in to power in 1998 as the leader of arty. [1]
Ans : NDA

16. The idea ofcan be depicted from the below cartoon. [1]



- (a) Poverty (b) Healthcare
 (c) Development (d) Collateral

Ans : (c) Development

17. Which of the following options is incorrect related to Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi? [1]
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmad Ashram
 (b) Dandi March is also known as salt march
 (c) Dandi March was started on 11 March 1930
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.

Ans : (d) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.

18. Arrange the following events of Indian history in increasing order of their date of occurring [1]
 (i) Rowlatt act passed by council
 (ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
 (iii) Jallian Wala bagh Massacre
 (iv) Simon Commission arrived
 (a) i—ii—iii—iv (b) iv—iii—ii—i
 (c) ii—i—iii—iv (d) iii—ii—i—iv

Ans : (d) iii—ii—i—iv

19. In the following question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose correct options. [1]
Assertion (A) : GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.
Reason (R) : GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is correct but R is not correct
 (d) A is not correct but R is correct.]

Ans : (c) A is correct but R is not correct

20. Workers in different sectors (hi millions) [1]

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in percentage			100%

What is the percentage of people in organised sector?

- (a) 8.4% (b) 9.6%
(c) 7.6% (d) 10%

Ans : (c) 7.6%

Section - B

21. The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. Support the statement giving three arguments. [3]

Ans :

The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred were as follows:

- i. Print popularised the ideas of enlightened thinkers the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely. They made a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. It opened the eyes of the readers, made them question, be critical and rational.
- ii. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were revalued and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason. New ideas of social revolution came into being.
- iii. By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. It led to hostile sentiments against the monarchy. Thus, the print culture created the conditions in which the French Revolution occurred.

or

“The idealistic liberal- democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited Ends” Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism in the early 19th century.

Ans :

The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

- i. The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.
- ii. The European subject nationalist started breaking from its control to declare independence.
- iii. The Balkan revolutionaries’ acts were directed to gain back the long-lost independence.
- iv. The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

- v. There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies. naval might and military mitt European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.
- vi. All these events ultimately triggered the First World War (1914).

22. “Natural gas is an important source of clean energy”. Support the statement with examples. [3]

Ans :

In a power deficient country natural gas is a precious gift

- i. It can be used as a source of energy. It takes less time to build a power plant based on natural
- ii. It can be used as an industrial raw material in petro-chemical industry.
- iii. It can be used in building the fertiliser plants and thereby encouraging the use of fertilizers. It can boost agricultural production.
- iv Through easy transportation by way of pipelines its utility is further increased
- v. Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

or

‘Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India’. Give three reasons to prove this preference.

Ans :

Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India because:

- i. The north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests hence, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines there.
- ii. There are frequent floods and international frontiers, which require immediate and quick attention from the government authorities. Floods also damage roads and railway lines.
- iii. Air travel has made access to north-eastern part of the country easier and quicker.

23. Write a note on Greek war of Independence. [3]

Ans :

Greece had been a part of the Ottoman empire since fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism and liberalism in 19th century sparked off a struggle for independence among Greeks in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support of Greeks living in exile. The treaty of Constantinople in 1832 recognised Greece as an independant state. Art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape Greek nationalist feelings.

24. Why was the gender division rarely given any recognition in the study of politics? [3]

Ans :

Gender division was hardly given any recognition in society as it was regarded as something natural and unalterable. However, its study should be included in the study of politics as it is not based on biology but has its roots in stereotypes and social expectations.

or

Explain the three components of 'political party'.

Ans :

The three components of a political party are:

- i. **The Leaders**-Every political party has some prominent leaders who formulate policies and programmes of the party and choose candidates for contesting elections.
- ii. **The Active Members**-These people are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activity.
- iii. **The Followers**-They believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favour of the party at the time of election.

25. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow. [3]

Source A : The First World War

In the First World War, 9 million were dead and 20 million were injured. The scale of death and destruction was unthinkable without the use of industrial arms the war led to snapping of economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers.

Source B : Indian Trade

Heavy taxes were imposed on export of Indian textiles in to England So the export of fine Indian cotton to Britain declined. Excluded from British markets by tariff barriers, Indian textiles faced stiff competition in other international markets also.

Source C : Indian Entrepreneurs

Many Bankers and traders from India financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia. They used their own funds borrowed from European banks. Indian traders and money lenders followed European colonisers into Africa.

Source A : The First World War

- 25 (1) Name any two countries that played major role in First World War. (1)

Ans : Germany, Britain

Source B : Indian Trade

- 25 (2) How did Britain flood the Indian Market? (1)

Ans : Britain flooded the Indian market with cheap, attractive machine made goods.

Source C : Indian Entrepreneurs

- 25 (3) Name any two Indian entrepreneurs before independence of India. (1)

Ans : JRD Tata, Shikari Puri Shroffs

26. In power sharing what is meant by horizontal distribution of power? What is the advantage of this kind of power sharing? [3]

Ans :

In horizontal distribution of power, the different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

- i. This kind of separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.
- ii Each organ can keep checks on others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

27. Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector Explain. [3]

Ans :

Yes, self-help groups has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector in the following ways:

- i. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool their savings. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- ii. If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self – employment opportunities for the members. The SHG is responsible for repayment of the loan, hence, banks get ready to give loans without collateral.
- iii. Self - help, self - reliance and creating a support system and platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health nutrition domestic violence etc.

or

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Give three reasons.

Ans :

We need to expand formal sources of credit in India because:

- i. The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.
- ii. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.
- iii. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

28. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples. [3]

Ans :

Technology has stimulated the globalisation process:

- i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factors that has stimulated the globalisation process.
- ii. There are several improvements in transportation technology which has made much fastest delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- iii. There have been remarkable developments in information and communication technology.
- iv. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.

Section - C

29. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front [5]

Ans :

Non-cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country:

- The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.
- Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.
- Headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras where Justice Party took part in elections.

Effect of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were:

- Foreign goods were boycotted.
- Liquor shops were picketed.
- Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. In value the drop was from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
- In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- The people began discarding imported clothes and wore only Indian ones.
- Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up tremendously.

or

British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated. How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi started boycott and non-cooperation movement in order to collapse the British rule:

- Not to cooperate with the British government**
Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indian and if Indians had refused to cooperate, British rule in India would have collapsed within a year. He proposed that the movement should no fold in stages.
- Surrendering of Tides:** It should begin with the surrendering of tides that the government had awarded to the Indians.
- Boycott:** A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British Empire. Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used suppression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
- Adoption of Swadeshi:** Indians should be ready to use Indian made goods as well as clothes to Wear.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: [5]

Primitive farming is a "Slash and burn" agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain themselves. When soil

fertility decreases, the farmer shift and clear afresh patch of land to cultivate.

In commercial farming the main features of this type of farming is the use of higher dose of modern inputs. Generally the degree of commercialisation varies from one region to another. Plantation is a type of Commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a larger area. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Based on the above comprehension, answer the following questions:

- What is commercial farming? (1)
- How is Soil fertility affected in primitive farming? (2)
- How is plantation farming different from other farmings. Give examples of plantation farming? (2)

Ans :

- The farming in which the use of higher modern inputs is dosed is known as commercial Escaping.
- Soil fertility replenish through the natural process. In primitive farming, as and when the soil fertility decreases, the farmer shift and clear a fresh patch of land to cultivate.
- Plantation is a type of farming in which single crop is grown on a large area. It has an interface of agriculture and industry for example—Coffee, Rubber, Jute, Apple etc.

31. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics? Name some plantation crops. [5]

Ans :

Plantation farming is a type of commercial agriculture in which a single crop is grown on a large scale and processed for the purpose of sale. This type of farming is mainly prevalent in the tropical and sub-tropical areas. In India plantation farming was introduced by the British.

The main characteristics of plantation farming are as follows:

- A single crop is grown on a large area covering large tracts of land.
- Capital intensive inputs are used.
- Use of managerial staff and technical know-how
- Cheap, local and migrant labourers are employed.
- Require well-developed transport network
- Produces special market-oriented products.

Some plantation crops in India are tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana.

or

Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

Ans :

Integrating the national economy with the economy of other countries of the world is called globalisation. It has made cross-border flow of money; technology and people very easy.

Positive Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agriculture

- Indian farmers will have access to internal market They can sell their produce at international prices.
- Capital investment from foreign countries will develop the Indian agriculture.
- Globalisation will bring competitiveness among farmers which will lead to commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

- iv. Indian farmers can also use modern technology and machineries which are now used only in foreign countries.
- v. Globalisation will also help in biotechnology and genetic engineering in India.

Negative Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agriculture

- i. Multinational Companies (MNCs) of developed countries will exploit our farmers as Indian farmers are poor and illiterate.
- ii. Small farmers of India cannot compete with farmers of developed nations.
- iii. Indian farmers may not get the international buyers as quality of our crops is not as per the international standards.

Due to globalisation, Indian farmers will try to grow more cash crops and there will be shortage of food in our country.

- 32.** What is a Political Party? Suggest three reforms to strengthen today's political parties so that they perform their functions well. [5]

Ans :

- i. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote the collective good.
- ii. They try to persuade people as to why their policies are better than others seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. Political parties have three components – the leaders, active members and followers.

Suggestions

- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution etc
- ii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.

- 33.** Why is money transaction system better than Barter system? Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

Money transaction system is better than Barter system because:

- i. Money transaction system is better than Barter system because double coincidence of wants creates problem.
- ii. For example, shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and wants to buy wheat. For this he would look for a wheat growing farmer who would exchange his wheat with the shoes.
- iii. In Barter system, goods are exchanged without the use of money.
- iv. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate

step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

- 34.** Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Evaluate the statement with the help of few relevant arguments. [5]

Ans :

Importance of Political parties in modern democracy:

- i. They form government after winning elections i.e. the political party which wins majority seats in the legislature forms the government.
- ii. Political party which does not win majority seats in the legislature forms the opposition. It criticises the government for its acts of omission and commission.
- iii. Political parties are important for representative democracies as they bring representatives together to form the government.
- iv. It consists of people seeking to achieve their objectives through constitutional means and aims at promoting national integration.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 35.** (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. $1 \times 2 = 2$

A. The place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo Plantation system.

B. The place where session of Indian National Congress held in Dec 1920.

- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) Kanpur - Cotton Industry.

(ii) Bhili - Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Hyderabad - Software Technology Park.

(iv) Kandla - Sea Port

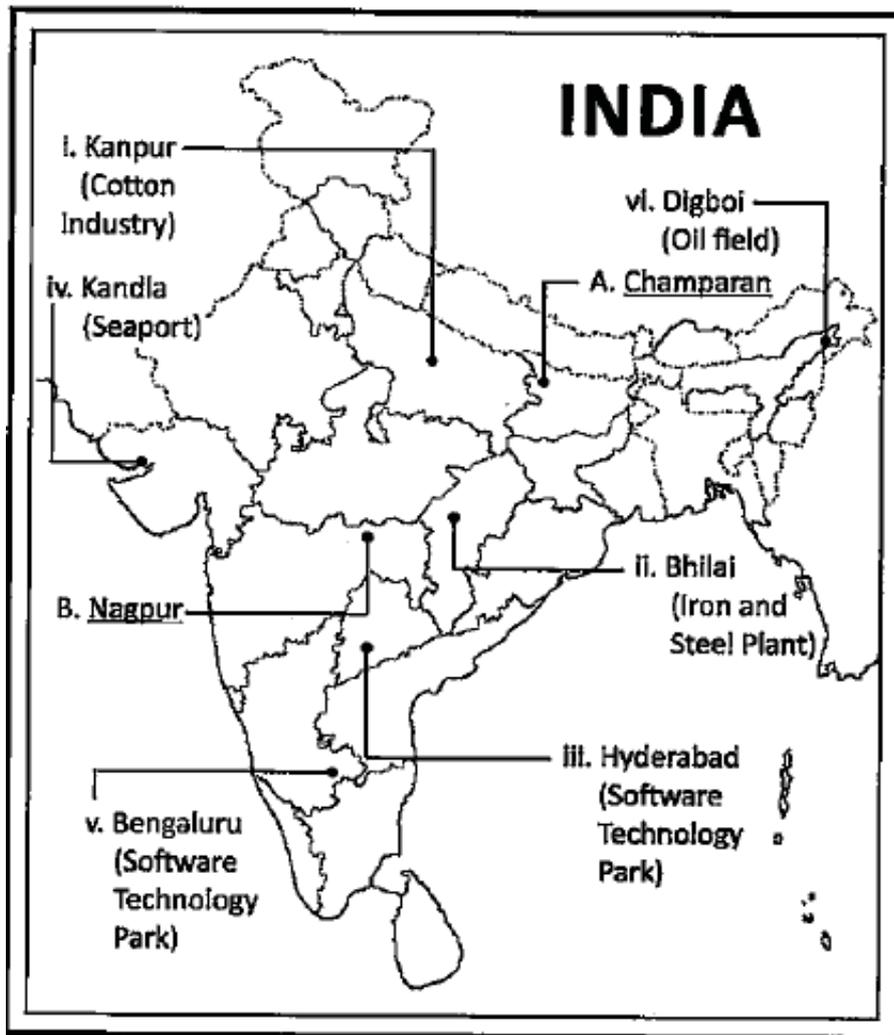
(v) Bengaluru - Software Technology Park.

(vi) Digboi - Oil field.



Ans :

- (a) A. Champaran
B. Nagpur
- (b) Located and labelled on the map.



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