

Fully Solved (Questions-Answers)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper for
CBSE Class X Examination*

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. 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.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (a) from History (2 marks) and 32 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Which of the following is not applicable to a worker in the organised sector?
 - (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
 - (b) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joined the work.
 - (c) She is not paid for leave.
 - (d) She gets a medical allowance.
2. How many miles were covered in Gandhiji's Salt March?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
People living in Wallonia region speak Dutch.
Or In Belgium, Bruges has a separate government in which both the French and Dutch speaking communities have equal representation.
4. Which criterion is used by the World Bank to classify different countries?

5. Classify natural resources on the basis of status of development.

Or Define the term Gully.

6. Choose the correct option from Column I and II.

	Column I	Column II
(a)	Viceroy Lord Irwin	(i) Harijans
(b)	Lion of Punjab	(ii) Dominion status
(c)	Frontier Gandhi	(iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d)	Gandhi	(iv) Lala Lajpat Rai

7. Which of the following crops is not a millet?

- (a) Jowar (b) Maize
(c) Ragi (d) Bajra

8. Which two cities are connected by the National Highway No-1?

9. The person working as the Head of the Urban Local Government is called the

Or The third-tier of government is called.....

10. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the event occurred.

- (i) Chauri Chaura
(ii) Khilafat Movement
(iii) Second Round Table Conference
(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement

Codes

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

11. Identify the term through given features.

- For the new middle class it stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.

- Politically it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

- Since the French Revolution it had stood for the end of autocracy.

- It stressed the inviolability of private property.

12. The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised as an independent nation.

Or The leader who is behind the destruction of France was

13. Investment made by an MNC in an industry in India will be called investment.

14. Select the option which is incorrect to say that Human Development Report depends upon the following criteria.

- (a) Living standard
(b) Health status
(c) Religious background
(d) Educational level of the people.

15. Complete the table.

Political Party	Year of Formation
Indian National Congress	1885
Communist Party of India	A-?
Bharatiya Janata Party	B-?

16. two influential political parties, the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organisations into strong right wing coalition.

- (a) Brazil's (b) Russia's
(c) France's (d) England's

Section B : Short Answer Questions (4 Marks)

17. The Cotton Textile Industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years. Why? Analyse the reasons.

Or Why is the manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country? Explain any three reasons with examples.

18. Explain the benefits of domestic and international tourism.

19. "Deposits in the banks are beneficial to both depositors as well as the nation." Examine the statement.

20. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Or When and why was the Zollverein formed?

21. Why did Civil War breakout in Sri Lanka? Explain the results of it.

22. Explain in brief any two challenges to political parties.

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

23. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called Satyagraha. The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this *dharma* of non-violence could unite all Indians.

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised Satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

- (i) Which of the following statements is correct?
- Mahatma Gandhi fought the racist regime in South Africa.
 - Gandhiji tried to implement his policy of Satyagraha in India.
 - Gandhiji tried to satisfy the Britishers by his policy.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- (ii) The idea of Satyagraha tried to emphasise
- the power of truth.
 - rejected falsehood totally.
 - the need for search of truth.
 - All of the above
- (iii) Why did Gandhiji believe that dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians?
- Satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.
 - Satyagrahi appealed to the conscience of both the oppressor and oppressed.
 - Satyagrahi did not take part in revolution.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha in Kheda because
- the peasants of Kheda could not pay tax due to crop failure.
 - the peasants did not want to pay taxes.
 - crop failure and plague epidemic forced the peasants to demand relaxation in revenue.
 - None of the above

24. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Black soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. It is believed that climatic condition along the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over North-West Deccan plateaus and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the South-East direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

The Black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- Red soil
 - Black soil
 - Alluvial soil
 - Desert soil
- (ii) Black soil is also known as
- Cotton soil
 - Regur soil
 - Peat soil
 - Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Which of the following is the feature of black soils?

- (a) Made up of extremely fine clayey material.
- (b) Rich in calcium carbonate.
- (c) Rich in magnesium.
- (d) All of the above

(iv) Black soils are generally poor in which soil nutrient?

- (a) Potash
- (b) Lime
- (c) Phosphoric content
- (d) All of the above

25. Read the source and answer the following questions.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

(i) The third-tier of democracy in India is a result of

- (a) Demands for local self-government
- (b) Decentralisation
- (c) State List
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Regular elections of local government is

- (a) constitutionally mandatory
- (b) depends upon the State government
- (c) rare as it is not taken seriously by the State government
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The nature of sharing powers between the State government and local government bodies depend on

- (a) the policy of the specific state government
- (b) the Constitution
- (c) the policy of the centre
- (d) None of the above

(iv) The gram panchayat always works under the supervision of

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Block Development Officer
- (c) Gram Sabha
- (d) State government

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Generally, it has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before. Many people could now take up other activities. There were increasing number of craft persons and traders. Buying and selling activities increased many times. Besides, there were also transporters, administrators, army etc. However, at this stage, most the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector.

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so as you read in history chapters. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- (a) Importance of sectors
 - (b) Change in sectors
 - (c) GDP
 - (d) GNP
- (ii) At the initial stages of development which sector was the most important sector of economic activity?
- (a) Secondary
 - (b) Primary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Quaternary
- (iii) According to given passage, in which sector production of goods started in factories at cheap rates?
- (a) Primary sector
 - (b) Secondary sector
 - (c) Tertiary sector
 - (d) None of these
- (iv) In which countries there is a general pattern that most of the working people are employed in the service sector?
- (a) Developing countries
 - (b) Underdeveloped countries
 - (c) Developed countries
 - (d) All countries

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

27. Why and when was the 'Poona Pact' signed? Give five points.

Or Discuss about the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

28. Write any five good features of democracy.

Or 'A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project'. Justify the statement.

29. What do you understand by liberalisation of foreign trade and trade barriers? Explain in brief.

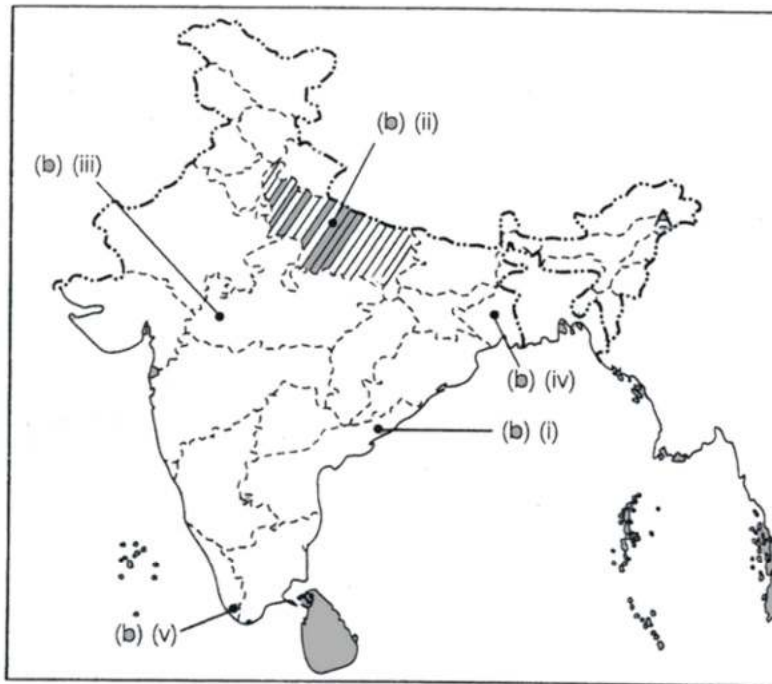
30. Shankar is a landless labourer who works in the farmland of the rich farmer in his village, while Deepak is a teacher. Describe the sectors and the conditions in which they are engaged.

Or The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the issues of wages, safety and health. Explain.

31. As a Rural Development Officer what measures would you suggest to the government in order to increase agricultural production in the country?

Section E : Map Based Question (5 Marks)

32. (a) On the outline map of India, mark and locate the following : (2)
- (i) The location of Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
 - (ii) A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.
- (b) On the same outline map of India identify any three of the following with suitable symbols. (3)
- (i) A major port on the South-East Coast of India
 - (ii) A major Sugarcane producing state
 - (iii) A cotton textile industry
 - (iv) Iron and Steel Plant in West Bengal
 - (v) Software Technology Park



Answers

1. (c) She is not paid for leave.
2. 240 miles were covered in Gandhi's Salt March.
3. People living in Wallonia region speak French.
- Or In Belgium, Brussels has a separate government in which both the French and Dutch speaking communities have equal representation.
4. Per Capita Income is used by the World Bank to classify different countries.
5. On the basis of status of development, natural resources are classified as :
 - Potential resources e.g. solar and wind energy.
 - Developed resources e.g. coal and petroleum.
 - Stock resources e.g. hydrogen and oxygen in water for energy purpose
 - Reserve resources e.g. river water for hydel energy, etc
- Or A gully is a relatively deep vertical-walled channel, recently formed within a valley where no well-defined channel previously existed.
6. (c) Frontier Gandhi- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
7. (b) Maize
8. Delhi and Amritsar are the two cities which are connected by National Highway No-1.
9. Mayor Or local government
10. (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
11. Liberalism
12. Greece Or Napoleon Bonaparte
13. foreign
14. (c) Religious background
15. A.1925, B.1980
16. (b) Russia's
17. In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. It happened because of the availability of raw cotton, a market for finished goods, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc, which contributed towards its localisation.

This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

The industry, by creating demand supports many other industries such as chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works. All these factors determined the location of cotton mills during the early years.
- Or The manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of economic development of the country because :
 - (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. An example is agro-industries, which have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

- (ii) Industrial development is required for eradication of unemployment and poverty. An example is the establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas, which brings down regional disparities.
- (iii) Countries which transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value through manufacturing are prosperous. An example is the USA.

18. The benefits of domestic and international tourism are as follows :

- Domestic tourism promotes national integration. When people from one area of the country visit another area as tourists, their cultural experience is enhanced.
- Through domestic tourism the middle income groups and lower income groups can visit their favourite destinations.
- International tourism provides support to the local economy as tourists spend on local food and lodging and also purchase items made locally bringing valuable foreign exchange into the country.
- International tourism helps in cultural exchanges and improves the understanding of different cultures.

19. The deposits in the banks are beneficial for the depositors because :

- Money deposited by people in the banks is safe and can be withdrawn whenever required.
- Bank pays an amount as interest on the deposits.
- The depositors can make any payments easily through cheques.

Benefits of bank deposits to the nation are as follows :

- Increased availability of loans at reasonable rates of interest to a large number of people.
- It boosts industries, as banks can provide them more loans at reasonable rates of interest.
- The interest provided on deposits adds to the income of the family, thus, increasing overall income of the nation.

From the above points, it can be concluded that deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.

20. Nationalist tension emerged in the Balkans because:

- The Balkans states were aspiring for nationalism. In the 19th century, the major portions of the Balkans was under the Ottoman empire. The Balkans was a region comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia - Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia

and Montenegro. The inhabitants of these regions were known as slaves.

- The ideas of romantic nationalism was developed in the Balkans. The rebellious nationalist in the Balkans thought that their struggle was to attempt to win back their long-lost independence.

Or In 1834 a customs Union or Zollverein was formed. Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia due to the following reasons-

- The Union abolished tariff barriers.
- It reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- It created a network of railways which further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.

21. The distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities in Sri Lanka over the Majoritarianism issue resulted in a widespread conflict which soon turned into a Civil War.

The results of Civil War in Sri Lanka were:

- Thousand of people of both the communities were killed.
- Many families were forced to leave the country and many more lost their livelihoods. It caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka.

22. Two challenges to political parties are as follows :

- (i) **Lack of Internal Democracy within Parties** In most of the political parties, the power is concentrated in the hands of one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information about the happenings inside the party. The leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (ii) **Dynastic Succession** The top positions in many political parties are generally controlled by members of one family. Leaders on the top have unfair chance of favouring their families and friends. This is also bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support, come to occupy positions of power. This tendency is present in all over the world, including some older democracies.

- 23.**
- (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (ii) (d) All of the above
 - (iii) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (iv) (c) crop failure and plague epidemic forced the peasants to demand relaxation in revenue.

24. (i) (b) Black Soil
(ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)
(iii) (d) All of the above
(iv) (c) Phosphoric content
25. (i) (b) Decentralisation
(ii) (a) constitutionally mandatory
(iii) (a) the policy of the specific state
(iv) (c) Gram Sabha
26. (i) (b) Change in Sectors
(ii) (b) Primary
(iii) (b) Secondary sector
(iv) (c) Developed countries
27. The Poona Pact was signed between Gandhiji and Dr BR Ambedkar in 1932. The reasons for signing of the Poona Pact were :
- Dalits were not moved by the abstract concept of 'Swaraj' given during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi was worried about their social status. He persuaded the upper castes to change their attitude and give up the concept of untouchability.
 - Many Dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution and began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate that would choose Dalit members for legislative councils.
 - Dr BR Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding a separate electorate for Dalits.
 - Britishers accepted this idea, but Gandhiji began a fast unto death to oppose it. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.
 - Finally, a pact was signed between Gandhiji and Dr BR Ambedkar and the crisis was averted. This was known as Poona Pact of September 1932. According to this, Dalits got reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislatures on the basis of general electorates.
- Or One of the most important features of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. These are as follows:
- During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.
 - In urban areas, these women were from high caste educated family e.g. Sarojini Naidu, Satyavati Devi, Kamala Nehru, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kasturba Gandhi, etc.
 - In rural areas, women came from rich peasant households.
 - In Bengal the women's participation increased in nationalism.
 - In 1930, women rallied before Bethune College, Calcutta in support of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - In Bombay, large section of women of Gujarati community was influenced by Gandhiji's idealism and participated in National Movement.
- But all these participation were symbolic as women did not hold any position of authority for a long time.
28. Democracy is a form of government which is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations. Five good features of democracy are as follows :
- It promotes equality among citizens. No discrimination is done on the basis of caste, creed, sex, race or religion among its citizens.
 - It enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - It improves the quality of decision making. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. It is a government through discussion and consensus, as it is a representative form of government.
 - It provides a method to resolve conflicts. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
 - It allows room to correct mistakes. In democracy people have the right to choose their rulers. If some expectations are not met, citizens blame the rulers and can change the rulers in next election.
- Or A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.
- As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. Then people come up with more expectations and many complaints. These complaints highlight the awareness of the people. It reflects that citizens critically look at power holders and can judge their activities. It is a measure of their participation in public debates which democracy seeks to encourage.

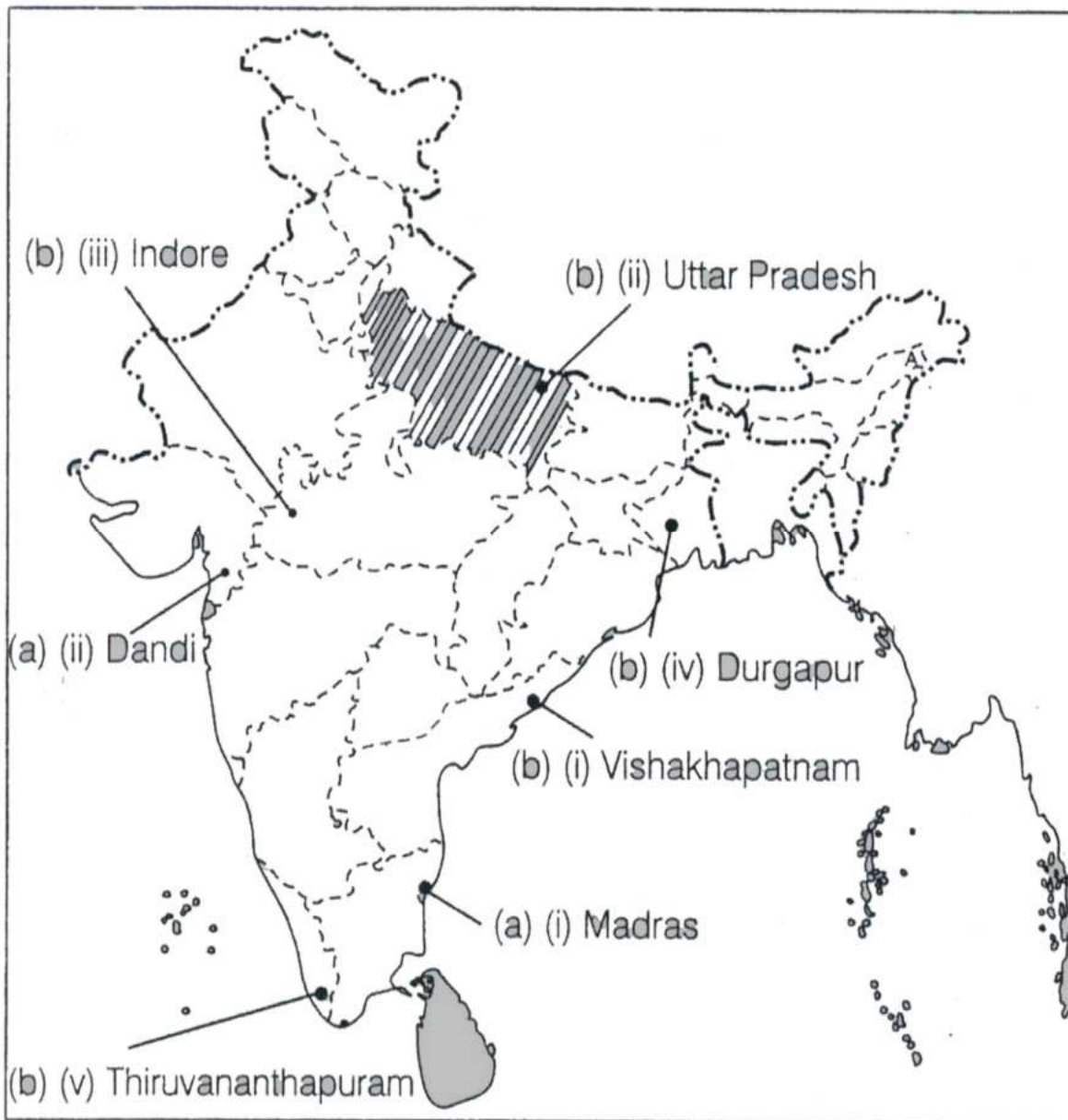
It shows that people have transformed themselves from being subjects into being citizens. People express their views about the government by casting their votes. They think their votes make a difference to the way, the government operates and to their own self-interest.

29. Liberalisation of foreign trade refers to removing barriers or restrictions set by the government. Governments can use trade barriers to increase/decrease foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each should come into the country. On the other hand, the government sets much less restrictions for trade within the country and thus, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export. Trade barriers aim to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. However, in the case of liberalisation, the government wants to improve the performance of domestic producers. Trade barriers refer to the laws, institutions or practices which make trade between countries more difficult or expensive than trade within countries. For instance, tax on imports, limitation on imported goods i.e. quotas etc, are trade barriers. Removing such barriers or restrictions set by the government is called liberalisation of trade. In India, the government imposes much less restrictions than before and is therefore said to be more liberal.

30. Shankar is working in the primary sector while Deepak is working in the tertiary sector. Shankar is a landless agricultural labourer. This sector is largely unorganised in India. There are no rules and regulations and the rich farmer may not give proper wages to Shankar. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. There is no provision of overtime payment, paid holidays or paid leave. He can be asked to leave his job at any time without any reason or prior notice. Deepak, working as a teacher, is in a better position than Shankar. He is a professional and works in the organised sector. He gets salary regularly. He also gets provident fund, medical and other allowances. He can also be self employed.

In both the cases, he will earn better than Shankar. Deepak can work in either the private or the public sector. He has more and better chances of earning. He is engaged in tertiary or service sector, which is the highest contributing sector of India's GDP.

- Or The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of government and where governmental rules and regulations are not followed. Here, employment is subject to high degree of insecurity. So, they need protection on issues such as :
- (i) **Wages** The wages in an unorganised sector are low and not regular. Moreover, there is no provision for overtime, paid leave, etc. Thus, they need protection from poor wages.
 - (ii) **Safety** In an unorganised sector, many workers are involved in hazardous work, where safety rules are not maintained. Sometime the workers get injured. Proper safety measures should be taken to avoid injuries to workers.
 - (iii) **Health** In an unorganised sector, long working hours and unhygienic working environment affect the health of the worker. Proper health conditions and environment must be maintained by the employer as well as by the employees.
31. As a Rural Development Officer, I would suggest the following measures to the government in order to increase agricultural production in the country. These are as follows:
- Provide incentives to farmers to trade in agricultural products and also for their supply to the domestic market by facilitating access to land, rural finance, technical knowledge, communications and transport.
 - Increase output by giving incentives for expanding the area under cultivation, changes in output mix and technical changes, like using HYV seeds.
 - Promote a change away from staple foods to more labour-intensive, high income-elastic products such as vegetables, fruits and livestock products.
 - An indigenous system for generating technical change is necessary if the technology is to match changing local needs.
 - Agricultural development should be broad-based, with small/medium-scale rural industries. The development of such industries requires appropriate industrial policy.



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