

STUDY
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Sample Paper
(2018-19)

Date : _____
Duration : 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks : 80

Social Science

Class

X

Instructions:

- ▶ The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- ▶ The question paper has 26 questions in all.
- ▶ All questions are compulsory.
- ▶ Marks are indicated against each question.
- ▶ Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- ▶ Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- ▶ Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- ▶ Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts -26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks).

Section - A

1. Who was proclaimed as the German Emperor after its unification in 1871? [1]

OR

Who wrote the play on the lives of the Trung Sisters?

2. Which was the first printed book in Japan? [1]

OR

Which novel describes Coketown, a fictitious industrial town, as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted purple and buildings that looked the same?

3. "Resources are not free gifts of nature". Give one example to support the statement. [1]

OR

"Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development". Give one example to support the statement.

4. "Power sharing makes us more powerful". Give one example to support the statement. [1]

5. What do you mean by double coincidence of wants? [1]

OR

Why paper notes are accepted as medium of exchange?

6. Write any one negative aspect of globalization with respect to local industries? [1]

7. You went to a grocery store to buy ten kilo grams of flour packet, which logo or mark will you look for? [1]

Section - B

8. Discuss the views of liberals on political, economic and social front. [3]

OR

Explain the main points of difference between Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh on the vision of modernization in Vietnam.

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

OR

With the help of an example show how the early novel in Europe contributed to colonialism.

10. "Fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several parts of India". Analyse the statement giving reasons. [3]

OR

Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed multi-purpose river valley projects as "temples of modern India". Give three main reasons for this.

11. Rohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. [3]
12. Discuss the steps taken to make local government strong in India. [3]

OR

Discuss the rationale for decentralization in India.

13. "Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disaster and disintegration". Give examples to support the statement. [3]
14. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [3]
15. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? [3]
16. Briefly explain the working of commercial banks. [3]

OR

Why majority of the people in rural India depend on informal sources for credit?

17. What was the policy adopted by the Indian government before globalisation? Why was this policy adopted? [1+2]

OR

Briefly explain the ways to make globalisation more fair. [3]

18. Briefly explain the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery set up under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. [3]

Section - C

19. What was Great Economic Depression of 1929? Briefly explain its impacts on the world. [1+4]

OR

Explain various types of marketing strategies used to persuade buyers in India during 19th and 20th century.

OR

Briefly explain how the functions and the shape of family were completely transformed in modern industrial towns of England.

20. How did ordinary people react to the call of Swaraj in rural areas during Non-Cooperation Movement? [5]

OR

Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain the role of women and rich peasants during the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1+2+2]

21. Discuss the reasons for the centralisation and decentralisation of cotton textile industries in India. [5]
22. "In India roadways have edge over railways". Give arguments supporting the statement. [5]
23. "In India, women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today". Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. [5]
24. Mention some of the guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. [5]

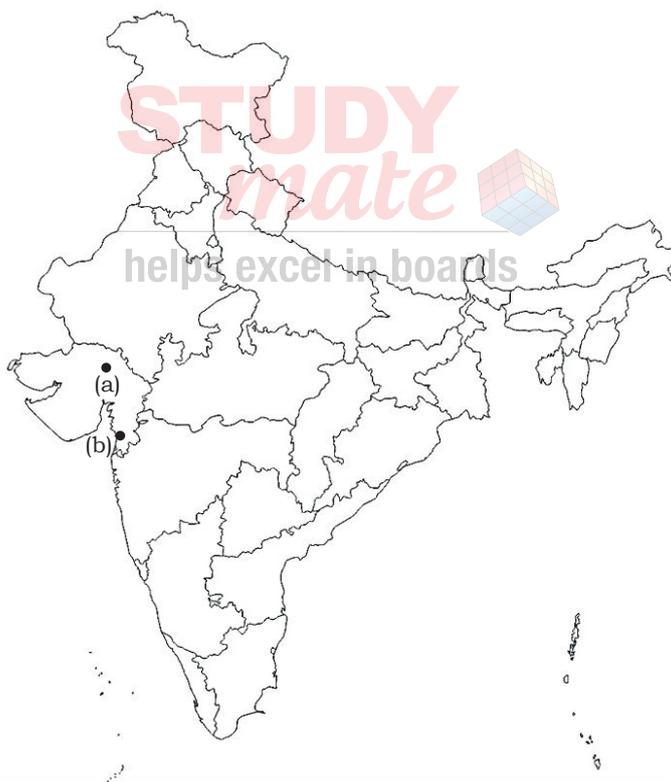
OR

Explain how political parties are still in the grip of some serious challenges.

25. Why is the tertiary sector called service sector? Why service sector is growing so rapidly in India? Explain. [1+4]

Section - D

- 26A. Two places A and B are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: [2]
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha movement for cotton mill workers.
- (b) Place where Gandhiji broke salt law.



- 26B. Locate and label ANY THREE of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [1×3]
- (i) Bhubaneswar Software Technology Park (ii) Tuticorin Port
 (iii) Bhilai Iron and steel plant (iv) Raja Sansi International Airport
 (v) Neyveli Coal Mine



Hints/Solutions to Sample Paper (2018-19)

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1. The Prussian King William I was proclaimed the German Emperor after its unification.

OR

Phan Boi Chau

2. Diamond Sutra

OR

Hard times.

3. It is a function of human beings. Humans have to develop technology to make natural gifts useful.

OR

Colonial rulers were able to exploit resources as they had better technology and human resource

4. Power Sharing reduces conflict in the society.

5. Both the need of the buyer and seller must coincide to complete exchange process.

OR

Paper notes are authorized by the government.

6. Many local industries shut down due to stiff competition.

7. AGMARK

8. (i) Liberals stood for freedom of the individual and equality of all before the law. They emphasized the concept of government by consent. They wanted a constitution and representative government through parliament.
(ii) Liberals had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
(iii) Liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property, freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

OR

(i) Phan Boi Chau wanted to support monarchy and monarchy to be made strong. Phan Chau Trinh wanted to overthrow monarchy.

(ii) Phan Boi Chau wanted to overthrow French first and then to decide what to do. Trinh wanted French to stay and introduce modern western values.

(iii) Both wanted modernization of Vietnam but their methods were different.

9. (i) Print popularized 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 criticized 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

(i) Novels contributed to colonialism by making the readers feel they were part of a superior community of fellow colonists. For example, the new of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe is an adventurer and a slave trader.

(ii) Shipwrecked on an island, he hates colored people as inferior creatures, not human beings equal to him. The colonizers were always depicted as heroic and honorable – confronting 'native' peoples, stranger surroundings, adapting to native life, changing it.

(iii) They conquered territories only to develop them. R.L. Stevenson's Treasure Island, Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book, G.A. Henry's adventure novels, all glorified colonialism.

10. In India traditionally rainwater harvesting is done in the following ways: —

(i) In hilly regions(western Himalayas) people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture.

(ii) In Rajasthan rooftop rainwater harvesting is practiced.

(iii) In Bengal people built inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

(iv) In arid and semi-arid regions people convert their agricultural fields into rain fed storage structures.

OR

Jawaharlal Nehru called dams as temples of modern India as:

- (i) Dams will generate hydro-electricity which will modernize urban economy.
 - (ii) Artificial lakes created by dams can be used for irrigation.
 - (iii) Artificial lakes can be used for tourism, navigation, fishing etc.
11. Rohan Shall Cultivate Sugarcane keeping in mind the geographical requirement for sugarcane.
- (i) Climate: - It is a tropical crop and it grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
 - (ii) Rainfall: - Annual rainfall should be between 75 cm and 100 cm, irrigation needed where low rainfall takes place.
 - (iii) Soil: - Alluvial soil is best suited for the growth of sugarcane.
12. Constitution was amended in 1992 to make local government more effective.
- (i) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - (ii) 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.
 - (iii) An independent State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
 - (iv) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

OR

The basic idea behind decentralization is that:

- (i) States in India are very large and diverse. There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
 - (ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
 - (iii) Decentralization will also help people to directly participate in decision making process. This will strengthen democracy at the grass-root level.
13. (i) In a democracy it is only natural that political parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities. If parties raise the issues in democratic manner it will not lead to disaster.
- (ii) Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. In many countries there are parties that focus only on one community. Yet all this does not lead to disintegration of the country.
- (iii) In this way social differences divide different people but they also unite very different people as the athletes of Mexico Olympic were divided but it united the black athlete, and the white athlete. If people see their identity in a multiple way, it will not lead to disaster.
14. (i) Accountable Government: Representatives are answerable to the people as they are elected by people. Yes, it is true that government may not be transparent.
- (ii) Responsive Government: Government understands the needs of citizens and time to time make new laws, changes old laws. Delay in decision making process due to negotiation, discussion but fruitful decision.
- (iii) Legitimate Government: This is one aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives. Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government.
15. (i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses Human Development Index (HDI) as the main criterion for measuring development.
- (ii) World Bank compares the different countries only on the basis of per capita income criterion. UNDP take into consideration other development indicators like life expectancy, literacy rate besides per capita income.
- (iii) UNDP's criteria is more comprehensive than World Bank's criteria. UNDP ranks countries on the basis of HDI whereas World Bank classifies countries as developed and underdeveloped.
16. (i) Commercial banks act as a link between the savers and investors.
- (ii) Banks pay interest to savers and keeps 15% of the savings for day to day working and rest is given to investors for investment and charges interest from investors.
- (iii) The difference in the interest between the savers and investors is the income of the banks.
17. (i) The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign investment.
- (ii) This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- (iii) Trade barriers were allowed as our industries were coming up and there was a fear that our industries may not compete with foreign industries as they had better technology. Government thus gave artificial protection to our industries.

OR

Fair globalization means that the benefits of the globalization must be shared by all equally.

Role of government:

- (i) Labour laws should be made tough in order to bring social security and job security.

- (ii) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade barriers.
- (iii) In the past few years, massive campaigns and representatives by people's organizations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO.
- (iv) India can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

18. The government has enacted a specific law called the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Most important feature of the is Act is the provision for setting up a three-tier system as follows :

- (i) District Forum to try cases upto 20 lakh
- (ii) State Consumer Commission to try cases from 20 lakh to 1 crore
- (iii) National Consumer Commission to try cases above 1 crore.

These courts look into the grievances and complaints of the consumers against the traders and manufacturers and provide the necessary relief and compensation to the consumers.

19. The Great Economic Depression was the economic crisis which began around 1929 and lasted till middle of 1930s. The depression was caused by combination of factors. Agricultural over production led to fall in agricultural prices. Farmers tried to expand production leading to further decline in prices.

Effects of Great Economic Depression:

- (i) The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world, though in different in different ways. In Europe it led to the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies such as British Pound sterling.
- (ii) In Latin America and elsewhere it intensified the slump in agricultural and raw material prices. The U.S. attempt to protect its economy in the depression by doubling import duties also dealt another severe blow to world trade.
- (iii) The U.S. was also the industrial country most severely affected by the depression. With the fall in prices and the prospect of a depression, U.S. banks had also slashed domestic lending and called back loans.
- (iv) Farmers, could not sell their harvests, households were ruined and business collapsed. Faced with falling incomes many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed and were forced to give up their homes, cars and other consumer durables.
- (v) As unemployment soared people trudged long distances looking for any work they could find. Ultimately the US banking system itself collapsed. Unable to recover investments, collect loans and repay depositors thousands of banks went bankrupts and were forced to close and between 1929 and 1932 about 1,10,000 companies had collapsed.
- (vi) By 1935, a modest economic recovery was under way in most industrial countries. But the Great Economic Depression's wider effects on society, politics and international relations and on people's minds, proved more enduring.

OR

- (i) Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They can shape the minds of people and create new needs. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels "Made in Manchester" on the cloth bundles.
- (ii) Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on these labels. It was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The imprinted image of Krishna or Saraswati was also intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.
- (iii) Manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read.
- (iv) These calendars with beautiful images were hung in tea shops and in poor people's homes just as much as in offices and middle-class apartments.
- (v) Figures of important personages, of emperors and nawabs, adorned advertisement and calendars. The message very often seemed to say: if you respect the royal figure, then respect this product; when the product was being used by kings, or produced under royal command, its quality could not be questioned.

OR

- (i) A new spirit of individualism developed among both men and women.
 - (ii) Ties between members of households loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.
 - (iii) Public place was dominated by male only. Most political movements of the nineteenth century, such as Chartism (a movement demanding the vote for all adult males) and the 10-hour movement (limiting hours of work in factories), mobilized large numbers of men.
 - (iv) As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people rallied against their presence in public spaces, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.
 - (v) The family became the heart of a new market – of goods and services, and of ideas.
 - (vi) Domestic violence increased due to growing alcoholism
20. (i) From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside
- (ii) In Awadh, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.
 - (iii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.
 - (iv) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places nai – dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.

- (v) As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over.
- (vi) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

OR

- (i) Breaking of the salt law at Dandi led to the beginning of civil disobedience.
- (ii) During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.
- (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.
- (iv) The industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy. Industrial wanted protection from foreign competition. Indian National Congress supported their demand and in return industrialists supported the Civil Disobedience.
- (v) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- (vi) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

21. Reasons for centralisation:

- (i) Spinning sector is highly centralised in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat due to availability of raw cotton.
- (ii) There is developed market, transport facilities and port facilities.
- (iii) Moist climate also favours spinning in the states.

Reasons for decentralisation:

- (i) Weaving is highly decentralised as traditional weavers are scattered all over the country.
 - (ii) Transport and power facilities has developed all over the country.
 - (iii) Cotton is a light raw material which can be transport easily at low cost
22. (i) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
- (ii) Road transport also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 - (iii) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
 - (iv) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 - (v) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
 - (vi) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
23. (i) Sex ratio is in favor of males.
- (ii) Equal wages act not followed.
 - (iii) Literacy rate of female are very less.
 - (iv) Representatives of females very less in Parliament.
 - (v) In high paid jobs percentage of females very less.
 - (vi) India is still male dominating (Patriarchal) society.
24. Some broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India are:
- (i) Legal ways of reforming politics: Carefully devised changes in laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. But, legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to the democracy. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by the political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.
 - (ii) Careful study of consequences should be done: If there is any legal change, it must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people from contesting Panchayat elections who have more than two children. This has resulted in denial of political opportunity to many poor and women, which was not intended.
 - (iii) Ways to strengthen the democratic practice: Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore, the main focus of the reforms should be on ways to strengthen the democratic practice.
 - (iv) The most important concern should be to increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.
 - (v) Any proposal of political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also consider about who will implement it and how. It is not wise to think that legislatures will pass legislations that will go against the interest of all political parties and MPs. But, measures that rely on democratic movements, citizens, organizations and the media are likely to succeed.

OR

Lack of Internal Democracy :

- (i) Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in decision making process. Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.
- (ii) There is no proper organisation or registration of members.
- (iii) Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members. Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party.

Dynastic succession : With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions. People who come from weaker sections, or have no contact with the top leaders, cannot rise to the top positions.

Money Power :

- (i) Various political parties contest elections, there is competition and a lot of money is needed. Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings and speeches to publicise the image of the party.
- (ii) Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money. Money power is felt in older democracies like USA also.

Muscle Power : In politics, use of muscle power embrace democracy. Sometime it can become a fertile ground for criminals to get involved in politics – and eventually to become politicians themselves.

No Meaningful choice to people :

- (i) In India, like many other countries, the fundamental issues raised by parties are the same. On the economic front, all parties have the same agenda — help the weaker sections, equity and jobs for all, etc.
- (ii) The only difference is the priority they will give to any problem. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.

25. (i) In tertiary sector activities by themselves do not produce goods but they are working as aid or a support for the production process. These activities link primary and secondary sector.
- (ii) That is why it is also called service sector. Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example teachers, doctors, lawyers etc also provides services. Its growing so rapidly in India because
- (iii) India's economy is growing fast. Several services like hospital, educational institutions, post, telegraph, police, courts, municipality, transport, banks, insurance etc are needed.
- (iv) Development of agriculture and industry lead to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc, so these would be in greater demand.
- (v) As income level increases certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospital etc.
- (vi) Certain new services have emerged like information and communication technology which have become important.

26. (a) Ahmedabad (b) Dandi

26B.

