

FINAL EXAMINATION – 2018 SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087) SAMPLE PAPER CLASS-X

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iv. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 26 & 27 are map questions from History with 1 mark each.
- vii. Question number 28 is map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- viii. For Q. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
- ix. Questions at Serial Number - 20, 22, 24 & 25 have Internal Choice. Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

1. Name a revolutionary who contributed to unification of Italy. 1

OR

French colonization of Vietnam was based on which two ideas? 1

2. Who said 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'? 1

OR

Name two European authors who wrote about women. Write names of their books. 1

3. How do we classify resources on the basis of status of development? 1

4. Give one reason why power sharing is desirable. 1

5. Take cases of a landlord and a poor landless agricultural labourer. Do they have same developmental goals? 1

6. If Indian Government wants to protect indigenous industry from foreign competition what steps will it take? 1

7. Prakash had sent money to his daughter through money order. His daughter did not receive the money. What will he do to get justice? 1

8. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Explain how? 3

OR

What was the condition of colonial economy in Vietnam? Explain. 3

9. What did the spread of print culture in 19th century in India mean to: (a) Women (b) The Poor (c) Reformers 3

OR

Novels tried to create awareness amongst people regarding caste system. Explain with the help of two novels

10. Explain any three methods of Rain Water Harvesting being practiced in India? 3

11. What are Institutional Reforms brought in Indian Agriculture after Independence? 3

12. A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. Write three steps taken to give more power to local government? 3

13. What are the three factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions? 3

14. Explain 3 outcomes of democracy? 3

15. Why do we use averages? What are the shortcomings of using averages? Explain by giving example. 3

16. Explain the growing importance of tertiary sector in India in three points. 3
17. Globalisation has opened up new gateway to the consumers. Explain by giving three points. 3
18. COPRA has empowered the consumer. Justify the statement. 3
19. Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian Economy. 5

OR

Explain any five factors responsible for the decline of the cotton textile industry in India in mid nineteenth century

OR

Explain any five causes of pollution in Calcutta in 19th century and early 20th century.

20. How did the salt Satyagraha become an effective tool of resistance against British. 5

OR

Name the various social groups who had participated in non-cooperation movement and give reason why they had participated.

21. "Jute industry is concentrated in the Hugli basin". Give five reasons. 5
22. What is pipeline transportation? Write three merits and demerits of the same. 5
23. What do you understand by challenges? What are the 3 challenges of democracy? Give one way of overcoming challenges. 5
24. What are 5 functions of political party? 5
25. Give 5 reasons why people still prefer to take loans from informal sources. 5

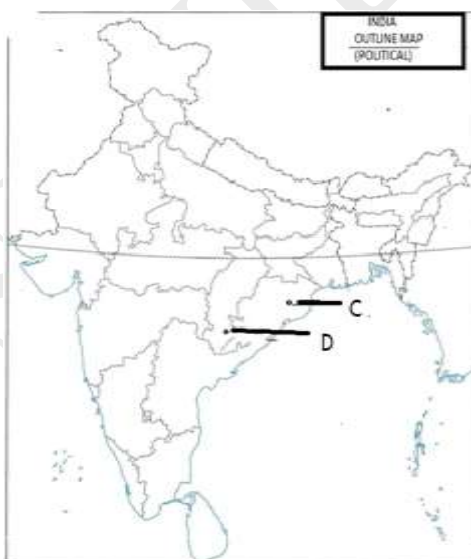
OR

Discuss loan activities of Banks

26. Locate and label the following place on the given political map of India.
- (i) The place where cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organized in 1918
- (ii) The place where Congress session had taken place in 1927 1 + 1 = 2
28. Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India 3

- a. Barauni Thermal Power Plant b. Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant 1 + 1 = 2

Identify following places marked on the given map (c) a coal mine (d) iron ore mine (0.5+0.5)



MARKING SCHEME CLASS – X - 2017- 2018

1. Giuseppe Mazzini OR Economic exploitation and the Civilizing Mission
2. Martin Luther OR Jane Austen-Pride and Prejudice, Charlotte Bronte- Jane Eyre
3. Potential, Developed, Stock and Reserve.
4. Prudential or Moral reason
5. a. Rich Farmer- Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad
- b. Landless Agricultural Labourer- More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination .
6. Impose Tariff Barrier
7. Consumers have the right to seek redressal . Prakash can file a case in a district level consumer court .
8. a. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- b. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums
- c. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- OR.
- a. The colonial economy in Vietnam was, however, primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantations owned by the French and a small Vietnamese elite.
- b. Rail and port facilities were set up to service this sector. Indentured Vietnamese labour was widely used in the rubber plantations.
- c. The French, did little to industrialise the economy. In the rural areas landlordism spread and the standard of living declined.
9. i. Women: Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home, and send them to school.
- ii. The Poor: With the spread of print culture, poor people in 19th century became interested in reading printed materials. The issue of caste discrimination began to be written. Jyotiba Phule wrote about injustices of the caste system in his famous book “Gulamgiri”.
- iii. Reformers: New ideas emerged through clashes of opinions. Rammohan Roy published “SambadKaumudi” from 1821 and the Hindu Orthodoxy Commissioned the “SamacharChandrika” to oppose his opinions.
- OR
- i. Advaita Malla Burman’s Titash Ekti Nadir Nam- wrote about fisher folk
- ii. Potheri Kunjambu’s Saraswativijayam- story of untouchable, escaped from the cruelty of Brahmin Landlord how he attained education and became a judge .
- iii. Premchand’s novels- Sewasadan (any other novel)
10. Rain water harvesting ways are
 - 1 By digging ponds and tanks
 - 2 By building embankments and checking dams
 - 3 By making arrangements for storage of rainwater on rooftops

11. Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms
12. a. After decentralisation it has become constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government .
- b. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- c. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
13. First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country
14. a. Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government.
- b. Accommodates social diversity.
- c. Ensures dignity and freedom of the citizens
15. a. 'Averages' are useful for comparison
- b. They hide disparities.(children are to explain by giving example)
16. i) Development of Primary sector and secondary Sector
- ii) Increase in Income and demand for new services
- iii) Need for basic services (any other relevant point)
17. a. More choice
- b. Better quality.
- c. Low price as a result of competition
18. Students are expected to explain the Rights guaranteed by the Act.
19. Impact of Great Depression of 1929
- a. The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934
- b. Wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent
- c. Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants producing for the world market were worst hit.
- d. The depression proved less grim for urban India. Because of falling prices, those with fixed incomes – say town-dwelling landowners who received rents and middle-class salaried employees – now found themselves better off.

Everything cost less. Industrial investment also grew as the government extended tariff protection to industries under the pressure of nationalist opinion.

OR

3. Weavers were prohibited from trading with other traders of selling goods to others
4. Company imposed heavy duty on Indian goods
5. Prices of produced goods were very low
6. Weavers had to sell their goods to company at dictated rate
7. Weavers were forced to give up their trade

8. OR

-City was built on marshy land

-Huge population depended on dung and wood as fuel

-Steam engines run on coal

- Industrial waste

- In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal, leading residents to complain that 'the air is filled up with black soot which falls like drizzling rain from morning till night, and it has become impossible to live.'

20. Salt satyagraha

i. Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation.

Poor peasants- against high revenue demand, trade depression, remittance of rent.

ii. Rich peasants-high revenue, wanted revision in the revenue demands.

iii. Industrialist –wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio, formed FICCI

iv. Workers-against poor working conditions and low wages. v. Women-service to the nation as the sacred duty.

vi. Salt was made was an act of civil disobedience. vii. Workers went on strike in railway workshops shops closed down. viii. Local leaders were arrested.

OR

(a) Urban people b. Tribals c. Peasants d. Plantation Workers e. Muslims

Students are to explain the reasons why each group had participated .

21. Jute industry

i. West Bengal is the home of jute. It produces the highest number of bales of the jute fiber. Adjoining regions of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are also important producers of jute. Thus, raw material is easily available.

ii. Additional requirement of jute is met through import from Bangladesh.

iii. Densely populated area of the lower Ganga basin provides cheap labour.

iv. The industry consumes huge quantity of water which is easily available from the Hooghly River.

v. Kolkata has a good network of transportation both of land and water. It has the facility of transport through rivers, canals, railways and roads.

vi. International airport and a big port in Kolkata have also helped in the transportation of materials.

vii. Coal-mines of Raniganj and Asansol provide sufficient supply of power to this industry in Kolkata. (Any 5)

22 . Merits

1. Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.
2. Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.
3. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Demerits

1. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.
2. Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resource like water, mineral oil etc.

23. I. Challenges are obstacles that can be overcome.

II. Three challenges: Foundational, Expansion, Deepening.

III. Challenges can be overcome by reform.

24. a. Parties contest election. b. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
c. Parties form and run governments
d. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies.
e. Parties shape public opinion.
25. a. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
b. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
c. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral.
d. Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand know the borrowers personally and hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral.
e. The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying the previous loan.

OR

- a. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans..
- b. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- c. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
- d. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- e. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income

26. Ahmedabad 27. Madras 28.c-coal mine-Talcher d-iron ore mine-Bailadila