

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions :

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-8 are Very Short Answer Type Questions of 1 mark each.
4. Questions from serial number 9 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 30 is a map question of 3 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

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1. Where did the big European powers meet in 1885 for dividing Africa ? 1

OR

Where was the first Indian Jute Mill set up ?

OR

Name any one film made by Dada Saheb Fhalke ?
 2. Who wrote about the injustice of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri' ? 1

OR

Which novel was written with adolescent girls in mind ?
 3. What is the share of mountains in the total land area ? 1
 4. How much percent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water ? 1
 5. Name any two countries with which Belgium has borders ? 1
 6. How can development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved ? 1
 7. Where has the government of India implemented the right to work ? 1
 8. Which economic sector has the highest share in GDP in 2003 ? 1
 9. What is meant by 'Trade Surplus' ? Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India ? 3

OR

"Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century yet they could not improve the welfare of the workers." How do you agree with this statement ? Explain any three points ?

OR

Why did public transport become necessary in England by the Mid 20th century ? Give three reasons.
 10. Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India. 3

OR

What were the favourite themes to women novelists in India ? Explain giving any three examples.
 11. What are the three stages of resource planning in India ? 3

12. Give three main features of the soil found in the river deltas of the Indian coast ? **3**
13. "The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence and makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity." Study the paragraph and answer the following questions :
- (a) What is the nature of the tree ?
- (b) What are the moral values that we learn from the life of the tree ? **3**
14. What did Jawaharlal Nehru say about the dams and why ? Explain. **3**
15. Explain any three features of primitive subsistence agriculture in India ? **3**
16. The outcome of politics of social division depends on how the political leaders raise the demands of any community. Explain the statement. **3**
17. Why is combination of politics and social divisions considered very dangerous and explosive ? Explain with suitable examples. **3**
18. How are social differences not always an 'accident of birth' ? Why are most of the countries of the world emerging as multi-cultured countries ? **3**
19. Why is it said that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well ? Explain. **[Value Based Question] 3**
20. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman, explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people. **3**
21. How can the workers in the unorganised sector be protected ? Explain. **3**
22. Discuss the factors that led to the end of Bretton Woods System and the beginning of globalization. **5**
- OR*
- How did the First world war proved to be a boon to Indian Industries ? Explain.
- OR*
- Decribe five forms of entertainment that came up in the 19th century England.
23. What was the "Reading Mania" ? Explain its impact on children, women and workers. **5**
- OR*
- Explain the main features of novels written by Munshi Premchand.
24. Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China ? **5**
- OR*
- How did the novels fulfil the task of nation building in India ? Explain.
25. Mention any four major threats to the population of tiger. Explain the efforts made by the government to protect them. **5**
26. State the main elements of the power sharing model evolved in Belgium. **5**
27. What lessons have been learnt from the Civil Rights Movement of Martin Luther king in the USA ? **5**
28. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. **5**
29. Explain any five reasons for the growth of service sector in India. **5**

Solution Social Science Class 10 Sample paper -01

1. Berlin **OR** Bengal **OR** Raja Harishchandra 1
2. Jyotiba Phule **OR** Ramona 1
3. 30%. 1
4. 2.5. 1
5. Germany, France, Netherland. 1
6. By L Democratic political process. 1
7. 200 districts. 1
8. Service. 1
9. Trade surplus is where the value of exports is more than imports.

Over the 19th century, British manufacturers flooded the Indian Market. Food grains and raw material exports from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased. But the value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had a 'Trade surplus' with India. **1×3=3**

OR

- (i) Wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century, however they tell us little about the welfare of the workers. The average figures hide the variations between trades and fluctuations from year to year.
- (ii) The real value of what the workers earned tell significantly since the same wages could not buy fewer things as the price rose sharply during the Napoleonic war.
- (iii) The income of the workers did not depend on the wage rate alone. The period of employment was also critical. The workers did not get employment everyday, hence the number of days worked determined average daily income of the workers. *(Any two)* **1×3=3**

OR

Attempts were made to decongest the city of London and solve the housing crisis.

The Britishers build houses for working class. All this expanded the city and people could not walk to their workplace. This made the mass transport essential for London. **1×3=3**

10. (i) The Printing Press first came to Goa in Western India through Portuguese missionaries in mid 16th century.
- (ii) Jesuit Priest learnt Konkani and printed several texts and nearly 50 books were printed in Konkani.
- (iii) Catholic Priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin.
- (iv) The Dutch protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts. *(Any three)* **1×3=3**

OR

- (i) Rashsundari Debi learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen and wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jivan'.
- (ii) Kailashbashini Debi wrote books about painful experiences women had to go through in their families.
- (iii) Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of widows in upper caste Hindu families. **1×3=3**

11. Three stages of resources planning :

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Match the resource development plans with overall national development plans. **1×3=3**

12. The soil mentioned here is alluvial soil.
Characteristics of this soil are :
- (i) It is formed by the deposition of materials brought down by the Himalayan rivers.
 - (ii) It is highly fertile.
 - (iii) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
 - (iv) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.
 - (v) It supports a large variety of crops like paddy, sugarcane. (Any three) 1×3=3
13. (a) It extends generously the products of its lives and provides protections to all beings.
(b) The moral values that we learn from the life of a tree are that we should also be kind and benevolent like a tree and always extend help to the needy people. 1+2=3
14. (i) Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'Temples of Modern India'.
(ii) The reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy. 1+2=3
15. Three feature of primitive subsistence agriculture in India are :
- (i) It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.
 - (ii) Tools which are used basically are traditional like hoc, daa and digging stick.
 - (iii) This type of agriculture is totally dependent upon monsoon.
 - (iv) When the soil fertility decreases the farmers shift to another plot of land. (Any three) 1×3=3
16. (i) It is easy to accomodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
(ii) The demand for only the Sinhala community in Sri Lanka was at the cost of interest and identity of Tamil community.
(iii) In Yugoslavia, the leaders of the different ethnic communities presented their demands in such a way that these could not be accomodated within a single country. 1×3=3
17. (i) In certain situations, the combination leads to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.
(ii) For example, in Ireland many people were killed in the social division between Catholics and Protestants.
(iii) In Yugoslavia Social divisions were responsible for the disintegration of the country into six countries. 2+1=3
18. **Social differences are not always an 'accident of birth' because :**
- (i) Sometimes social groups can emerge when people voluntarily choose to be members of a group. *e.g.*, hobby group.
 - (ii) Most countries of the world are becoming multi-cultural because of the globalization and migration. Migrants bring in their cultural influences on the culture of the land. 1+2=3
19. It is rightly said because :
- (i) Money cannot buy peace and democracy.
 - (ii) Money cannot buy a pollution free environment or good health.
 - (iii) Per capita income of Punjab is higher than Kerala, but still Punjab lags behind in education and health facilities. (Value Based) 1×3=3
20. Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. On the other hand people belonging to the same religion may feel different.
Yet people from different religions may have similar views like :
- (i) Carlos and Smith were similar in one way because both were African-American and thus different from Norman who was white.
 - (ii) But they were all similar in an other way that they were all athletes who stood against racial discrimination. 1+2=3
21. In unorganised sector, mostly landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers and artisans are included. These workers can be protected by the following ways :
- (i) Farmers need to be supported through adequate facilities for timely delivery of seeds, agriculture inputs, credit, storage and marketing outlets.
 - (ii) In urban areas, casual workers need government's support for procuring raw material.
 - (iii) Small scale industries also needs support for procuring raw material and marketing of the goods. 1×3=3

22. The end of Bretton woods system happened when US declared that USD cannot be converted into gold. Under Bretton wood system, currencies of all other nations were pegged to USD and there was fixed exchange rate system in the world. The failure of Bretton woods system can also be attributed to the great depression when financial disease of one country spread to the whole world due to pegged up exchange rates. Afterwards, the Keynesion revolution and emergence of macroeconomics not only pulled the world out of depression but also gave various suggestions and policies to maintain better economic health in future. 1×5=5

OR

- (i) The First world war created a dramatically new situation. Till then industrial production had been slow.
- (ii) British mills were busy with war production and so their imports into India declined.
- (iii) Indian mills now had a vast home market to supply.
- (iv) As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, jute bags, cloth for army, uniforms, tents and weather boots, horse and mule saddlers and many other items.
- (v) Many workers were employed as new factories were set up and old ones ran in multiple shifts.
- (vi) Over the war years, Industrial production boomed. Manchester could not capture its old position in the Indian market after the war.
Cotton production collapsed and export of cotton cloth from Britain fell. (1×5=5)

OR

Five forms of entertainment that came up in the 19th century England were :

- (i) Libraries, art galleries and Museums were formed.
- (ii) Music halls were popular among the lower classes.
- (iii) Cinema hall became a source of mass entertainment.
- (iv) British industrial workers were encouraged to spend their holidays by the sea.
- (v) Working classes too had their own means of entertainment. They used to meet in pubs and enjoy a drink and exchange news.
- (vi) For the wealthy Landowners, there was the annual 'London Season' where elite groups could enjoy several cultural events like opera. (Any five) 1×5=5

23. By the end of the 18th century literary rates went as high as 60-80%. As literacy and school spread in European countries there was a virtual reading mania. People wanted books to read and printers produced books in ever increasing manner.

Impact :

- (i) **For children :** Children press was set up in France in 1857. New works, production of text books and old fairy tales and folk tales were published.
- (ii) **For women :** Women became important readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially written on behaviour and housekeeping.
- (iii) **For workers :** Men lending libraries became instrument for educating white collar workers, artisans and middle class people. 2+3=5

OR

- (i) Munshi Premchand drew on the tradition of Kissagoi storytelling.
- (ii) His novels were filled with powerful characters drawn from all levels of society.
- (iii) The women characters coming from lower classes were strong individuals.
- (iv) He looked forward to the future without forgetting the importance of the past.
- (v) His characters created a community with democratic values.
- (vi) He focussed on social issues like child marriage, dowry, supervision of the downtrodden classes by the landlords and industrialists.
- (vii) Rangbhoomi, Godaan and Sewasadan are such novels. (Any five) 1×5=5

24. (i) From 594 AD the books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.

- (ii) The imperial court got many textbooks printed for the civil services examination and remained the target user of printed books in China.
- (iii) By the 17th century urban culture developed in China and it added merchants, wives of rich men, scholars and officials who not only started reading printed books but also began to write their autobiographies.
- (iv) In the late 19th century, the western powers established mechanical printing press in Shanghai and shifted to mechanical printing. 1¼×4=5

OR

- (i) Novels glorified accounts of the past created a sense of national pride.
- (ii) Novels created a feeling of belongingness among people speaking same language but coming from different walks of life.
- (iii) Novels included various classes and created an image of the shared world.
- (iv) These novels highlighted characters like Shivaji and Rajputs and created the sense of pan-Indian belonging.
- (v) Novels like 'Anandmath' created very powerful effect and inspired political movements.
- (vi) 'Vande Mataram' from this novel strung the nation together. (Any five) 1×5=5

- 25.** Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities felt that the tiger population has dwindled to 1827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threats of population of tiger are numerous such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey-base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bone in traditional medicines left the tiger on the verge of extinction.

Efforts :

- (1) Project tiger was launched in 1973.
- (2) In 1993, the population of tiger had dropped to 3600. There are 27 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 kms.
- (3) Corbett National Park in Uttranchal, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bhandargarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska wildlife sanctuary in Rajasthan are some of the tiger reserves of India. 5

- 26. The main elements of the power sharing model evolved in Belgium were :**

- (i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. No single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- (ii) Many power of the Central Government have been given to State Government of the two regions of the country.
- (iii) Brussels had a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- (iv) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government called Community Government. This Community Government is elected by people belonging to one language community—Dutch, French and German speaking. 1¼×4=5

- 27. The lesson from the Civil Rights movement of Martin Luther king has been learnt as :**

- (i) People learnt that issues such as discrimination on the basis of colour exist in many regions of the world and especially in the USA.
- (ii) The issue of equality was much discussed and it was realized that equality is a dream for many sections of society in different countries with parallel problems.
- (iii) People learnt that through a non-violent protest it was possible to highlight a social problem and find solutions for the same.
- (iv) It is only in a democracy that disadvantaged sections of society are able to highlight their problems and find solutions. (Value Based) 1¼×4=5

- 28.** When more people are compelled to do a job which only few can do it, then such a situation is termed as disguised unemployment.

- (i) One or two members of farmer's family can work in the farms of big landlord and earn wages.
- (ii) Two or three members of such a family may move to work in a nearby factory and earn more money.

- (iii) More irrigational facilities can be provided to grow two or three crops in a year.
- (iv) By opening processing units of agriculture production, more employment opportunities can be created.
- (v) Technical and vocational training can reduce the unemployment of farmers. 1×5=5

29. Service sector in India has been growing rapidly for the following reasons :

- (i) In a developing country, the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of basic services, for example, hospitals, educational institutions, port and telegraph services, etc.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as trade, transport, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
- (iii) As income level rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services, such as eating out, shopping, tourism, private hospitals, etc.
- (iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as there based on information and communications technology have become important and essential.
- (v) Government policy of privatisation has also led to the growth of this sector. 1×5=5

30.

1+1+1=3

