

**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.

1. From where did most of the Indian Indentured Workers come from ? 1  

OR

In which year did the first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) come up ?  

OR

Which city is known as the city of dreams ?
2. Name a religious reformer who criticised the practices of the Roman Catholic Church ? 1  

OR

Kabirlarai (Poetry contests) was patronised by merchant elite of which city ?
3. Which relief feature of India has 30 percent of the total surface area of country ? 1
4. Name the largest artificial lake built in 11<sup>th</sup> century. 1
5. In which country the participation of women in public life is very high ? 1
6. What does Overlapping difference signify ? 1
7. On which factor communalism is based on ? 1
8. Which country is an example of coming together type of federation ? 1
9. Why did MNCs began to shift their production centres to Asian countries ? What were its effects ? 3  

OR

Why did women workers in Britain attack the Spinning Jenny ? Give any three reasons. 3  

OR

Describe various steps which were taken to clean up London.
10. How did Gutenberg personalise the printed books ? Explain. 3  

OR

How the problem of being modern without losing one's identity was solved by the main character of the novel Indulekha ? 3

11. Describe alluvial soil under the following heads :  
(a) Formation, (b) Distribution, (c) Nutrients. 3
12. Distinguish between individual resources and community owned resources. Give any three differences. 3
13. Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'. 3
14. How has irrigation changed the cropping pattern in many regions of India ? Explain with the help of examples. 3
15. Why is it essential to conserve and manage our water resources ? Explain any three reasons. 3
16. Explain the vertical division of power giving example from India. 3
17. Why do some people think that it is not correct to politicize social division ? Give three reasons. 3
18. "We have different identities in different contents." Support the statement with three facts. 3
19. What is Per Capita Income ? Mention any two limitations of Per Capita Income as an indicator of development. 3
20. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India. 3
21. What are final goods and intermediate goods ? How do they help in calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) ? 3
22. What was Rinderpest ? How did Rinderpest change the economy of the African Society ? 5

OR

"The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England." Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments. (Value Based Question)

OR

Why did the underground railway soon become a necessity in London ? Mention any three disadvantages in this system.

23. What was the contribution of print culture in the growth of nationalism in India ? How did the British attempt to check them ? 5

OR

Summarize the main theme of the novel 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dicken.

24. What was the attitude of liberal and conservative people towards women in India ? How did women like Kailash Bashini Debi respond ? 5

OR

Explain any five features of novels written for the young in the last stage of nineteenth century.

25. Describe any five traditional methods of rain water harvesting adopted in different parts of India. 5
26. Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States' ? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status ? [Value Based Question] 5
27. What have been the consequences of the political expression of gender division in free India ? What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies ? 5
28. Examine any five features of federalism practised in India. 5

29. What is GDP ? Assess the contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors to the GDP of India. 5

30. Two features (A) and (B) are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

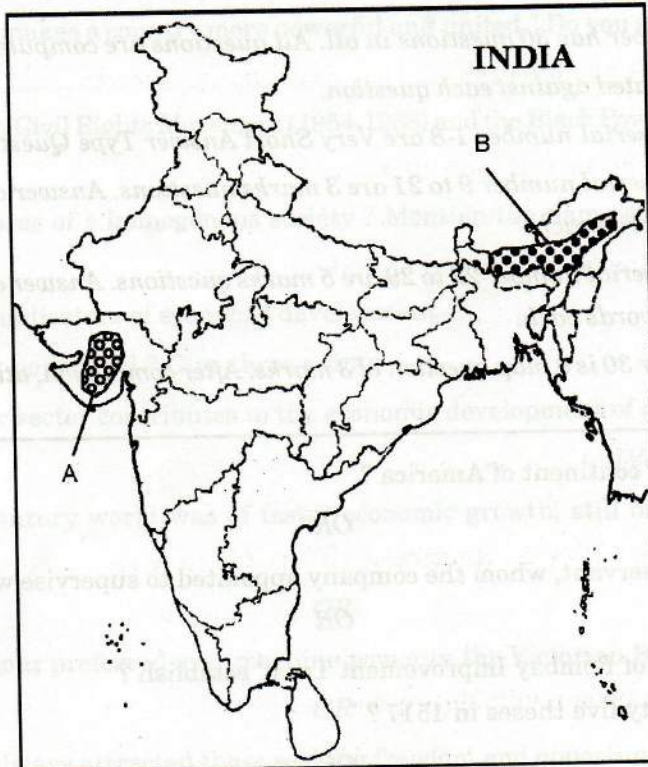
(A) A soil type

(B) A rice producing area

1+1=2

On the same political map of India, locate and label Rihand.

1



## Solution Social Science Class 10 Sample paper - 02

1. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and dry districts of Tamilnadu **OR** 1854 **OR** Bombay. 1
2. Martin Luther **OR** Calcutta (Kolkata). 1
3. Mountain. 1
4. Bhopal lake. 1
5. Scandinavian countries. 1
6. Some social differences overlap with others differences. 1
7. Religion. 1
8. USA. 1

9. (i) MNCs shifted their production units to Asian countries because of cheap labour and low wages. 1

- (ii) Availability of raw material and a large market.

**Effects :** It stimulated world trade and flow of capital countries like India, China and Brazil underwent rapid economic transformation. It generated employment opportunities and introduced competition in the domestic markets. 2+1=3

**OR**

- (i) The Spinning Jenny speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demands.

- (ii) Many workers were left without any job and became unemployed.

- (iii) By the use of this machine, a single worker could make a number of spindles and spin several threads. That is why the women attacked the spinning Jenny. 1×3=3

**OR**

**Steps taken to clean up London were :**

- (i) Made the open spaces green.

- (ii) Reduced pollution.

- (iii) Large blocks of apartments were built, akin to those in Berlin and New York cities which had similar housing problems.

- (iv) Rent control was introduced in Britain during the First world war to ease the impact of housing shortage. (Any three) 1×3=3

**10. Gutenberg personalised the printed books because :**

- (i) Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.

- (ii) Books printed for rich had blank space left for decoration.

- (iii) Each buyer could choose the design.

- (iv) Verses were highlighted with hand with colours. (Any three) 1×3=3

**OR**

- (i) The author of Malayalam novel Indulekha portrayed his protagonists Indulekha and Madhavan as English educated, smart, intelligent young people who had good knowledge of sanskrit too.

- (ii) The hero of the novel completed his education from the university of Madras in English. He used to dressed in western clothing and also sported a left of hair as per the customs of his Nayar community.

These characters portrayed many aspects of traditional upbringing and modern education to strike the right balance.

- (iii) The characters had the fear of losing their identity due to English education. So they used to held on to their cultural traditions in various forms. 1×3=3

11. (a) **Formation :** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition (sediments) of materials brought down by the Himalayan rivers.

- (b) **Distribution :** It is found in eastern coastal plains, northern plains, narrow corridor in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

- (c) **Nutrients :** It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter. 1×3=3

Individual Resources	Community Resources
(i) It is owned by individual privately.	It is accessible to all the members of the community.
(ii) The Revenue was changed by the government.	The Revenue was not changed by the government.
(iii) E.g., private plot, well, house etc.	E.g., village ponds, park, burial grounds etc.

13. Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities felt that the tiger population had dwindled to 1827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. Major threats to tigers are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population etc.

'Project Tiger' one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world was launched in 1973. In 1993 the population of tiger had dropped to 3600. There are 27 tiger reserves in India. 3

14. Irrigation changed the cropping pattern in many regions of India by following ways :
- (i) Farmers shifted to water intensive and commercial crops.
  - (ii) Irrigation led to salinisation of the soil.
  - (iii) It has transformed the social landscape and increasing gap between richer land owners and landless poor. 1×3=3
15. **Reasons to conserve and manage our water resources are :**
- (i) To ensure food security.
  - (ii) To meet the growing needs of water for the growing population.
  - (iii) To prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems. 1×3=3
16. **Vertical Division of Power :** Power can be shared among government at different levels.
- (i) A general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional levels. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government.
  - (ii) The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different name in different countries. In India, we call them state Governments.
  - (iii) Federal division of power can be extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as Municipality and Panchayat. 1×3=3
17. Combination of politics and social divisions is not correct because :
- (i) Political parties will use social divisions in their competition for power.
  - (ii) Social divisions will become political divisions.
  - (iii) Tensions and conflicts will increase and there can be disintegration of the country. 1×3=3
18. "We have different identities in different contents." It can be proved by the following points :
- (i) It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religions to feel they do not belong to the same community because their castes are different.
  - (ii) It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same economic status and feel close to each other.
  - (iii) Rich and poor persons from same family often do not keep close relations with each other for they feel they are different. 1×3=3
19. The average of total National Income and Total Population is called Per Capita Income.
- $$\text{Per Capita Income (PCI)} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$
- Limitations :**
- (i) It does not tell us how this income is distributed among the people.
  - (iii) Average income hides the disparities. 1+2=3
20. **Adverse affects of caste in politics are :**
- (i) Political parties try to use caste to gain votes.
  - (ii) Promise to take care of interests and demands of different castes.
  - (ii) Lead to conflicts and tensions among various caste groups. 1×3=3
21. **Finished goods are Final goods.**
- (ii) Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods. But they are made from the primary goods.
  - (iii) They are counted for calculating GDP since the value of final goods already includes intermediate goods, they are not to be added separately. 1×3=3
22. **Rinderpest is a devastating cattle disease.**
- (ii) Rinderpest moved like forest fire.
  - (iii) About 90% of cattle were killed.
  - (iv) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods.
  - (v) Colonial government forced the Africans into labour market.
- Thus it changed the economy of the African society. 1×5=5

**OR**

In the early nineteenth century, factories increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape. So visible were the imposing new mills, so magical seemed to be the power of new technology, that contemporaries were dazzled.

- (i) **Principal Industries :** Cotton and Metals were the most dynamic industries in Britain. With expansion of railways in England from 1840s and in 1860s, demand for iron and steel increased.
- (ii) **Popularity of Traditional Industries :** Less than 20% of the total workers was employed in technologically advanced industrial sector.

- (iii) **Basis of Growth of Industries** : Ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanical sectors such as food processing, building, glass work, furniture making, etc.
- (iv) **Slow Pace of Technological Changes** : New technology was expensive. Merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. 1+4=5

**OR**

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest the city of London and solve the housing crises. So, the British Government build houses for working classes. All this expanded the city and people found it difficult to walk to their work place. This made the underground rail transport essential for London.
- (ii) (a) The underground railways were considered a menace to health due to the lack of oxygen created in the compartments by smoking pipes, tubes of gas lamps and coal dusts.
- (b) A large number of houses for poor were displaced for its construction.
- (c) It added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city. 1+4=5

**23. Print Culture, i.e., Press and literature played a crucial role in growth and spread of nationalism in India :**

- (i) In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, huge quantity of national literature was created.
- (ii) Indian Mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu, Kesari-Indian Newspapers exerted deep imprint on minds of people.
- (iii) Nationalist press reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

**British attempt to check them :**

- (i) In the 1820s, the Calcutta (Kolkata) Supreme Court passed regulations to control freedom of press.
- (ii) Vernacular Press Act provided government with extensive rights to censor report and editorials in the Vernacular Press. 3+2=5

**OR**

Main theme of 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens is a tale of a poor orphan who lived in a world of criminals and beggars. He was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happily.

- (i) This novel encompasses many genres. It is a novel that talk about serious issues. It is a mystery story and some chapters can even seem to belong to horror fiction.
- (ii) This novel emphasizes on the social injustices and the political expressions that the poor people were subjected to in the England of the nineteenth century.
- (iii) Oliver Twist was the reneement protest against the poor law of 1834. The main function of this law was to punish the poor for being poor and ensure that they could never rise out of their poverty. 2+3=5

- 24.** (i) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home, and sent them to school.
- (ii) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading.
- (iii) Kailashbhashini Debi highlighted the experiences of women.
- (iv) Women were imprisoned at home; kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour. 1½×4=5

**OR**

**Features of novels written for the young :**

- (i) Novels for young boys idealized a new type of man-one who is powerful, assertive, independent and daring.
- (ii) Most of the novels were full of adventure set in place remote from Europe e.g., R.L. Stevenson's Treasure Island or Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book.
- (iii) G.A. Henry's historical adventure novels for boys aroused the excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands.
- (iv) Love stories for adolescent girls also became popular e.g., Ramona.
- (v) Henry's novels were about young boys who witness grand historical events. 1×5=5

**25. Methods of rainwater harvesting used in India are :**

- (i) **Guls and Kuls** : People built guls and kuls in hilly and mountainous regions to divert water. These are simple channels. They are mainly used in Western Himalayas.
- (ii) **Roof top rain water harvesting** : Commonly practised to store drinking water in Rajasthan.
- (iii) **Inundation Channels** : These channels developed in the flood plains in Bengal to irrigate fields.
- (iv) **Khadis and Johads** : In arid and semi-arid regions some agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. These structures are found in Rajasthan.
- (v) **Tanks** : In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer almost all houses have tanks for storing drinking water. Tanks are part of the well-developed roof top rain water harvesting system. 1×5=5

26. India became a Union of States because it consisted both British ruled territories as well as many princely states :
- (i) All British rule regions have same status.
  - (ii) All princely states that have voluntarily joined have the same status as British ruled territory.
  - (iii) French and Portuguese ruled territories were given the status of Union territory.
  - (iv) Jammu and Kashmir joined India on special condition. (Value based Quesion)  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

27. (i) It has improved women's role in political activities.  
 (ii) It has improved educational and career opportunities for women.

**The Status of Women's Representation in India's Legislature :**

- (i) Not even 10% of the Lok Sabha representatives are women but no reservation.
  - (ii) Less than 5% representatives are in Legislative Assemblies.
  - (iii) Improvement in local governing bodies is visible since one-third of seats are reserved for women only.  $2+3=5$
28. (i) The federal characteristics of Indian government is that India is federation with a strong centre constitution : It refers India as a union of states.  
 (ii) Like all federations, India too has two levels of Governments - at the central and state level.  
 (iii) The power has been distributed through 3 lists. The union list and the state lists, determine the power of centre and states. The concurrent list in which both centre and state can share and make laws.  
 (iv) The jurisdiction of respective levels has been specified in the constitution. The Supreme Court is set to interpret the constitution and to settle disputes if any between the centre and the states.  
 (v) Constitution cannot be amended solely by either centre or state. Any change has to be first passed by both the houses with at least two-third majority and then has to be satisfied by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

29. G.D.P. is the value of final goods and services produced in each sector.

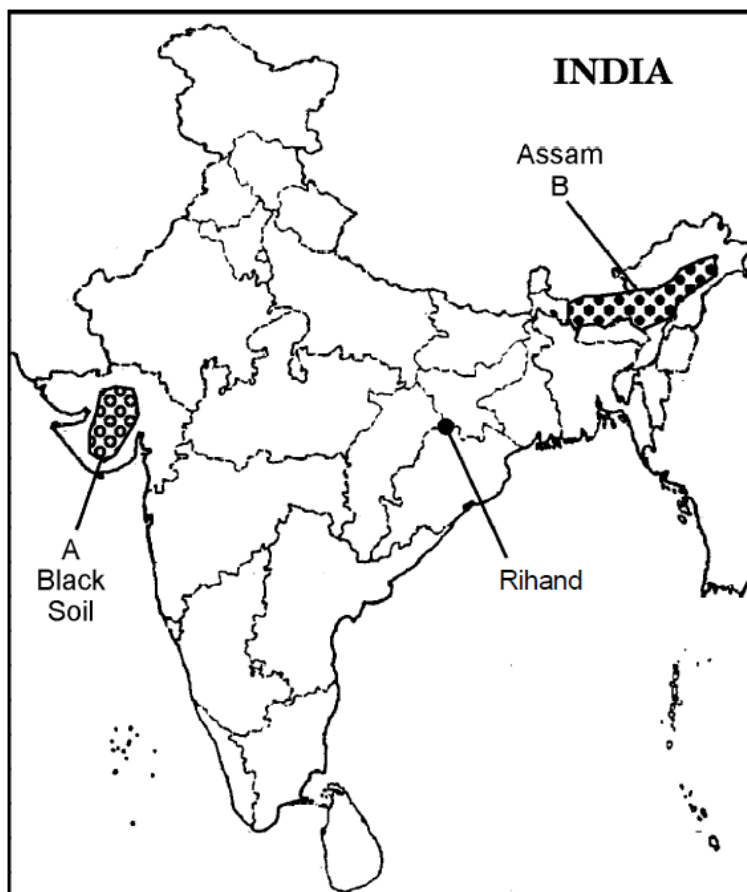
**Secondary Sector :**

- (i) Product change into other form (ii) Industrial activity  
*e.g., sugarcane-sugar*

**Tertiary Sector :**

- (i) Service sector (ii) Support the other sectors  
*e.g., transportation, Banking.*

30.



$1+2+2=5$

$1+1+1=3$