

**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. Who adopted the assembly line production of cars ? 1

OR

Which was the first country to undergo industrial revolution ?

OR

Between whom the first section of the underground railway in the world was opened ?

2. When did the first printing press come to India ? 1

OR

What was the title of the first modern novel published in Malayalam ?

3. Which states has mostly laterite soil ? 1

4. Who initiated the Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement ? 1

5. Name the country which follows coming together style of federalism. 1

6. List out the reasons for the growth of Civil Right Movement in America. 1

7. What is the literacy rate among Indian women ? 1

8. According to the World Development Report 2006, what is the Capita income of the low income countries in 2004 ? 1

9. State three reasons why did Europeans flee to America in 19<sup>th</sup> century. 3

OR

“The old ports of Surat and Hoogly declined by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century”. Why ? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Throw light on some of the land reclamation projects of Bombay.

10. Explain the contribution of print to the spread of knowledge. 3

OR

Name the first novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. Explain his contribution to the Bengali novel.

11. "India's vast and diverse size is the most important resource." Support the statement. 3
12. Explain any three human activities responsible for land degradation in India. 3
13. How multipurpose river projects failed to achieve the purposes for which they were built? Explain. 3
14. What is bamboo drip irrigation? Mention any two features of it. 3
15. Explain Rubber Cultivation in India under the following heads : 3  
(i) Importance, (ii) Geographical conditions, (iii) Producing states.
16. Describe the tension that existed between the Dutch and the French speaking people in Belgium. 3
17. Mention any three main features which make India a federal country. 3
18. "Social divisions exist in most of the countries". Explain. 3
19. Describe any three public facilities needed for the people. 3
20. Why is agriculture an activity of unorganised sector in India? Explain. [Value Based Question] 3
21. Suggest any three ways in which employment opportunities can be created in agricultural sector. 3
22. Describe the social and economic effects of the World Wars on England and USA. 5

OR

Why was a jobber employed? How did jobber misuse his position and power? Explain.

OR

Bombay is a city of slums and star Bungalows—a blend of dream and reality. Justify the statement giving any five suitable arguments.

23. Describe the impact of print culture on Indian women. 5

OR

"Novels were useful to different sections of the society." Support your answer with suitable examples. [Value Based Questions]

24. In what way did print affect the reformers? Explain with examples. 5

OR

Explain the different ways in which the novel in India attempted to create a sense of Pan-Indian belonging.

25. How does urbanization and urban life style lead to overexploitation of water resources? 5
26. Examine the role of new system of local governments in the Indian democratic set-up. Highlight any two difficulties which it still faces. 5
27. What is secular state? How does the constitution of India ensure that India remains a secular state? Explain. 5
28. What is development? What are the indicators used by UNDP for measuring development? Compare it with the World Bank report. 5
29. "Workers are not exploited in organised sector." Do you agree with the statement? Explain reasons in support of your answer. 5

## Solution Social Science Class 10 Sample paper - 03

1. Henry Ford **OR** Britain **OR** Paddington and Farrington street in London. 1
2. In the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century **OR** Indulekha 1
3. Karnataka. 1
4. Vinoba Bhave. 1
5. Switzerland. 1
6. Prevalence of poverty, racial discrimination, civil rights movement. 1
7. 54%. 1
8. ₹ 37,000/- or less. 1
9. European fled to America in 19<sup>th</sup> century because :
  - (i) Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.
  - (ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
  - (iii) Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.
  - (iv) In America, plantations were growing and sugar for the European markets. These plantations were worked on by slaves. **1×3=3**

**OR**

The old ports of Surat and Hooghly declined because of the following reasons :

- (i) The European countries gradually gained power and started to control sea trade in India.
- (ii) They secured a variety of concessions which they obtained from local courts and by giving monopoly rights to trade.
- (iii) Bombay emerged as the new economic center of the country. The population of Bombay increased and more opportunities emerged to the place traders. **1×3=3**

**OR**

**Land reclamation projects of Bombay :**

- (i) Building of great sea wall prevented flooding of low lying areas of Bombay.
  - (ii) Levelling of hills around Bombay.
  - (iii) Dry dock was built between 1914 and 1918 and the *excavated* earth was used to create the Ballard Estate. **1×3=3**
10. (i) Without the invention of new print technology the quicker and cheaper reproduction of books was not possible.
- (ii) Printing reduced the cost of books, therefore books could reach out to wider sections of society.
  - (iii) Ideas of scientists, philosophers and democracy became more accessible to common people. **1×3=3**

**OR**

The first novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was 'Durgeshnandani'.

- (i) He would host a Jatra in the courtyard where members of family would be gathered.
  - (ii) In his room a group of literary friends would collect to read, discuss and judge. **1+2=3**
11. In India, there are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in Minerals and Coal deposits.
- (i) Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources.
  - (ii) Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy.
  - (iii) Cold desert area of Ladakh was isolated from rest of the country and it is deficient in water infrastructure and some vital minerals. **1×3=3**
12. (i) **Mining :** Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars in states like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (ii) Over irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh has caused water logging and increase in salinity of soil.

- (iii) Overgrazing in states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is a huge cause due to cattle population.
- (iv) Mineral processing industry like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust. This retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.
- (v) Industrial effluents also have become a major source of land pollution. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
13. (i) Due to the construction a dams, there are no adequate floods in the river. Because of this, the soil of the down stream region does not get nutrient rich silt.
- (ii) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning, i.e., to produce eggs.
- (iii) Unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- (d) Sedimentation made the flood plains deprived of silt.
- (e) It resulted in displacement of local communities. The local people often have to give up their land and livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater need of the nation. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
14. Bamboo Drip Irrigation System is a 200 years old system of *tapping* stream and spring water by using bamboo pipe and transporting water from higher to lower regions through gravity.
- Features :**
- (i) 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, get transported over hundreds of meters and finally reduce to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.
- (ii) It is practised in Meghalaya.  $1+2=3$
15. (i) **Importance :** Many industries depend upon Rubber as their raw material especially transport industry.
- (ii) **Geographical conditions :**
- (a) It is an equatorial crop, but also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- (b) It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25 °C.
- (iii) **Producing States :** Karnataka, Garo hills of Meghalaya, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
16. (i) Minority French speaking community was rich and powerful.
- (ii) Dutch community got the benefit of economic development and education much later which led to tensions.
- (iii) Tensions were acute in Brussels, the capital, where Dutch were in minority.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
17. Factors which make India a federal country :
- (i) The Constitution clearly provided a three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government.
- (ii) The Constitution of India was written and rigid. It is rigid because any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of parliament with at least two third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.
- (iii) The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of Constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High court and the Supreme court make a division.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
18. Social division of one kind or the other exists in most of the countries.
- (i) Social divisions exist whether the country is big or small. India is a vast country with many communities. Belgium is a small country with many communities.
- (ii) Countries such as Germany and Sweden, that were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world.
- (iii) Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense, most countries of the world are multi-cultural and have social division.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
19. Some of public facilities needed by the people are :
- (i) Security
- (ii) Pollution free environment
- (iii) Unadulterated medicines
- (iv) Respect
- (v) Freedom (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**20. In agricultural activities, people are exploited like landless labourers :**

- (i) Their income level are low.
- (ii) There is no job security.
- (iii) Agriculture is seasonal in nature and there is no fixed pay. 1×3=3

**21. Employment opportunities can be created in agriculture sector by :**

- (i) Promoting rural non-farm activities.
- (ii) Encouragement to small scale and cottage industries.
- (iii) More industrialisation.
- (iv) Increase in irrigation facilities.
- (v) Easy availability of credit. (Any three) 1×3=3

**22. Social Effects :**

- (i) Most of the killed and *maimed* people were of the working age and this affected the work force in England.
- (ii) Household income declined and women stepped in to take up jobs.
- (iii) Role and position of women changed forever in England.

**Economic Effects :**

- (i) Economic links between some of the major economic powers of the world were snapped.
- (ii) England borrowed large sums of money from US Banks. 3+2=5

**OR**

- (i) A jobber was employed to get new recruits for the factories of the industrialists. The jobber misused his position and power in the following ways :
  - (ii) Initially jobbers lured people from his village ensuring them jobs. He also helped them settle in the city and lent them money in the time of crisis.
  - (iii) Gradually, jobbers got position and power.
  - (iv) They started demanding money and gifts for all the favours.
  - (v) They also started controlling the lives of the workers.
  - (vi) Jobber got people from his own village and restricted entry of others in the mills. 2½+2½=5

**OR**

- (i) Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality.
- (ii) Rich industrialists and film producers owned spacious bungalows.
- (iii) Bombay offered employment to both skilled and unskilled workers.
- (iv) With the rapid and unplanned expansion of the city, the pressure on Bombay's housing problem increased.
- (v) Large factories refuse and waste products caused pollution. 1×5=5

**23. Impact on women :**

- (i) Women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes.
- (ii) Liberal husbands and fathers encouraged education of women folk at home.
- (iii) Women writers : Novels such as 'Amar Jiban' by Rashsundari Debi, works of Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai created a great interest in women's lives and emotions.
- (iv) Ram Chaddha published the fast selling 'Istri Dharm Vichar' to teach women how to be obedient wives.
- (v) The Khalsa Tract Society published cheap booklets which were in the form of dialogues about the qualities of a good women. 1×5=5

**OR**

- (i) Colonial administrators found 'vernacular novels' a valuable source of information on native life and customs, *i.e.* :

- (a) how people dressed
- (b) their religious worship
- (c) beliefs and practices
- (d) about domestic life.

Such information was valuable to them in order to govern the Indian society which had a wide cultural variety. The novels had the domestic life well-described which helped the British administrators to understand their beliefs and practices.

- (ii) The nationalists used novels as a powerful medium to criticize the defects of the society and suggested remedies. Many novels established links with the past. Glorified account of the past created a sense of material pride. Novels created a feeling of collective belongingness among the people from different walks of life speaking the same language.  
*e.g., Virasalingam.*  $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

24. (i) Intense debates on social and religious issues with some in favour of the changes brought about by the colonial rulers.
- (ii) Rammohan Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi*. The Hindi orthodoxy commissioned the *Samachar Chandrika* to oppose his opinions.
  - (iii) In north India, the *Ulama* used cheap lithographic presses to print religious newspapers and tracts containing Persian, Urdu translations of holy scriptures.
  - (iv) Print connected communities and people in different parts of India.
  - (v) Among Hindus, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in Vernacular languages.  $1\times 5=5$

**OR**

- (i) The history written by colonial historians depicted Indians as weak, divided and depended on the British.
- (ii) In the novel, the nation could be imagined in a past that featured historical characters, places events and dates.
- (iii) In Punjab many novels were written about Marathas and Rajputs *e.g.,* Bhudeb Mukhopadhyaya, Aguriya Binimoy whose hero was Shivaji.
- (iv) Bankim's *Anandmath* inspired political movements and freedom fighters.
- (v) Novels set people thinking about India was to be a nation of only a single religious community.  $1\times 5=5$

25. Post independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization :

- (i) Arrival of MNC's : Apart from fresh water they require electricity which comes from hydroelectric power.
- (ii) Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations and urban life styles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem.
- (iii) Overexploitation of fragile water resources.
- (iv) Sewage disposal.
- (v) Groundwater pumping devices in housing colonies. *(Any five)*  $1\times 5=5$

26. **Local self government has made a significant impact on Indian democracy.**

- (i) Constitutional status for local govt. has helped to deepen democracy.
- (ii) It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

**Difficulties :**

There are many difficulties while elections are held regularly :

- (i) Gram Sabhas are not held regularly.
- (ii) Most State Governments have not transferred significant powers to local Governments.
- (iii) State Governments have not provided adequate resources.  $2+3=5$

27. Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.

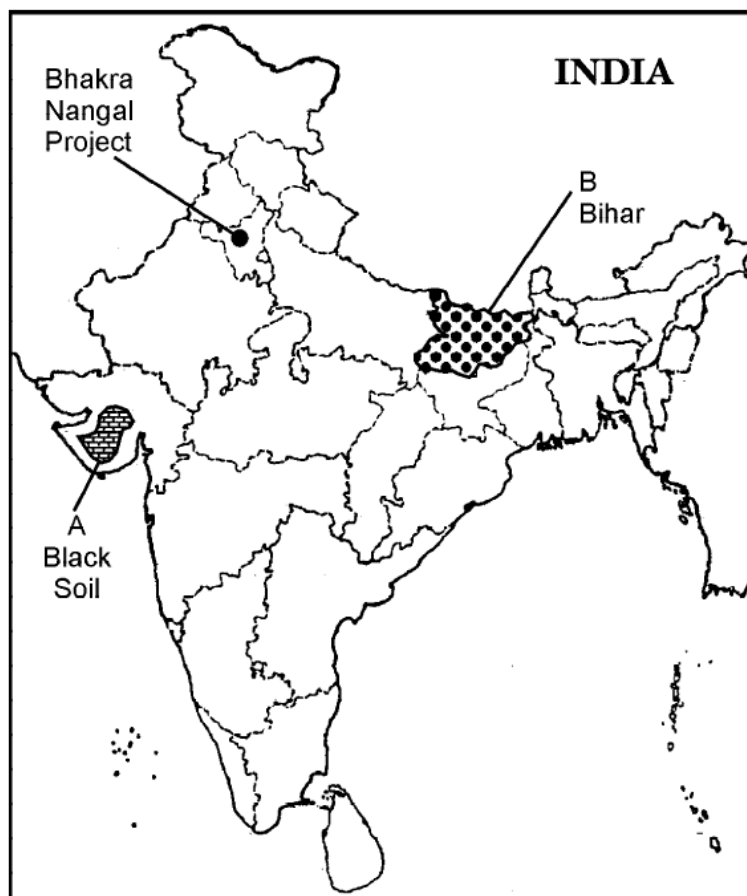
- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian States, unlike the states of Buddhims in Sri Lanka, or that of Islam in Pakistan.

- (ii) The constitution provides freedom to all to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) The Constitution allows State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities, *e.g.*, it bans untouchability. **1+4=5**

28. (i) Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per-capita income, there is improvement in the economic welfare and well being of people.
- (ii) The UNDP has taken
    - (a) education
    - (b) health and per capita income as the indicators.
  - (iii) Comparison to the World Bank Report :
    - (a) It is a broader concept of development
    - (b) Countries have been ranked and goals other than level of income are being taken into account. **2 + 1½ + 1½ = 5**

29. Yes, I agree with the statement because :
- (i) Organised sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.
  - (ii) Workers are governed under various laws such as the Factories Act, The Minimum Wages Act, The Payment of Gratuity Act etc.
  - (iii) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
  - (iv) They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
  - (v) They also get several other benefits like paid leave, provident fund gratuity etc. **1×5=5**

30. **1+1+1=3**



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.

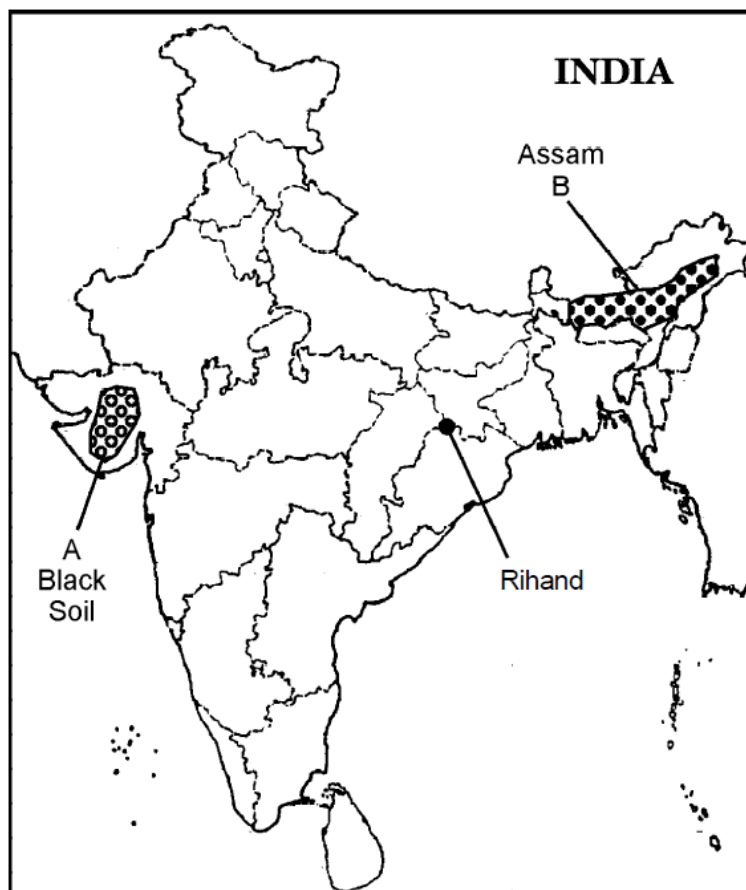
**Secondary Sector :**

- (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.



$1+2+2=5$   
 $1+1+1=3$