

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question paper 2020

Series: JBB/1

Set- 3

Code no.32/1/3

- Please check that this paper contains **13** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **35** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **80**

General Instructions :

- i. This question paper comprises four sections **A, B C** and **D**. This question paper carries **35** question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 20** are short answer type questions of **1** mark each.

- iii. **Section B** – Questions no. **21 to 28** are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- iv. **Section C** – Questions no. **29 to 34** are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- v. **Section D** – Questions no. **35** is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts **35(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **35(b)** from Geography (**4** marks).
- vi. Answer should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Study the table and answer the question given below.

1 Mark

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83

Bihar	38	62	43
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Sources: Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

1. In comparison to Kerala, which state has the highest infant mortality rate?

1 Mark

Ans: Highest infant mortality rate: Bihar

2. Why did Indians oppose the ‘Simon Commission’?

1 Mark

Ans: Indians opposed the Commission because it did not have a single Indian member.

3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?

1 Mark

Ans: The Vernacular Press Act gave the government broad powers to regulate news and opinions in the Vernacular press.

Or

Why was ‘Gulamgiri’ Book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

1 Mark

Ans: Jyotiba Phule's Gulamgiri.

It was composed in response to the injustices of the caste system.

4. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of ‘Nationalism’?

A. French Revolution

B. Russian Revolution

C. Glorious Revolution

D. The Revolution of the liberals

1 Mark

Ans: (A) French Revolution is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'.

5. How is GDP calculated?

1 Mark

Ans: GDP: The value of final products and services produced in each sector during a given year equals the sector's total output for that year. GDP can be determined by adding up all of the money spent in a given period by consumers, corporations, and the government.

Or

How is Public sector different from Private sector?

1 Mark

Ans: In the public sector, the government owns the majority of the assets and provides all services, whereas in the private sector, private individuals or corporations own the assets and offer all services.

6. Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

A. Sombed Kavemode

B. Shamsul Alber

C. Punjab Kesri

D. Chandrika

1 Mark

Ans: (A) Sambad Kaumudi was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

7. Who were called "Chapmen "?

A. Book seller

B. Paper seller

C. Workers of printing press

D. Seller of ‘penny chapbooks’

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Seller of ‘Penny Chapbooks’ were called “Chapmen”

8. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.

1 Mark

Column A Category of peron	Column B Development goals/Aspirations
a. Landless rural labourers	i. More days of work and better wages
b. Prosperous farmers from Punjab	ii. Availability of other sources of irrigation
c. Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	iii. Assured a higher support prices for their crops
d. A rural women from a land owning family	iv. Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Ans: (D)A rural woman from a land owing family -Regular Job and high wage to increase her income.

9.Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression. 1 Mark

Ans: Way to protect women from domestic oppression is by enhancing their political representation.

Or

Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various

communities of India.

1 Mark

Ans: Way to create communal harmony is by increasing people's sense of national integration.

10. In which one of the following states is Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant located?

A. Gujarat

B. Karnataka

C. Punjab

D. Kerala

1 Mark

Ans: (B) Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant is located in Karnataka.

11. Modern democracies maintain a check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement

A. Central government, state government, local bodies.

B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.

C. Among different social groups.

D. Among different pressure groups.

1 Mark

Ans: (B) Legislative, executive, judiciary is based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

12. Fill in the blank:

1 Mark

_____ Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries heavy, medium and light, depend on it for machinery.

Ans: Iron and steel

13. Define the term 'Veto'

1 Mark

Ans: It has the power to reject any bill.

Or

Define the term 'Carding.'

1 Mark

Ans: It is the preparation of fibres such as cotton or wool prior to spinning.

14. Fill in the blank:

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770

1 Mark

Ans: Japan

OR

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____.

1 Mark

Ans: Bible

15. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

1 Mark

Ans: The constitution requires that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government be equal.

16. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka.

A. Christian and Tamil

B. Buddhist and Hindu

C. Sinhali and Tamil

D. Sinhali and Christian

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Sinhali and Tamil are a major caste group of Sri Lanka.

17. Fill in the blank:

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

1 Mark

Ans: Aluminum Smelting

18. Choose the correct option from column A and B.

1 Mark

A	B
a. Chandrapur thermal power plant	i. Odisha
b. Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	ii. Amarkantak
c. Kalol oil fields	iii. Gujarat
d. Bauxite mines	iv. Jharkhand

Ans: (C) Kalol Oil Fields – Gujarat

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in urban areas.

1 Mark

Ans: Developing Infrastructure facilities is a way to create employment in urban areas.

20. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?

1 Mark

Ans: Chennai is the oldest artificial sea port of India.

Or

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? 1 Mark

Ans: Visakhapatnam is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India.

SECTION - B

21. Describe any three features of 'federal government.'

3 Marks

Ans: Features of federal government are as follows:

- i. Different levels of government control the same people, yet each has its own jurisdiction in areas of law, taxes, and administration.
- ii. The constitution specifies the jurisdictions of the various levels or divisions of government.
- iii. Courts have the authority to interpret the constitution as well as the authorities of various levels of government.

Or

Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.

3 Marks

Ans: Features of 'unitary government':

- i. **Concentration of governance authority in the hands of the central government:** In a unitary government, the constitution assigns all governance powers to the central government. As a result, authority in this form of administration is concentrated in the hands of the central government.
- ii. **Multiple constitutions:** In a unitary administration, the country's constitution can take any form - written, unwritten, flexible, or strict.

- iii. **The basis of powers of units (constituents) is central will:** Because state units serve as representations of the central government in unitary administration, the constitution does not serve as the foundation for the powers or autonomy granted to them; rather, it is at the discretion of the central government.

22. “Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.” Evaluate the statement. 3 Marks

Ans: Tertiary sector activities contribute in the development of the primary and secondary sectors for the following reasons:

- i. Tertiary sector activities do not create any goods in and of themselves, but they are an aid or support to the primary and secondary sectors' production processes. Transport, commerce, storage, and other services, for example, benefit primary sector sectors such as agriculture.
- ii. Hospitals or educational institutions, post as well as telegraph services or police stations, and courts are all examples of public institutions are all examples of public institutions, defence, transportation, banking, and other vital services are included in the tertiary sector. All of this is necessary as a fundamental service that benefits both the main and secondary industries.
- iii. Certain new services are being developed such as those based on information as well as on communication technology, are growing in popularity, and have become increasingly important and indispensable over the last decade or so.

Or

‘Primary sector’ was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.” Evaluate the statement. 3 Marks

Ans: The primary sector was the most significant sector of economic activity in the early stages of development because:

- i. The history of developed nations shows that the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity in the early stages of development. As agricultural technologies evolved and the agriculture industry began to thrive, it began to produce far more food than it had previously.
- ii. The primary sector remains the largest economic sector and plays an important part in the country's overall socioeconomic growth.
- iii. The success of the secondary sector is dependent on the success of the primary sector. This sector usually uses the primary sector's production as raw material to create final items. A thriving primary sector aids in the establishment of a robust secondary and tertiary sector.

23. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution. 3 Marks

Ans: Secularism is a conviction that individuals of all religions will be treated equally and their dignity will never be violated, regardless of their religious background.

The following are some of the three elements of secularism listed in the Indian constitution:

- i. To be considered secular, a country should not have any official religion. In India, there is no official religion.
- ii. In India, all residents are free to follow their faith. Everyone in India has the right to practise whichever religion they want.
- iii. No Indian citizen shall be ridiculed or discriminated against for practising their own religious traditions, beliefs, customs, and so on.

Or

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.

3 Marks

Ans: Casteism is one of the rural social problems that are unique to Indian society. Indian culture is a religiously diverse society. Each religion is further subdivided into castes, and these castes are further subdivided into sub-castes. Each caste's culture differs, despite the fact that they all follow the same religion. Certain castes are granted a high rank, while others are assigned a low status, based on their caste occupation.

Caste disputes are almost certain to emerge in such a society. These disputes stem from casteism, which refers to hate of one caste by another, or attempts by members of one caste to obtain personal benefits at the expense of the interests of other caste members. In a word, casteism is one-sided allegiance to a specific caste.

24. “Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: The statement can be explained with following examples:

- i. The movement of products and services from their supply locations to their demand locations demands the use of transportation.
- ii. The rate of development of a country is determined by the production of goods and services as well as their movement across space
- iii. Transportation contributes to the growth of all three sectors- primary, secondary, and tertiary. As a result, effective modes of transportation and communication are required for rapid development.

25. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. 3 Marks

Ans: Importance of judicious use of resources are as follows:

- i. Since resources are not distributed in a country, resource planning becomes more important.

- ii. The wise utilisation of natural resources ensures the resources' long-term viability.
- iii. The careful and organised use of natural resources is important because injudicious use of natural resources may deplete them.

Or

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.'

3 Marks

Ans: Resource Planning refers to the ability or practise of using resources in a traditional or reasonable manner.

Resource planning is a complex procedure that includes the following steps:

- i. Classification and recording of resources across the country. This includes the process of conducting surveys, mapping resources, qualitative evaluation, and resource calculation.
- ii. Creating a plan structure that is equipped with necessary technology, experience, and institutional infrastructure for carrying out resource advancement initiatives.
- iii. Aligning resource development plans with administrative advancement designs.

26. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.

3 Marks

Ans: Effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century are as follows:

- i. Corn restrictions were repealed as a result of pressure from businessmen. Food is currently imported into the United Kingdom.
- ii. As cities grew in size, so did the need for food grains.

- iii. In response to demand from landed organisations, the government banned corn imports by passing Corn restrictions.

Or

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. 3 Marks

Ans: The export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century because of the following reasons:

- i. When Britain placed import taxes on cotton textiles, the export market shrank.
- ii. British exports to India grew. Manchester products swamped Indian marketplaces.
- iii. Machine-made items were less expensive, and weavers couldn't compete with them.

27. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India. 3 Marks

Ans: Three ways to improve public facilities in India are as follows:

- i. The government should provide basic facilities to all people, such as transportation.
- ii. The government should provide assistance to other sectors of public facilities so that they can improve their technology; and the government should provide assistance to other sectors of public facilities so that they can improve their technology.
- iii. People can also help to improve public services by raising awareness about the difficulties in these sectors and pressuring the government to improve them.

28. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source: The Movement in the Towers

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

28.1 Explain the role of ‘Justice Party’ in boycotting of council elections.

1 Mark

Ans: The Justice Group, a non-Brahman party, believed that entering the council was one way to obtain power — power that was previously solely available to Brahmans.

28.2 How was the effects of ‘non-cooperation on the economic front’ dramatic?

1 Mark

Ans: Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor stores were picketed, and foreign clothing was burned in massive bonfires.

28.3 Explain the effect of the ‘Boycott’ movement on ‘foreign textile trade’.

1 Mark

Ans: The effect of the ‘Boycott’ movement on ‘foreign textile trade’ was merchants and dealers refused to buy or sell foreign products or fund international commerce.

SECTION-C

29. “Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.”

Support the statement with examples.

5 Marks

Ans: In various ways, the bank plays a significant role in the country's economic growth:

- i. The bank offers loans in rural areas for agricultural production, resulting in the development of numerous regions.
- ii. The bank makes a loan to fund the creation of fixed assets that will result in job creation.
- iii. It serves as a conduit for savings and investors.
- iv. Banks take deposits and pay interest on them, allowing funds to be mobilised.
- v. The majority of these deposits are used by the bank to provide loans for different profitable events.

Or

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement with examples.

5 Marks

Ans: A bank is typically referred to as a formal provider of credit, and in some cases, the borrower may be unable to repay the loan. This puts them in a debt trap position.

- i. In rural regions, if crops fail due to natural reasons, farmers would find it difficult to repay loans.
- ii. In the event of a company collapse, the businessman will have a difficult time repaying the credit.
- iii. The rate of interest in the informal sector is quite high. If a prior loan is not returned owing to crop failure, the interest rate increases.

- iv. In the event of high-risk activities, failure without assistance might put the borrower in a difficult situation.
- v. In many situations, people are forced to sell their property and fixed assets in order to repay a loan.

30. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming. 5 Marks

Ans: The following are the characteristics of primitive subsistence farming:

- i. It is performed on tiny patches of land using basic equipment such as hoes, daos, and digging rods with the assistance of family members.
- ii. It is dependent on monsoons, natural soil fertility, and environmental appropriateness.
- iii. It's also known as slash and burn agriculture.
- iv. Farmers clean a plot of ground and plant crops to feed their families.
- v. As soil fertility declines, farmers relocate to other areas, remove forest by burning, and resow crops.

31. Describe the role of the opposition party in democracy. 5 Marks

Ans: The role of opposition party in democracy are as follows:

- i. The opposition parties are keeping a close eye on the ruling party in order to keep it from becoming dictatorial and to limit its powers.
- ii. The opposition party's primary responsibility is to call the government's policies into question.
- iii. Opposition parties outside the legislature seek the attention of the press and publish criticism of government policies in newspapers.

- iv. The opposition parties can also audit the government's spending.
- v. During the question period, the opposition parties attack the administration in general.

**32. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.”
Support the statement with examples. 5 Marks**

Ans: In most nations, democracy creates a government that is responsible to citizens and responsive to citizens' demands and expectations. As a result, it fosters citizen equality.

People want to be controlled by representatives they elect, as in a democratic government, i.e. their own government. It persuades them that it is appropriate for their nation since it is the legitimate government.

No civilization can ever totally and permanently overcome the antagonism between various factions. However, we may learn to appreciate these differences and develop strategies to deal with them. Democracy is ideally suited since it provides a method for conducting competitions. Belgium is a successful example of resolving ethnic conflicts.

33. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A - Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products, As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Source A - Production across countries

33.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world ?

1 Mark

Ans: MNCs may create and use links between national economies.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

33.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries ?

2 Marks

Ans: Foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries are as follows:

- i. Foreign trade allows producers to expand their reach beyond domestic markets.
- ii. Producers can sell their products not only in domestic markets, but also in marketplaces in other nations across the world.

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

33.3 How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

2 Marks

Ans: Globalisation is beneficial for consumers for the following reasons:

- i. Price reductions on a variety of goods.
- ii. People are living at a better level of life than was previously feasible.

34. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. 5 Marks

Ans: Ideas of national unity in Europe were linked to liberalism's ideology:

- i. Liberals stressed the notion of consent-based government.
- ii. The formation of a single economic region was advocated by liberals.
- iii. Liberals backed the middle-class desire for market freedom and the removal of state-imposed limitations on the flow of commodities and money.
- iv. The establishment of a railway network boosted mobility while also tying commercial interests to national unification.
- v. A surge of economic nationalism bolstered the broader nationalist sentiments that were brewing at the time.

Or

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. 5 Marks

Ans: The Greek War of Independence instilled nationalist sentiments among Europe's educated elite in the following ways:

- i. Greece had been a member of the Ottoman Empire since the fourteenth century.
- ii. The rise of revolutionary nationalism in Europe inspired the Greeks to launch an independence campaign in 1821.

- iii. The reaction to the fight energised Europe's educated elite class, filling them with nationalistic feelings.
- iv. Greece received assistance from other Greeks living in other countries. Poets and painters hailed Greece as the source of European culture and rallied public opinion in support of its fight against a Muslim dominion.
- v. Lord Byron, an English poet, raised funds and fought in the war.
- vi. Finally, in 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople.

SECTION-D

35.

- a. **Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. 2 Marks**

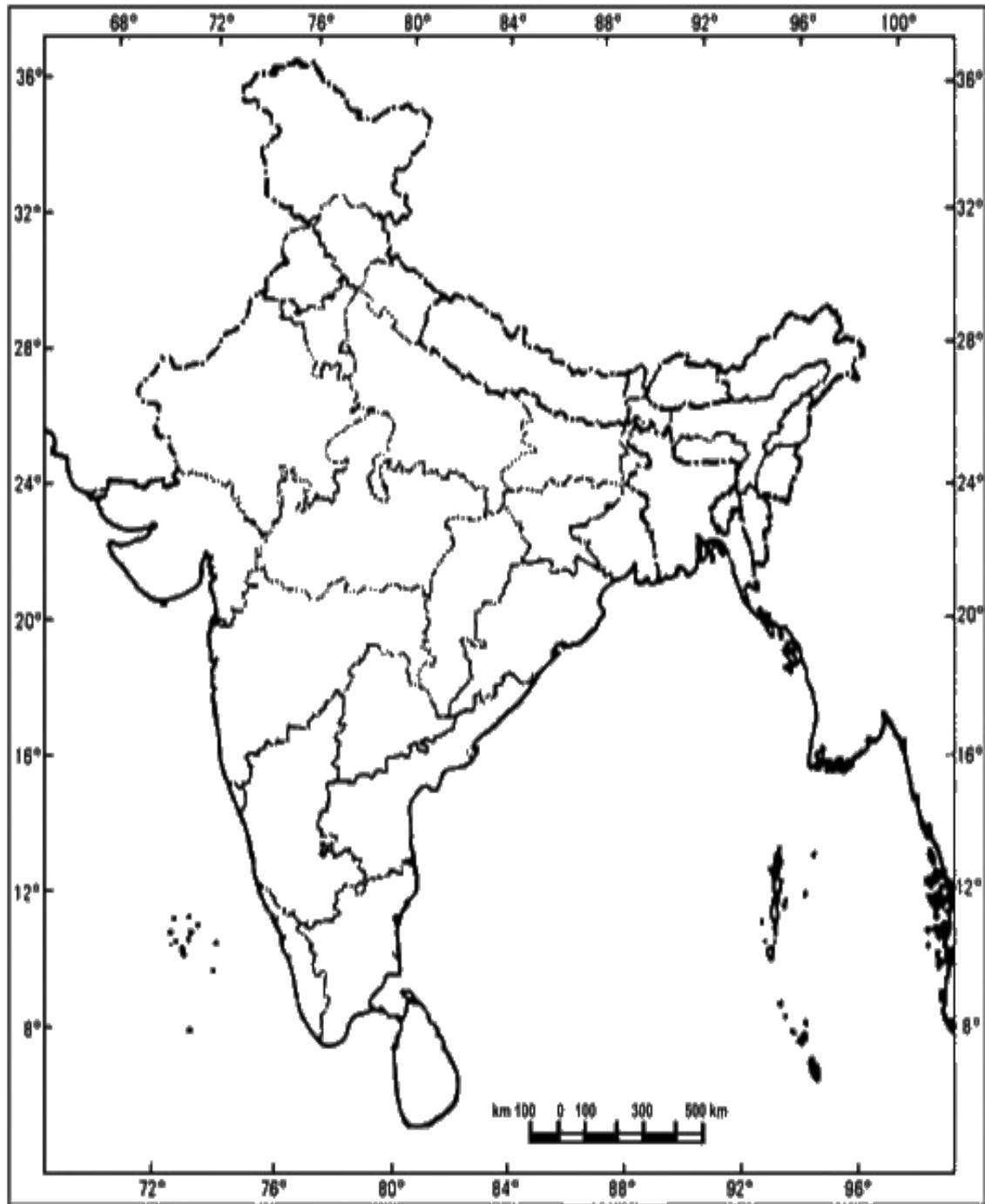
A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters started.

- b. **Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India. 4 Marks**

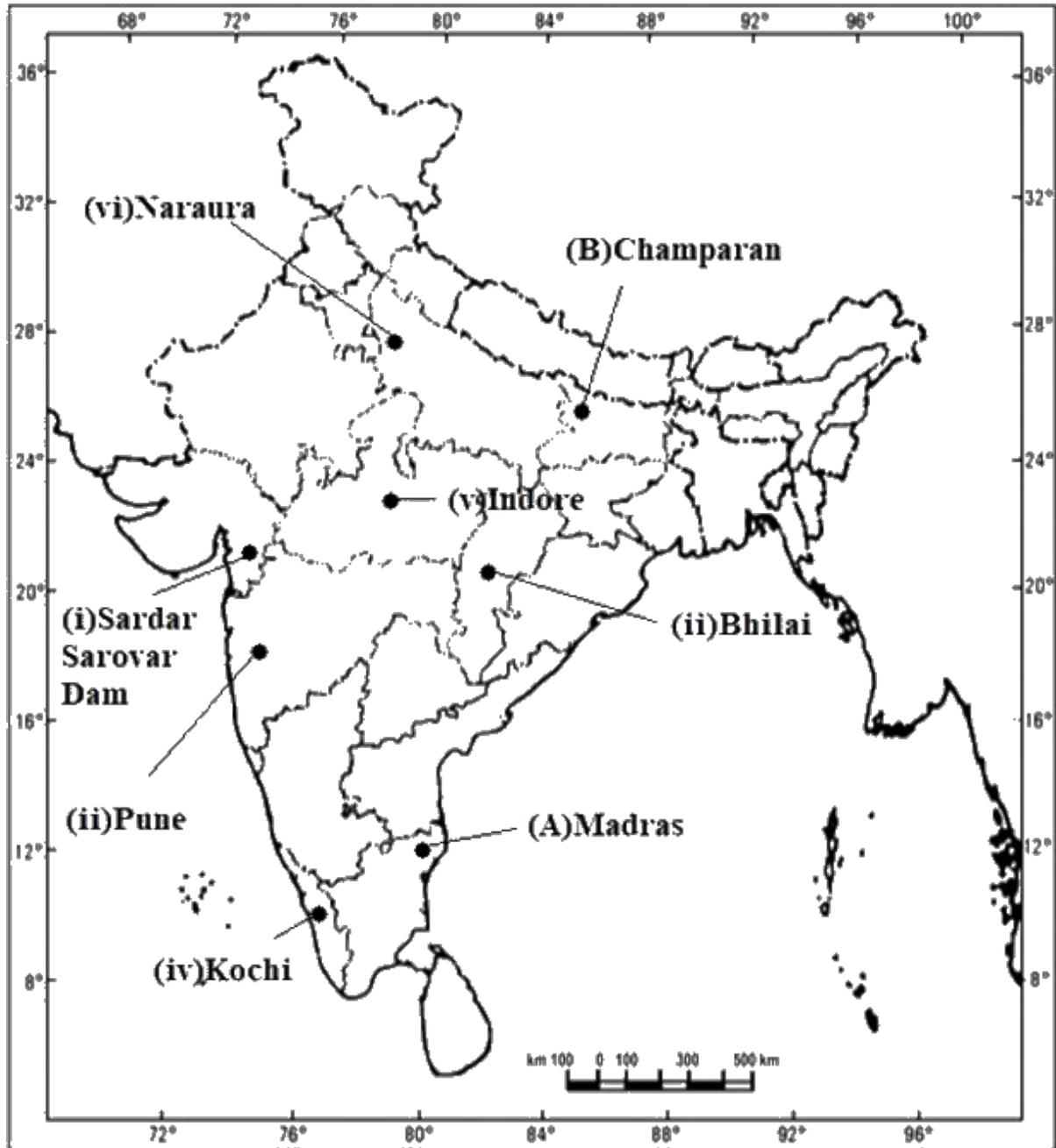
- i. **Sardar Sarovar Dam**
- ii. **Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant**
- iii. **Pune Software Technology Park**
- iv. **Kochi Major Sea Port**
- v. **Indore Cotton Textile Industry**
- vi. **Narora Nuclear Power Plant**

Outline Map of India (Political)



Ans:

Outline Map of India (Political)



Note: The following questions are for **Visually Impaired** Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt any six questions.

35.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. 1 Mark

Ans: The session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920 in West Bengal.

35.2 Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started. 1 Mark

Ans: The movement of Indigo planters was started in Bihar.

35.3 Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. 1 Mark

Ans: Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Punjab.

35.4 Name the State where Sardar Dam is located. 1 Mark

Ans: Sardar Dam is located in Gujarat.

35.5 Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located. 1 Mark

Ans: Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located in Chattisgarh.

35.6 Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. 1 Mark

Ans: Pune Software Technology Park is located in Maharashtra.

35.7 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. 1 Mark

Ans: Kochi 'Sea Port' is located in Kerala.

35.8 Name the State where Indore cotton textile industry is located. 1 Mark

Ans: Indore cotton textile industry is located in Madhya Pradesh,

**Class X-SOCIAL SCIENCE
(CBSE 2019)**

Time: 3 Hrs
Max. Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- I. *The question paper is divided into four section; Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.*
- II. *The question paper has 26 question in all.*
- III. *All questions are compulsory.*
- IV. *Marks are indicated against each question.*
- V. *Question from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type question . Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these should not exceed 30 words.*
- VI. *Question from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks question. Answers of these questions should not excess 80 words each.*
- VII. *Question from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks question. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
- VIII. *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). After completion. Attach the maps inside your answer-book.*

QUESTION 1

Interpret the concept of Liberalisation in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe

OR

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

ANSWER:- The ideology of liberalism is very broad and comprehensive and it became popular in the early 19th century. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. Economically, The ideology propogated natural right to Property and stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Or

The French built canals and drained lands in the Mekong delta to increase rice cultivation. Used forced labour for construction of irrigation facilities to improve rice cultivation, built infrastructure and transportation facilities for the export of agricultural produce. Infrastructure projects were undertaken for the transportation of goods for trade,

movement of military garrison and to establish control over the entire region.

QUESTION 2

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

OR

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

ANSWER:- The Chinese Buddhist missionaries in around 768-770AD are known to have started the print technology. The oldest Japanese book printed was the Buddhist diamond sutra in the year 868AD that contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Playing cards, textiles and paper money had pictures printed on them which popularised printing and that led to more and more publishing of books. Libraries were flooded by books which were handprinted on cooking, women, musical instruments, flower arrangements, daily habits etc.

Or

English novels could not popularise in India when translated to regional Indian language as Indian people could not relate to stories or the characters. People demanded novels that narrated stories which were either close to their own lifestyle or were set in their own geographical location. When a lot of novels started publishing, a new readership community developed. This made novels an important piece of literary art work that helped connecting cultures and people. With increased literacy rate, more and more people got interested in reading and buying books which created a sense of shared community that brought together people of different values and communities helping in the widespread and popularity of novels.

QUESTION 3

How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?

OR

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

ANSWER:- Excessive irrigation of soil in the fields and farms gets the water logged which becomes very harmful for crop production. Water more than needed inhibits germination of sown seeds. The reason behind that is seeds do not get enough air to respire as excess water affects soil aeration and hence the plant roots cannot develop properly. This can be observed when potted plants are over watered.

Or

Grinding of limestone for cement, calcite for ceramics and other mineral processing activities generates huge amount of dust which is released in the atmosphere. This dust when settles in the surrounding areas does not let water to infiltrate in the ground affecting crop cultivation to a very large extent. Besides also affects many insects and microorganisms living in the soil.

Question 4

How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens?

ANSWER:- The best laws are those which make people to carry out democratic reforms. The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that gives the powers to the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy

Question 5

What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

OR

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

ANSWER:- Development goal for a landless rural labourer would be:

- a. To be able to manage his basic necessities of life.
- b. To get more days of work, better wages
- c. To be able to live a life with dignity.
- d. To aspire to own a small piece of land.

Or

Development goals of the prosperous farmers from Punjab are
Low price food grains
Hardworking and Cheap Labour
High prices for their produce
Cheap inputs used in agriculture

Question 6

Distinguish between 'primary and 'secondary' sectors.

ANSWER:- The primary sector or the agricultural sector constitutes the backbone of our economy, and the major sources of employment. Primary activity which is involved with the production or extraction of natural resources. It involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, rearing of livestock all which are required for a living
Secondary sector involves use of natural goods and transform them into something more valuable by the process of manufacturing

Question 7

Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

ANSWER:-

Bank ask for collateral while giving loan because of following reasons:
If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Reduction of exposure in order to do more business with each other when credit limits are under pressure.
The loan is secured against the collateral. In the event that the borrower defaults, the creditor takes possession of the asset used as collateral and may sell it to regain some or the entire amount originally loaned to the borrower.

Question 8

How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.

OR

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

ANSWER:- The Civil Code of 1804 known as the Napoleonic Code were the revolutionary principles of administration.
It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property
This Code was exported to the regions under French control
In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
Transport and communication systems were improved
Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Or

There were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam which are given hereunder

1. High population level in Vietnam
 2. Low agricultural productivity
 3. Extensive indebtedness among the peasants
 4. To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms as the Japanese had done in 1890s.
- But this could not ensure sufficient employment

Question 9

How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

OR

How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

ANSWER:-

The following can be the cause why China is still regarded to be the pioneer in printing materials:

The earliest print technique developed in China

In this technology, books were printed by rubbing paper against inked wooden blocks. It was in vogue for a long time till print technology improved with the use of printed material.

The imperial state in China was a large bureaucratic system, that sponsored the printing technique by way of conducting examination for recruitment of its personnel.

This print volume increased every year which made the Imperial state in China a major producer of printed material for a long time.

Or

Novels created a sense of belonging on the basis of one's language. They dealt with the life of common people and they were cheap. Various ideas became widespread. Novel was such a medium which began to link the whole nation. Publishing markets helped in more sale and production of novels which was available to the masses.

Question 10

Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

OR

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.

ANSWER:-

Rabi crops are sown in October to December, and harvested in April to June. Some Rabi crops cultivated are wheat in Punjab, barley in Uttar Pradesh, etc.

Or

Kharif crops are sown in June to August, and harvested in September to October. Some Kharif crops cultivated are paddy in Assam, Maize in Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Question 11

Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement.

ANSWER:-

Water scarcity is indeed the outcome of large and growing population. Increase in population puts strain on resources including water. People living in an area require water for their various activities, and more the number of people more the consumption. Furthermore, wastage and indiscriminate use of water has worsened the condition. There is no substitute of potable water. Increasing population depletes ground water and other water sources. Increase in population also augments speedier economic development, straining the water resources further. Areas with high density of population therefore witnesses intense water scarcity. At times, such scarcity drives people to marginal areas, in turn draining water resources in such areas as well.

Question 12

The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments.

OR

Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement

ANSWER:-

The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy. This statement can be justified with the following observations:

1. The African-Americans, Carlos and Smith were racially very different from Norman, who was a White Australian but shared a similarity, they all were athletes who stood against discrimination. They overlooked the boundaries of their ethnicity.

2. It happens that two people may belong to different religions but may have the same caste, and that can make them feel they are in close proximity.

All social differences and diversities do not lead to social divisions.

Social diversities may divide akin people from one another, but they also unite very diverse people belonging to different social groups.

This allows the less privileged and minority groups to express their grievances and concerns with the government. This leads to the strengthening of democracy

Or

A combination of politics and social differences can be really toxic for a country's democracy. A democracy allows competition between various political parties. If they start competing with some existing social differences, this can lead to political divisions and ultimately conflicts and violence. This can lead to even disintegration of the country. An example of such a disintegration of Yugoslavia, where a single nation was divided into six independent countries.

However, this combination of politics and social differences is not always negative. This also helps the minority to group together and share their concerns with the government.

Question 13

Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement.

ANSWER:-

Women are still lagging behind men under certain scenarios in India

In political aspects, role of women is still the lowest in Houses of Parliament and in State legislatures. While in America, England etc, women are given seats in Parliament even though there are male members

In India, though there are many organisations fighting for equal participation of women in politics, it has been fulfilled to some extent

Only in local governing bodies are women given priority as ward members, councillors, etc. In rural areas, female foeticide and female infanticide persists as girl child are considered as burden to family here.

Child marriage and dowry system is prevalent in some parts of Rajasthan where people are illiterate and marry girls at a young age

Question 14

How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples.

ANSWER:-

Conditions for Recognition as a National Party

secures at least 6% of the valid vote in an Assembly or a Lok Sabha General Election in any four or more states

Has won at least 4 seats in a Lok Sabha general election from any state or states.

Win at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats in a Lok Sabha General Election and these seats have to be won from at least 3 states

The party is recognized as a State Party in at least four states

Conditions for Recognition as a Regional Party

Secure at least 6% of the valid vote & win at least 2 seats in an Assembly General Election

secure at least 6% of the valid vote & win at least 1 seats in a Lok Sabha General Election

Win at least 3% of the seats or at least 3 seats, whichever is more, in an Assembly General Election

Win at least 1 out of every 25 seats from a state in a Lok Sabha General Election

secure at least 8% of the total valid vote in an Assembly or a Lok Sabha General Election

Question 15

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.

ANSWER:-

It is true that environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. In other words, we can say that environmental degradation is

not confined within a state or a nation. It has international and global affects. Its consequences are felt globally and internationally

For example, If India is creating air pollution by massive thermal power plant or other sources, the neighbouring countries like Pakistan,

Bangladesh, Srilanka are affected. It is so because acid rain, climate change do occur due to air pollution which becomes a transcontinental issue.

Similarly, deforestation in Brazil has caused disturbance in rainfall pattern throughout South America. Land degradation and dam burst in India

affects Bangladesh a lot as flood increases and there is more siltation

Environmental degradation is not a nationwide or state-wide issue. It is continental and global which needs precaution and protection of the natural environment.

Question 16

Why is the 'tertiary sector becoming important in India ? Explain any three reasons.

OR

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P) of a country ? Explain with example.

ANSWER:-

Importance of tertiary sector.

- i. the tertiary sector provides the basic services like public transportation, medical care, electricity, banking, post office etc under the control of the
- i. the tertiary sector creates an huge area for employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers.
- lii. the tertiary sector distributes the consumer goods to different suppliers
- iv. the tertiary sector accounts for most of the national income and per capita income

OR

The various goods and services are counted on the basis of the value of each good or services not on the basis of actual numbers.

The value here is referred to the value of final goods and services not the value of intermediate goods.

It is understood that the value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.

The total production of each sector is calculated by adding the value of all final goods and services of the sector in a year.

The total production of all the three sectors with in a country is known as Gross domestic product of the country.

Question 17

Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development

OR

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

ANSWER:-

Formal sources of credit are beneficial in the sense that they provide credit at reasonable rates without any undue exploitative practices as faced under informal sources of credit. For instance, taking credit from informal sources can have serious repercussions in the form of exorbitant rate of interest, high mortgage obligations, etc. Formal sources of credit are organised and free from such exploitative practices.

Or

The informal sources of credit are the moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends. No external organisations control the credit activities of lenders. The rate of interest can be really high as it depends on the wishes of the lender. They can also use unfair means to get their money back

Question 18

How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with example

ANSWER:- It is defined as the right to seek compensation due to damage caused by unfair trade practices and exploitation. The compensation awarded depends on the degree of damage. Consumers have the right to get their claims settled in their favour in case of being cheated and exploited by the producers. Under the Consumer Protection Act 1986, a three tier judicial system has been formed. This act provides establishment of consumer disputes redressal agencies at district, state and national level. Consumers can invoke their right to redressal and right to represent. We may give the example of a person who is dissatisfied with services provided by say MTNL, BSNL, or Airtel and thereafter files a case at the consumer court

Question 19

Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements

OR

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'

ANSWER:- B.R Ambedkar sought reservation for Dalits in educational institutions. For him, political empowerment was the only way of achieving upliftment for dalits. B.R. Ambedkar and other dalit leaders demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes in order to protect their interest and extending political power to them. B.R. Ambedkar formed the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 and demanded the following:

- i. To bring about political empowerment of the depressed classes.
- ii. To have reserved seats in the educational institutions.
- iii. Demanded separate electorates and bring about social justice.
- iv. He also mooted the idea of reservation for Dalits which brought him in clash with Gandhi.
- v. It was with Ambedkar's constant persuasion which was eventually resolved with the Poona Pact of 1932, which provided for reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislatures for them.
- vi. Ambedkar also launched protest and movement against untouchability
- vii. He also launched Kalaram temple movement that sought entry of dalit in the Brahmin dominated temple.
- viii. He also sought the support of Constituent assembly members for providing reservation to SC's and ST's

Or

The Civil Disobedience Movement led by M K Gandhi, in the year 1930 was an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism. It began with Gandhiji's famous salt march of about 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat.

Rich peasants, the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.

The rich peasants were greatly affected by the economic depression and fall in prices of goods. They wanted reduction in land revenue. Swaraj for them meant reduction of taxes. So they participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The poor peasants, on the other hand, wanted reduction in rent or revenue. For them Swaraj meant reduction of taxes. This was their aim in participation of the movement.

Question 20

"Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyze the statement with special reference to London

ANSWER:-

Indian trade had played a crucial role in the nineteenth century world economy. Being a major exporter of raw materials to Britain, India had a major share in the world economy. Indian markets were also flooded with British manufactured goods. Also India traded with China, mainly in opium and other parts of the world too with spices and other things. So while trading with India, there was a trade surplus for other countries too.

Or

The pattern of industrialization changed in the 20th century due to various reasons. They are:

1. Indians shifted to Swadeshi goods and boycotted foreign goods, mainly cloth. This was

done with the growth of nationalism. Industrialists as an outcome of this resorted to government to provide them concessions and tariff protection to safeguard their interests.

2. With a decreased yarn export to China from India, the Chinese shifted to Japanese and Chinese yarn. This made Indian industries shift from yarn production to piece-cloth production

3. The World Wars amplified the number of Indian industries. During the wars, the mills and factories in Britain were busy producing supplies for the war and imports from India decreased. So, Indian industries were now left to cater to the Indian markets.

4. Industrial production in India ,for instance uniforms, bags and leather goods , boomed in India during the wars. During the second world war and beyond that, Indian industries also started supplying for the war

5. Post the World Wars, Britain could not stand against competing with the emerging economies like the USA and Japan. As the British economy collapsed, Indian exports to Britain also decreased drastically. The newly established Indian industries had now to seek newer domestic and international markets and reconsolidate their position in the markets.

Or

Industrialisation in Britain has widely changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period. Rural migrants were attracted to the cities of Leeds and Manchester as these were Industrial cities and had many mills and factories. As a result, these industrial cities had increased population which were mostly rural migrants. Thus, urbanisation lead to migration of citizens, overpopulation of industrial cities and varied the atmosphere of the newly developed industrialised cities.

Question 21

How are industries responsible for invironmental degradation in India ? Explain with examples.

ANSWER:-

Industrialisation has led to environment degradation in the following ways-

1. It led to clearing of huge patches of land for establishing factories.
2. Industries release many poisonous gases like carbon-di-oxide which cause air pollution
3. Industrial waste is released in the rivers and made unfit for any purpose
4. Lands are cleared out for residential as well as commercial purposes

Question 22

Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples

ANSWER:-

Roadways have an edge over the railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons

Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines
Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
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.

Question 23

Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.

OR

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

ANSWER:-

In Sri Lanka and Belgium, there were ethnic conflicts for power on basis of the language. The group being numerically larger were in conflict with the groups lesser in number. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka were bothered by the issue of power sharing. However, Belgium worked out an accommodation principle as compared to Sri Lanka which switched to majoritarianism. Power sharing took place in different ways in Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium opted for a conciliatory mode of power sharing through respect and representation for different communities and regions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka adopted a confrontational approach where the

majority community exerted its dominance over others and refused to share power. The first approach led to stronger unity while the later approach undermined the unity of the country and brought untold catastrophe

Or

It is true that the idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. Traditionall, it was believed that power should be concentrated in one hands because if power is divided then it would be difficult to take rapid decisions and apply them. But the development of the concept of democracy has changed this notion of power concentration in one hands. This is so because democracy believes in distribution of power among people as people are the source of authority. Power can be divided among the various organs of the government, two sets of the government, hat is central and the state, community government etc. Moreover, concentration of power in one hands leads to revolution and war in the long run and breaks the unity of the nation

Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. For example, ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances. Power shared among governments at provincial or regional level is called as vertical form of power sharing. 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. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. State Governments and Central Government have their distinct areas to exercise power

Question 24

Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.

ANSWER:-

It allows for participation of the people in the political process, it is people's own government thus it is legitimate.

It provides for smooth and legitimate transformation from one government to another by means of electoral competition.

This way it ensures that no government is elected for life and hence becomes tyrannical.

It allows for peaceful change in the society, by means of elections

Representatives so elected make laws and policies on behalf of the people.

Democracy produces a government that is responsive through the mechanism of elections.

Elections make the representatives accountable to people and ensure that they have to explain their decisions. This ensures accountability of the law makers towards their constituencies and they have to take into account the interests of all sections of society.

People have the right to choose their rulers and

people will have control over the rulers. This makes the rulers accountable to the people.

Question 25

Why do multinational corporations (MNC) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons.

ANSWER:-

MNCs are interested to set up their manufacturing units in different areas because:

1. The labour in developing countries are cheap and easily available
2. There is flexibility in labour laws which made MNC's easier to set up industries here.
3. The markets in developing countries are very good for selling products and making huge profits.
4. There is available support from the government to make way for Special Economic Zones

5. Local companies and manufacturers also cooperate with the MNC's in the process of manufacturing by supplying the required products

Question 26

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

a. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

b. The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

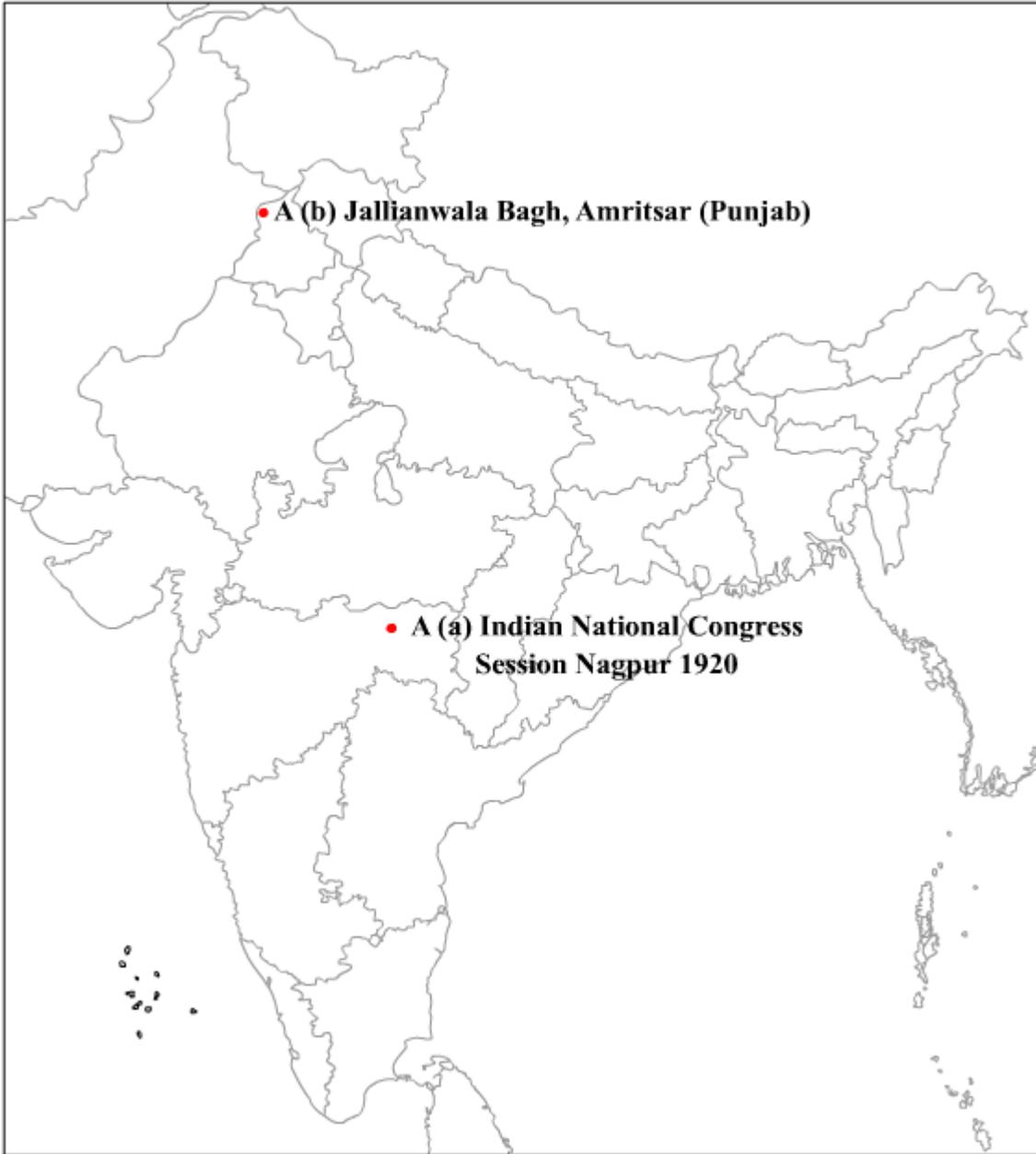
(i) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

ii) Vijayanagar- Iron and Steel Plant

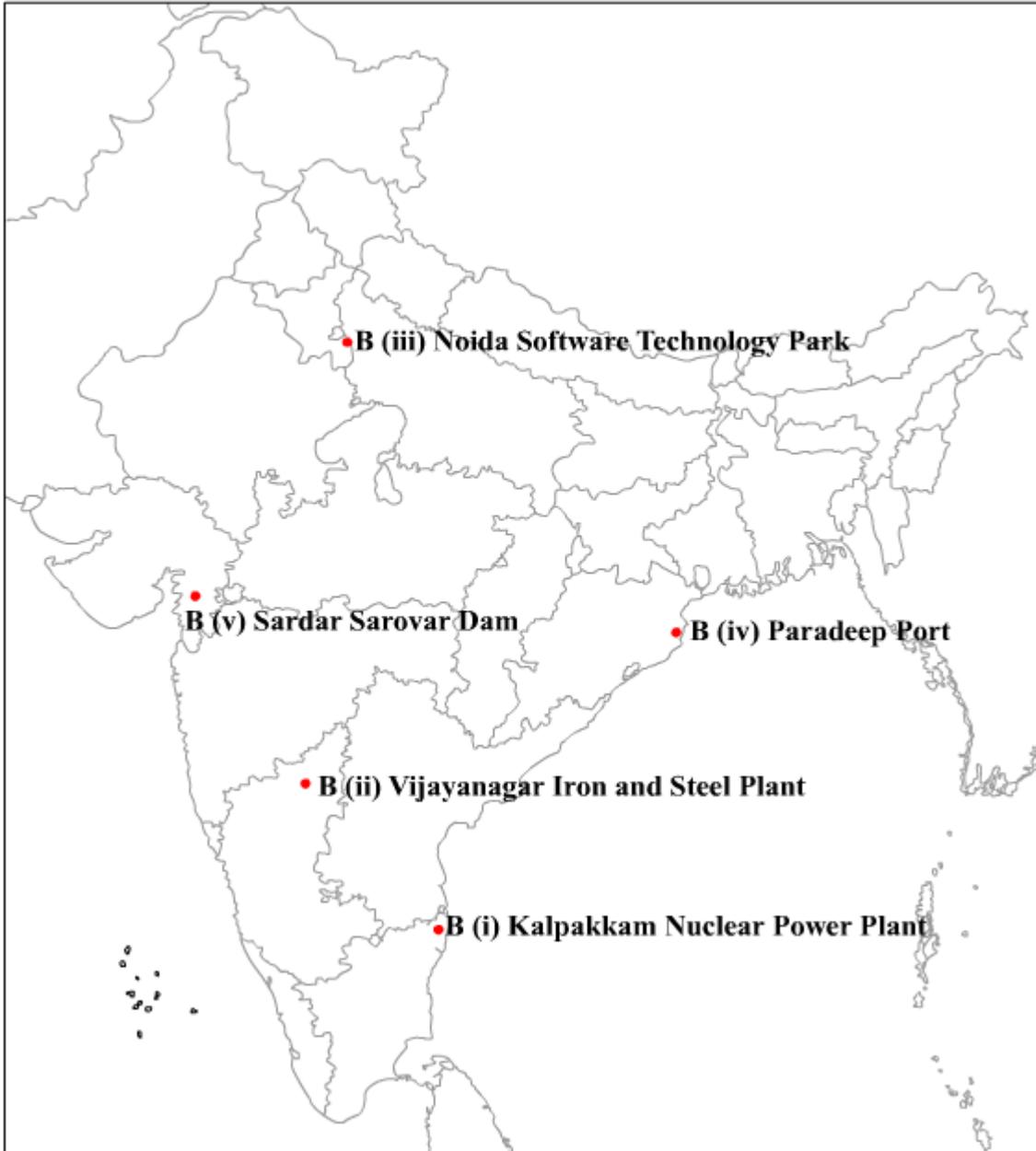
(ii) Noida - Software Technology Park

(iv) Paradeep - Sea Port

ANSWER:-(A)



ANSWER:-(B)



CBSE Board
Class X Social Science
Board Paper – 2018 (Set 3)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **26** 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 Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **26** is a map question. It has two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)**. **26(A)** of 2 marks from History and **26(B)** of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your another book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.

- 1. State any two goals of development other than income. [$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$]

- 2. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress' Analyse the statement. [1]

- 3. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. [$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$]

- 4. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? [1]
- 5. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?
OR
Why do novels use vernacular? [1]

- 6. Classify resources on the basis of origin. [1]

- 7. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885? [1]
OR
Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
OR
Why did Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887?

8. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful. [3 x 1 = 3]
9. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. [3 x 1 = 3]
10. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. [3 x 1 = 3]

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

11. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. [3 x 1 = 3]
12. "The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]

OR

Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

13. How has ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain. [3 x 1 = 3]
14. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development" Analyse the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]
15. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. [3 x 1 = 3]
16. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. [3 x 1 = 3]
17. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumer to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. [3 x 1 = 3]
18. "Secularism it not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but It is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]

19. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

20. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s" Support this statement with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

21. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [5 x 1 = 5]
22. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.' Justify this statement.

23. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. [2 + 3 = 5]

OR

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

24. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

25. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

26. (A) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: [2 x 1 = 2]
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [3 x 1 = 3]

- (i) Raja Sansi - International Airport
- (ii) Bhadravati - Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal



CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Board Paper 2018 - Solution

Answer 1

Two goals of development other than income are equal treatment and freedom in society.

Answer 2

A country has to face three levels of challenges of democracy—foundational challenge, challenge of expansion and challenge of deepening of democracy. Once a country overcomes one challenge, it has to face another challenge. This gives an opportunity for democratic countries to progress from one level of democracy to the next. Thus, a challenge is not just a problem but an opportunity for progress.

Answer 3

Money lenders and cooperative societies are two examples of the informal sector of credit.

Answer 4

The primary sector is an economic sector which produces goods by exploiting natural resources.

Answer 5

The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers to prevent and control the spread of heretical ideas.

OR

Vernacular languages are languages spoken by common people of a country. Novels used vernacular languages so that common people could easily understand them. By doing so, novels tried to produce a sense of a shared world between diverse people.

Answer 6

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into biotic and abiotic resources. Biotic resources are living resources which we obtain from nature (plants and fish). Abiotic resources are non-living resources which we obtain from nature (soil and minerals).

Answer 7

The big European powers met at Berlin in 1885 to divide Africa among them. Countries such as Britain, France, Germany and Italy demarcated their respective territories in Africa.

OR

Merchants from towns in Europe began to move to the countryside in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to supply money to peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international markets.

OR

Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner, conducted the first survey of low-skilled workers in the East End of London to find the number of poor people living there at that time.

Answer 8

Three provisions taken by the government in 1992 towards decentralisation:

- It was constitutionally made mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- One-third of seats were reserved for women in local bodies.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission was created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

Answer 9

Sustainable development is the prudent and judicious use of resources in such a way that even future generations are able to use resources. It is essential for economic development as we have limited quantity of resources.

- Development and growth of the country will be hampered if the present limited resources are totally exhausted.
- Exhaustion of natural resources will endanger the lives of humans and many species if we do not follow the principle of sustainable development. For example, if water is over utilised and wasted, then it will not be replaced by rains. We also need to keep a stock of natural resources for future use.

Answer 10

Effects of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s:

- About 90% of African cattle died due to the cattle disease 'Rinderpest'. This severely affected African livelihood.
- The colonial government began to control the remaining cattle resources to strengthen their position and to force the Africans into the labour market.
- After the loss of their cattle, Africans lost the source of their livelihood and were employed in plantations and mines in Europe and America.

OR

Problems faced by cotton weavers in India during the 19th century:

- After the British established control over India, the export of Indian textiles was considerably reduced.
- The British did not impose any import duties on English cloth coming to India. Indian weavers were not able to compete with cheap machine-made English cloth.

- By 1860s, after the outbreak of the American Civil War, the British exported raw cotton to Britain. Indian weavers were not able to find good quality, raw cotton in the country.

OR

Three steps taken to clean London during the nineteenth century:

- Efforts were made to reduce pollution, decongest localities and plant trees in open spaces.
- Large blocs of apartments were built similar to those built in New York and Berlin, cities which were facing similar housing problems.

Realising the necessity of good housing for city dwellers, the government built mostly single family cottages compact and convenient for residing.

Answer 11

Differences between the service conditions of organised and unorganised sectors:

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of employment are regular and as per rules and regulations passed by the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of employment are not followed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees enjoy the security of employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No job security during the lean period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid leaves, overtime, provident fund and medical benefit are given to employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No paid leaves, overtime, gratuity, provident fund and medical benefits are given to employees.

Answer 12

Transformation from hand printing to mechanical printing is known as the print revolution. Books written by various thinkers and intellectuals forced people to think about the rationality behind the existence of established religious and social norms. Inspired by printed materials and books, people began to question religious dogmas and interpreted religion in their own way. The printed books popularised the ideas of thinkers which led to an era of Enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church. Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.

OR

The novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen described the world of women existing in rural society in early-nineteenth century Britain. Women in this novel are encouraged to look for ‘good marriages’ and find wealthy grooms. The first sentence of Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* states, ‘It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.’ This observation allows us to see the behaviour of the main characters, who are preoccupied with marriage and money, as typifying Austen’s society.

On the other hand, 'Jane Eyre' written by Charlotte Bronte showed the main character 'Jane' as an independent and assertive girl. While girls of her time were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.

Answer 13

Water, though available in plenty, is scarce. An increasing number of industries have been exerting pressure on water resources in the following ways:

- Industries are using water in large quantities, especially in the process of manufacturing.
- Industries are also great consumers of electricity. Today, about 22% of total electricity is generated by hydro-electric power, putting a tremendous burden on dams.
- Industries discharge solid and liquid effluents and wastes in freshwater resources, thus polluting them.

Answer 14

A dense and efficient network of transportation is a pre-requisite for local and national development. This is because

- It is necessary to carry raw materials to industrial centres. Perishable goods need to be transported to factories quickly.
- Transportation helps in quick movement of goods and people across distances. It has also helped in providing goods and labour to industries.
- Transport also helps in transporting finished products from industrial centres to market locations.

Answer 15

Three factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions:

People's perception: If people see their identity in singular and exclusive terms, then there may be conflicts, but if they see their identity as a reflection of the national identity, then people will live harmoniously.

Role of community and culture: It depends on how leaders will raise the demands and needs of a particular community. If demands are within the constitutional limits, then peace will prevail.

Role of a political party and government: The outcome will depend on how the government addresses the needs of a particular community. If this is not done in a fair manner, it results in riots and disharmony.

Answer 16

Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development because

When money is borrowed at high rate of interest, a large part of income is spent on repaying the debt and a small part of earning is left for the fulfillment of one's needs. This may result in a low standard of living.

- In case of high interest rates, the amount of money to be repaid keeps on accumulating faster than the income of the borrower. This can lead to an increase in debts.
- Many a times, people who want to start a small business of their own may not do so due to the high rate of interests charged on loans.

Answer 17

Consumer awareness can be spread among consumers in the following ways to avoid exploitation of consumers in the market place:

- **Consumer association:** Consumers should form voluntary associations to protect their interests. These associations can educate and awaken consumers about their rights and responsibilities.
- **Awareness at school level:** Children can be taught to shop wisely and a few simple precautions can ensure that they will select the right product at the right price.
- **Government regulations:** The state can spread awareness through media about consumers' responsibility to check or judge the quality of the product. They can also hold exhibitions to rise consciousness among consumers.

Answer 18

Secularism means the separation of religion from politics. In India, it means the freedom of an individual to practise and propagate his/her own religion. Secularism is not an ideology of a political party or a person, but it is one of the foundations of our country. This is because

- Secularism guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all and allows people to profess and practise their religion.
- A secular state does not favour any community on the basis of religion.
- But it does not mean that the principle of secularism is absolute. For example, the government has abolished sati and untouchability to reform Hindu society.

Answer 19

Foreign trade integrating markets of different countries:

- Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows producers to cross international boundaries in search of cheap raw materials.
- Manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries.
- With many MNCs in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products from different nations to choose from.
- Foreign trade therefore interlinks various markets across countries.
- For example, *Volkswagen*, a German automobile company, is the biggest German automaker and second largest automaker in the world. It came to India in 2007 and had recorded sales of 32,627 vehicles in 2010. *Volkswagen*, by launching various models of cars in India, has broadened choices of people in the automobile sector.

OR

Impact of globalisation:

- Globalisation has resulted in foreign investments and has created jobs in the country.
- In the wake of the competition from the MNCs, Indian companies have upgraded the quality of their products and services.
- Many Indian companies have themselves established business units in other countries. This has helped in the development of the Indian economy.
- Globalisation has benefited the rich and developed nations of the world. The poor and developing nations of the world have still not received their fair share of the benefits of globalisation.
- Large companies have profited from globalisation, while many small manufacturers with low capital have not been able to withstand the competition from large MNCs.
- Workers have not benefited by globalisation. Their jobs have become insecure and they have to work for low wages, as MNCs employ them on meagre salaries in order to earn profits. Because of globalisation, while workers have become poorer, the rich have become richer.

Answer 20

The government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in 1980s and 1990s. These were

- Crop insurance was provided to farmers against drought, floods and cyclones.
- To provide cheap loans to farmers, many 'Grameen banks' or cooperative credit societies have been established in various villages.
 - Farmers are provided insurance for crop protection, droughts, floods, fire and diseases. Apart from this, the government has initiated credit cards for farmers and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- The government also announced the minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

OR

Comparison of intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming

Intensive subsistence farming: It is labour-intensive farming and is generally carried out in areas of high population. Because the land holdings are not large, farmers use fertilisers and irrigate the fields to increase the productivity of land. The farms may not be necessarily connected to market places by well laid roads and railways.

Commercial farming: Land holding is comparatively large. High-yielding variety seeds, pesticides and insecticides are used in order to increase production. In commercial farming, fields are well connected with industries, transport and well-laid roads as crops are mainly produced for market consumption.

Answer 21

Five major functions performed by political parties in a democracy:

Contest elections: Elections are fought among various party candidates. Candidates are chosen by party leader for contesting elections.

Form government: The party whose candidates win and occupy two-thirds of seats in the Parliament form the government at the centre. It runs the administration of the entire country or state.

Make laws: The party which forms the government makes laws for the country. When a bill is discussed, debated and passed in the Parliament, it becomes a law.

Formulate programmes and policies: Leaders of the country who are also members of a political party formulate various policies for the country. For example, they decide on the foreign policies and economic policies which are to be followed by the country.

Role of the opposition: The party which does not get the required majority in the elections form the opposition. The opposition parties scrutinise and criticise the policies and programmes of the government and keep a check on them.

Answer 22

Democracy stands superior to any other form of government. This is because a democratic government is the people's government. It is elected by the people. A democratic government ensures equality among citizens. Every individual is considered equal before the law. A democratic government guarantees fundamental rights and principles of equality, liberty and justice to its people. Thus, it enhances the dignity of citizens. There is an improvement in the quality of decision making of the government. This is because the government may take time to arrive at certain laws and agreements because it has to look after the needs of every section of society. Laws are implemented after deliberations and negotiations which are accepted by people at large, unlike a dictatorial government which enacts laws without bothering about its people. In a democratic government, the working of the government machinery is transparent. It means a citizen can enquire if any decision was taken based on prescribed norms and procedures. Thus, a democratic government follows procedures and is accountable to the people.

OR

Democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. This is because a democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences. A democratic government fulfils the following conditions:

- The majority work in close cooperation with the minority.
- The rule of the majority community is not taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. The rule of a majority apply in every decision taken and in the formulation of economic policies. Thus, every citizen gets an opportunity to become a part of the majority at some point of time.

Answer 23

The Non-Cooperation Movement started with the participation of middle class people in cities. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges in many cities. Teachers from these schools resigned, and lawyers gave up their practice.

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces, except in Madras where the Justice Party participated in the elections.

The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front was dramatic. As a part of the movement, foreign goods were boycotted and stress was laid on the use of *swadeshi* products. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. As a result, the import of foreign cloth was halved between 1921 and 1922, dropping in value from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. At many places, merchants and traders refused to finance and trade in foreign goods. People began to wear 'khadi'. This gave impetus to the handloom and local industries in India.

OR

Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after the home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. For a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

However, women participated in large numbers during the Civil Disobedience Movement. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

Answer 24

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. This is because

- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. For example, manufacturing industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to farmers.
- Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- It helps in eradicating unemployment and poverty by providing jobs to millions of people.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries which transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries.

Answer 25

The feeling of nationalism became intense in the Balkan region after 1871. The Balkan region formerly comprised the present-day territories of Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people in these countries were called Slavs. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the region made the situation in the region very explosive as each state was jealous of the other and hoped to gain independence at the cost of the other. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from the control of the Ottoman Empire and declared independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

During this time, many powerful European nations such as England, France, Russia and Germany competed to gain control in the Balkan region.

This competition for gaining prominence in the region finally led to the First World War in 1914.

OR

Role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam:

- The French tried to reshape the social and cultural lives of the natives. The Vietnamese followed Buddhism and Confucianism. The French tried to spread Christianity which was intolerant of these two religions.
- One of the early movements of the Vietnamese against the spread of Christianity was the Scholar Revolt in 1868. The revolt was led by the officers of the imperial court. In the uprising, thousands of Catholics were killed in the Ngu and Ha Tien provinces. Although the movement was crushed, it gave a much-needed spark to the nationalists in Vietnam.
- The elites in Vietnam were educated in Chinese and Confucianism. But religious beliefs among the peasantry were shaped by a variety of syncretic traditions that combined Buddhism and local beliefs. Many elites in Vietnam also opposed the spread of Christianity.
- The Hoa Hao Movement was a spiritual movement which also opposed French colonisation. Huynh Phu So was the founder of this movement. He criticised extravagant spending and opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the consumption of alcohol and wine.

Answer 26 (A) and (B)



CBSE Class 10
Social Science
Previous Year Question Paper 2017

Series: HRK

Set- 1

Code no. 32/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages + **2** Maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes of time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **90**

General Instructions:

- I. The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- II. Marks are indicated against each question.

- III. Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers to these questions should not exceed **30** words each.
- IV. Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- V. Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- VI. Question numbers **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Name the writer of the book ‘Hind Swaraj’. 1 Mark

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi wrote the book "Hind Swaraj" in 1909. In it, he expresses his ideas on Swaraj, modern civilisation, and automation.

2. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2. 1 Mark

Ans: The Brahmaputra River is regarded as the No. 2 National Waterway. It is an 891-kilometer stretch of the Brahmaputra River between the Bangladesh border near Dhubri and Sadiya in Assam.

3. Explain any one difference between a pressure group and a political party. 1 Mark

Ans:

Pressure Group	Political Party
They have a selected interest and work for the collective interest of their members Eg. Railway employee association, Teacher’s association.	They have a broad programme that covers a wide range of national concerns.

Their membership is limited.

The membership of political party is broad.

4. Explain the meaning of democracy.

1 Mark

Ans: Democracy is a type of governance in which the people hold supreme authority and the people's representatives are elected by the voters using the adult franchise.

5. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement.

1 Mark

Ans: The political party of India that grew out of a movement is 'Asom Gana Parishad.'

6. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things ? Give an example.

1 Mark

Ans: Money serves as a standard means of payment for transactions, making it simple to exchange goods.

Consider the following scenario: Let's say a shoemaker wants to sell his shoes and buy wheat. He would sell his shoes for money in the market and then use the proceeds to purchase wheat.

7. Give an example of violation of consumer's right to choose.

1 Mark

Ans: A telecom operator could require people to buy even their phones from them if they wish to use their internet services, as an example of a breach of the right to choose.

8. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you ?

1 Mark

Ans: When consumers see the Maximum Retail Amount (MRP) displayed on packages or products, they realise that they do not have to pay more than the indicated price. Customers will no longer be able to swindle the merchant by overcharging them.

9. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.

3 Marks

Ans: Europe had the following economic difficulties in the 1830s:

- I. The cost of food has increased, and the country has become impoverished due to a poor harvest.
- II. The rate of population increase surpassed the rate of job creation by a ratio of two.
- III. Slums become overcrowded as a result of the large-scale migration of rural people to cities.
- IV. Unemployment, migration, and price increases are all on the rise.
- V. Market competition is fierce.
- VI. Peasants are in terrible conditions.

Or

Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam.

3 Marks

Ans: In the field of education, the French encountered the following issues in Vietnam:

- I. Following western education, the Vietnamese may begin to question colonial dominance in the same way that Indians in India did during British rule. They would become aware of western democracies and make a variety of requests to the French government.
- II. Educated Vietnamese may seek white-collar or higher-paying employment, such as teachers, police officers, and other positions once held by French

colonists in Vietnam. As a result, the French residents were opposed to the Vietnamese receiving an education.

- III. The Vietnamese aristocracy were heavily influenced by Chinese culture. The French had to oppose this impact as well.

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the ‘Non-Cooperation Movement’ in February, 1922 ? Explain any three reasons. 3 Marks

Ans: The following are the reasons for the Non-Cooperation Movement's withdrawal:

- I. Non-Cooperation Movement activists set fire to a police station in Uttar Pradesh's Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur), killing 21 officials.
- II. Gandhiji believed that the Indian people were not ready for a national movement of mass struggle and that the campaign should be abandoned.
- III. Furthermore, because they wanted to run for government, many members of the Indian National Congress thought the Non-Cooperation Movement was tiresome and pointless.

11. Evaluate the role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. 3 Marks

Ans: The following is the role of the business classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- I. The corporate elite backed the Civil Disobedience Movement and protested against colonial restrictions that limited their freedom to do so. They wanted restrictions against the import of foreign goods as well as a foreign exchange rate in the rupee sterling that discouraged imports.
- II. To organise business classes against colonial policies, they created the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

III. The business community understood Swaraj in a variety of ways. They came to witness Swaraj at a time when colonial commercial constraints would be eliminated, allowing the trading economy to flourish unhindered.

12. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India. 3 Marks

Ans: The following are the characteristics of India's Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur iron-ore belt:

- I. Durg-Bastar-high-grade Chandrapur is a hematite iron ore belt. Steel can be made from this high-quality iron ore.
- II. Automobiles, railway equipment, and defence equipment are all made from steel manufactured from this ore.
- III. Because building a new steel plant is prohibitively expensive, half of the iron ore produced in Visakhapatnam is shipped to Japan and South Korea.

13. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India. 3 Marks

Ans: Manufacturing's contribution to the national economy is as follows:

- **Creation of alternative employment:** Manufacturing diversifies the economy and reduces reliance on agriculture by providing new job opportunities.
- **Better level of living:** Industrial labourers and other employees get higher wages and have a better standard of living than landless rural labourers.
- **Support to agricultural production:** Increased usage of fertilisers, pesticides, plastics, energy, and diesel in agriculture has resulted from the rise and competitiveness of the industrial industries.
- In today's world of territorial specialisation, our industry must become more efficient and competitive. On the global market, our exports must be

competitive with those of other countries. This will increase national prosperity by bringing in foreign funds.

14. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable. 3 Marks

Ans: Transportation and communication have improved our quality of life in the following ways:

- I. Transportation allows raw materials to reach the plant and finished products to reach consumers. The rate of growth of a country is determined by the creation of products and services, as well as their mobility over time. As a result, fast development necessitates the use of efficient forms of transportation.
- II. Apart from mobility, the ease and mode of communication, such as cell phones, the internet, and Wi-Fi, provides for a constant flow of data.
- III. India is closely connected to the rest of the world today, despite its vast size, variety, and linguistic and cultural plurality. The country's socioeconomic development has been aided by railways, airways, rivers, newspapers, radio, television, cinema, and the internet, among other things. The economy's vitality has been bolstered by trade from a local to an international level. It has substantially improved our quality of life by significantly expanding the amount of amenities and facilities available to us.

15. Analyse the role of popular struggles in the development of democracy. 3 Marks

Ans: Mass upheavals lead to the development of democracy. Some key decisions are likely to be resolved through consensus rather than conflict. That, on the other hand, would be an outlier. In defining moments of democracy, conflict between those who have exercised authority and those who aspire to a share of power is typical. When a country is transitioning to democracy, growing democracy, or deepening democracy, these periods occur.

- I. Mass mobilisation is the answer to a democratic struggle. Using existing institutions such as parliament or the judiciary to tackle a problem is sometimes possible. However, when there is a genuine disagreement, these institutions are typically drawn into the fight. It is up to the people, not the government, to find a solution.
- II. The emergence of new political organisations has resulted in these links and mobilizations. True, there is an element of surprise in every major event. However, institutionalised politics aids the effectiveness of spontaneous public participation. There could be a spate of politically organised groups. These include political parties, pressure groups, and movement groups, to name a few.

**16. How do pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy ? Explain.
3 Marks**

Ans: Pressure groups and movements have the following effects on politics:

- I. Information campaigns, meeting organisation, and petition filing are all methods used by pressure groups to gain public attention and support for their operations. They make use of the media to spread the word about their concerns.
- II. **Protest activities:** Protest activities organised by pressure groups include strikes, protests, and interrupting government programmes. Such tactics are used by labour unions, employee associations, and other movement groups to persuade the government to pay attention to their demands.
- III. **Lobbying:** Business organisations engage professional lobbyists, and pricey advertisements are financed. They are members of formal government committees and organisations that advise the government.
- IV. Take a stand on important issues: While pressure groups and movements do not directly participate in party politics, they do seek to influence political parties by taking positions on a variety of subjects. They all have their own political ideologies and positions on important issues. (Any three)

Thus, in a democracy, pressure groups and movements have varying degrees of effect on politics.

17. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life ? Explain **3 Marks**

Ans: The following are the basic democratic values that create a reasonable expectation that democracy would produce a happy social life:

- I. Social Equality
- II. Liberty
- III. Justice
- IV. Justification from a financial standpoint
- V. Political liberty
- VI. Fundamental and civil rights

Furthermore, the following can be comprehended.

- Democracy is a form of government in which the people have ultimate authority and the people's representatives are elected by adult voters.
- It promotes equality among citizens.
- It protects the interests of the general people.
- It allows for a wide range of social situations to be accommodated.

18. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India. **3 Marks**

Ans: By lending money to people in need, banks act as a conduit between those with extra funds (depositors) and those in need of funds (borrowers). Others can open bank accounts, and banks can utilise that money to help people who need money. The borrower pays a higher interest rate, and the profit is returned to the depositor in the form of interest. This is the procedure for applying for a loan.

Loan activities of Bank :

- I. Banks only store a small part of their deposits as cash in their vaults.
- II. In India, banks currently maintain around 15% of their deposits in cash.
- III. This sum is kept as a reserve to compensate depositors who may come to the bank on any given day to withdraw money.
- IV. The majority of deposits are used to extend loans by banks.
- V. Loans for various economic activities, such as vehicle loans, education loans, home loans, personal loans, and so on, are in high demand.
- VI. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans than they do on deposits.
- VII. The difference between the amount charged to borrowers and the amount paid to depositors is the bank's primary source of revenue.

19. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries ? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink their production across countries in various ways:

- I. A multinational corporation (MNC) is a huge organisation that owns and manages manufacturing in multiple countries. MNCs locate their production offices and factories in areas where they can easily obtain low-cost labour and other resources. This is done to reduce production costs while increasing profit.
- II. MNCs not only sell their finished products around the world, but they also produce goods and services around the world.
- III. The manufacturing process is broken down into little chunks and dispersed across the globe.
- IV. Buying local enterprises and subsequently expanding output is the most usual method for MNC investments.

For example, Cargill Foods, a huge American MNC, recently acquired Parakh Foods, an Indian company with a large marketing network in several parts of India and an excellent reputation. Cargill is now India's largest producer of edible oil, thanks to this advantage.

- V. MNCs also have influence over production by placing orders with a huge number of small producers of commodities such as clothing, footwear, and sports equipment all over the world. MNC then offers these items under its own brand name.
- VI. As a result, MNC production in widely scattered locations is becoming increasingly interconnected.

20. Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.

3 Marks

Ans: In 1986, COPRA established a three-tier court system for resolving consumer issues at the district, state, and national levels.

- I. District courts hear matters with a value of up to Rs 20 lacs.
- II. Courts at the state level deal with matters ranging from Rs. 20 Lakhs to Rs. 1 Crore.
- III. Cases involving claims in excess of Rs. 1 crore have been sent to the national level court. If a case is dismissed at the district level, the consumer may appeal to the state level, and ultimately to the national level.

In India, the consumer movement as a social force arose from a recognition of the importance of safeguarding consumers' interests against unethical and unfair trade practises. The COPRA has aided in making legal action against these practises more accessible. It installs confidence in the legal system of the country among consumers. It has also served as a disincentive to unscrupulous business practises. As a result, consumers have benefited from higher quality at lower rates.

21. “The first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789.” Examine the statement. 5 Marks

Ans: It is true that “the first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French revolution’ in 1789”.

I. Until 1789, France was a fully functional territorial state ruled by an absolute monarch.

During the French Revolution, political and constitutional changes resulted in the transfer of sovereignty from the king to the body of French citizens.

II. The revolution declared that the people would now be the ones to form the nation and determine its fate.

The French revolutionaries employed different methods and practises from the start in order to foster a sense of collective identity and nationality among the French people. Under the constitution, the community had equal rights.

III. The ancient royal standard was replaced by a new French flag, the tricolour. The Estates General were abolished and renamed the National Assembly by a group of active citizens. All in the name of the nation, new songs were written, oaths were given, and sacrifices were remembered.

IV. Regional languages were discouraged, and French became the national language as it was spoken and written in Paris.

The revolutionaries also stated that they would assist other European peoples in becoming free states. As word of the events in France spread throughout Europe, students and other members of the educated middle class began to form Jacobin Clubs. In the 1790s, their actions and wars paved the way for the French troops to invade Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and much of Italy.

As a result of the commencement of revolutionary wars, nationalism swept over Europe.

Or

Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam war. 5 Marks

Ans: The following are the reasons for the withdrawal of armed forces from the Vietnam War (The United States War in Vietnam: 1967-January 1974):

- I. The conflict with the United States was particularly harsh, as it frequently employed chemical weapons such as napalm, Agent Orange, and phosphorus bombs. A considerable number of civilians were killed in this war, in addition to combatants.
- II. Both US and Vietnam supporting and criticising the war, the US media and films played a significant influence.
- III. Hollywood produced films to promote the war effort. For example, John Wayne's Green Berets (1968). Writers like Mary Me Carthy and performers like Jane Fonda visited North Vietnam and hailed the country's valiant defence.
- IV. Even within the United States, the prolonging of the war elicited passionate reactions. The US had clearly failed to achieve its principal goal, namely, the Vietnamese resistance had not been defeated and the Vietnamese people's support for the US operation had not been won.
- V. The Vietnam Conflict was the most unpopular war in history. People all across the world, including the United States, criticised it.

Vietnam became a united country quite quickly. The defeat of the world's strongest military power by the people of a very small Asian country was a watershed moment in modern world history.

22. How did the Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain. 5 Marks

Ans: The 'Civil Disobedience Movement' picketed liquor stores and boycotted imported clothing. Village administrators resigned because peasants refused to pay revenue and taxes. Members of the movement were persecuted by the Colonial Government.

- I. Forest dwellers broke forest rules in numerous locations by coming into designated forests to obtain wood and pasture animals. The colonial

authorities, alarmed by the events, began arresting Congress leaders one by one. In several locations, this resulted in violent fights.

- II. In April 1930, Abdul Gaffar Khan, a devout disciple, was arrested. Those who protested were slain in large numbers.
- III. Sholapur's industrial workers stormed police stations, municipal buildings, law courts, and railway stations after Mahatma Gandhi was arrested.
- IV. The British government was concerned and alarmed by the growth of the movement, and it pursued a campaign of ruthless suppression.
- V. Peaceful Satyagrahis were assaulted, women and children were beaten, and over a million people were detained.

23. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources ? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources. 5 Marks

Ans: Minerals: Minerals are pure inorganic substances that naturally occur in the earth's crust. More than 2,000 minerals have been identified, the majority of which are inorganic and generated by diverse combinations of elements. Nonetheless, biological elements make up a small percentage of the earth's crust, which are made up of single elements like gold, silver, diamond, and sulphur.

Minerals are formed over millions of years. These are non-renewable materials with a finite supply. Continuous mineral extraction boosts the cost of extraction since it necessitates digging to higher depths. Minerals may be of poor quality.

Necessary to conserve mineral resources: Consumable mineral resources make up only 1% of all minerals discovered in the earth's crust. Even still, the pace of consumption is so great that certain nonrenewable mineral resources will be depleted very soon.

Ways to conserve minerals:

- To exploit our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner, we must make a determined effort.
- Substitutes should be encouraged in order to preserve minerals.

- Improved technologies must be continually developed to allow for the low-cost utilisation of low-grade ores.
- Material recycling utilising scrap metals and other alternatives is one step toward preserving our mineral resources for the future.

24. Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy. 5 Marks

Ans: India's chemical sector is diversifying and expanding rapidly. It accounts for between 3% and 3% of GDP. It is Asia's third-largest and the world's twelfth - largest plate in terms of area. It includes both large and small manufacturing facilities. Both the inorganic and organic industries have experienced rapid growth. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash, and caustic soda are examples of inorganic compounds. These businesses can be found all across the country.

Petrochemicals, which are used to make synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, dyestuffs, medicines, and pharmaceuticals, are examples of organic chemicals. Near oil refineries and petrochemical facilities are organic chemical plants. The chemical sector is one of the largest users in the world. Basic chemicals are processed to create various chemicals that are employed in industrial applications, agriculture, or directly for consumer markets.

25. Describe any five characteristics of democracy. 5 Marks

Ans: The main elements of democracy can be described in a variety of ways.

- I. A democratic government is one in which the rulers are chosen by the people.
- II. In a democracy, the final choice to exercise power must be made by representatives who have been chosen by the people or citizens.
- III. Democracy requires a free and fair election in which those in power have a reasonable possibility of losing.
- IV. Each adult citizen must have one vote in a democracy, and each vote must have the same value.
- V. A democratic government operates within the bounds of constitutional law and the rights of citizens.

26. “It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways.” Evaluate the statement. 5 Marks

Ans:

- I. The will of the people in politics plays a vital part in reforming politics. Politicians frequently desire to retain the status quo, therefore legislation to reform politics is rarely proposed, or if it is, it does not receive enough support in Parliament to become a law.
- II. When such reforms are passed by parliament, they are frequently not completely implemented in principle and spirit, defeating the aim of the law.
- III. People's awareness of their rights plays a vital part in the political reformation process. People will be more likely to push for reforms if they are aware of them. This will drive the government to implement legal reforms.
- IV. If political improvements are enacted through legislation, they must contend with the inefficiencies of the legislative process. This may cause the reformation process to be slowed.
- V. As a result, reforming politics by legal means is difficult. This can be accomplished, however, by informing the public about their rights and voting the appropriate officials to implement political changes for the greater good.

27. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

5 Marks

Ans: The following are some of the visible effects of globalisation on the Indian economy:

- I. The market offers a diverse range of goods and services.

For example, The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and television made by the leading manufacturers of the world are available in the markets. These products are both economical and accessible to the general public.

- II. Several advancements in transportation technology have enabled considerably speedier and more cost-effective delivery of commodities over great distances.
- III. Even more astonishing is the advancement in information and telecommunications technologies. The invention and widespread usage of computers, the internet, mobile phones, fax machines, and other such devices have made global communication relatively simple.
- IV. Electronics, fast food, cell phones, and other industries where MNCs have invested have produced new jobs.
- V. As a result of globalisation, certain Indian companies have become multinational in their own right, such as Tata Motors (automobiles), Ranbaxy (medicines), Infosys (computer and information technology), and L & T (telecom) (construction).

28. What is liberalisation? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy. 5 Marks

Ans: The term "liberalisation of the economy" refers to the removal of government-imposed direct or physical constraints on trade. Liberalization refers to the loosening of government regulations and constraints to allow for increased engagement by private enterprises in economic policy.

The four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy are:

- I. Producers' performance would improve if there was more competition within the country.
- II. To a significant extent, barriers to international trade and investment have been abolished. This allowed commodities to be easily imported and exported.
- III. To increase production, foreign corporations could open factories and offices.
- IV. It gives you the freedom to make your own decisions.
- V. Because producers must enhance their quality, competition would boost their performance within the country.

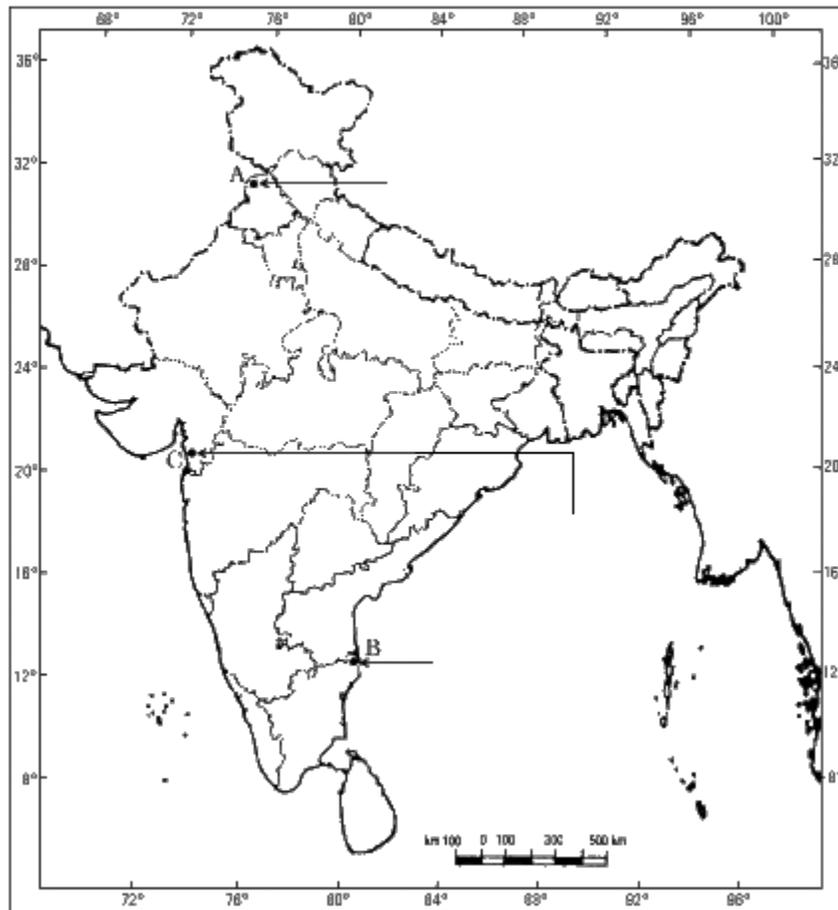
29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 9). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map :

3 Marks

- (i) The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- (ii) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.
- (iii) The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

For question no. 29

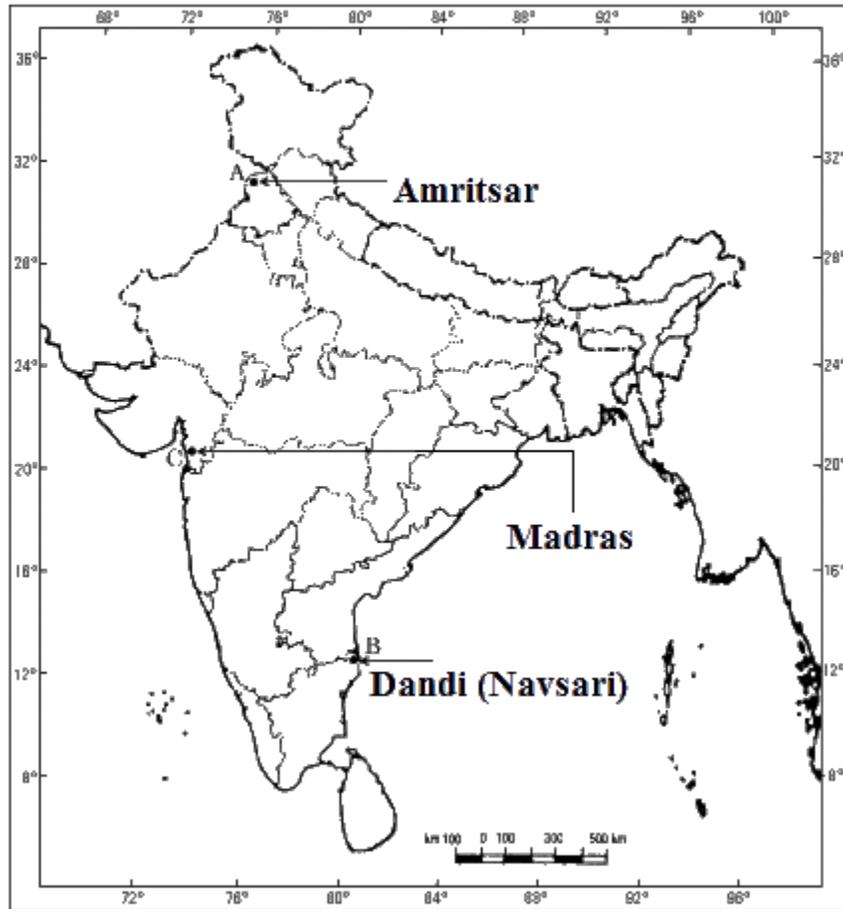
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Ans:

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only,
in lieu of Q. No. 29 : **3 Marks**

(29.1) Name the city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident.

Ans: Amritsar

(29.2) Name the State where the Indigo planters organised Satyagraha.

Ans: Dandi (Navsari)

(29.3) Name the place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

Ans: Madras(1927)

30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols : **3 Marks**

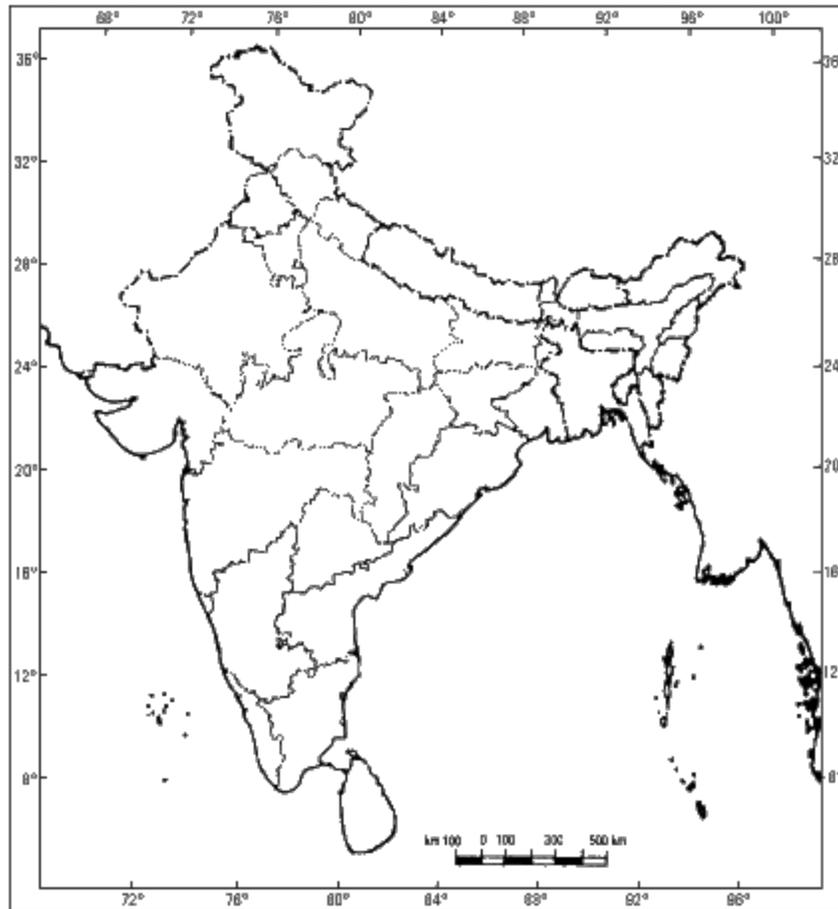
A. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant

B. Tuticorin – Major Sea Port

C. Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant

For question no. 30

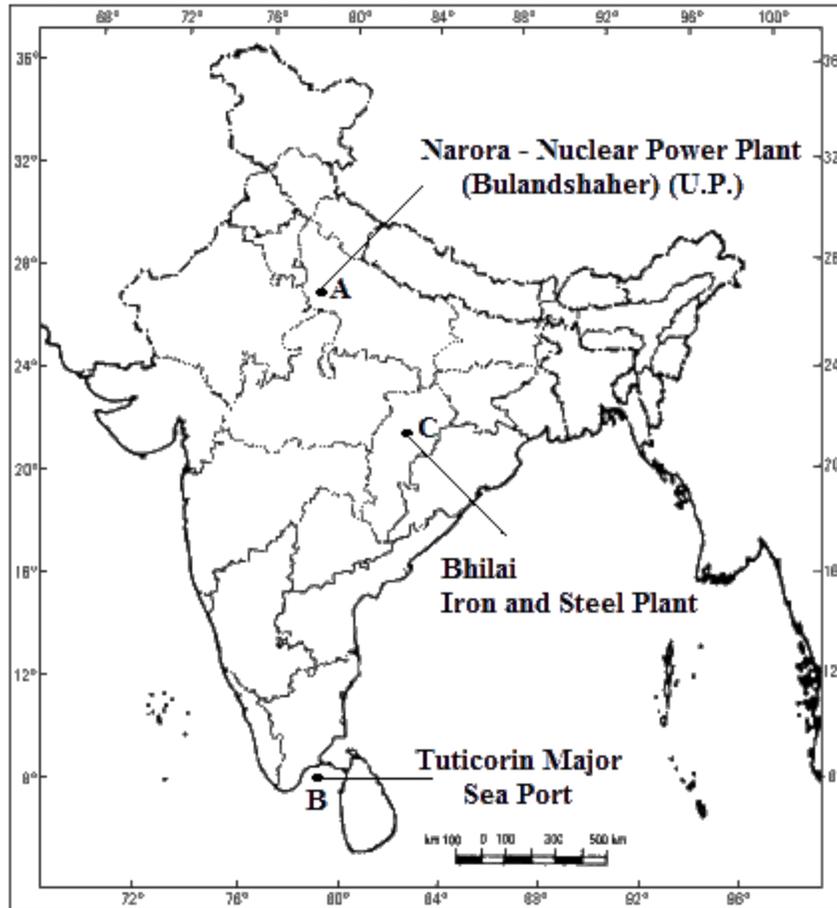
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Ans:

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 : 3 Marks

(30.1) Name the State where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Ans: Bulandshaher (U.P.)

(30.2) Name the State where Tuticorin Sea Port is located.

Ans: Tamil Nadu

(30.3) In which State is the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant located ?

Ans: Chhattisgarh

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2016

Series: JSR

Set -1

Code no. 32/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages + **2 Maps**.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m, the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period

Summative Assessment-II

Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General 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 to 8** are very short-answer questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. Questions from serial number **9 to 20** are **3** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
5. Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **5** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
6. Question numbers **29 and 30** are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Who remarked “ when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”.

Ans: Duke Metternich

Or

Who were called colons in Vietnam ?

1 Mark

Ans: The French citizens living in Vietnam.

2. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged?

1 Mark

Ans: Use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged as it reduces supply of adequate manure which is used in agriculture.

3. Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction.

1 Mark

Ans: It is a group of people who come together for the purpose of contesting elections and gaining control of the government whereas if we talk about pressure groups, they do not seek to directly control or share political power with political parties.

4. Why did India adopt a multi-party system ?

1 Mark

Ans: India adopted a multi party system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country cannot be absorbed easily by two or even three parties.

5. Name any two sectional interest groups.

$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ Mark

Ans: Trade unions and business associations.

6. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ?

1 Mark

Ans: MNCs do this in order to reduce their cost of production and hence, maximize their profits.

7. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer rights one can move to consumer court to get compensation.

1 Mark

Ans: Right to seek redressal.

8. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary ?

1 Mark

Ans: The supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary so as to ensure that banks and cooperatives lend loans at low interest rates, which benefits one and all. Banks need to make sure they're lending to small businesses and farmers, not just big businessmen and traders who are looking to make a profit.

9. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support the statement with arguments.

$3\times 1=3$ Marks

Ans: “The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe”

- During the first half of the 19th Century there was an enormous increase in the population of Europe.
- In many countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- Small producers were up against stiff competition from the import of low-cost machine-made goods from England.
- In regions of Europe where the aristocracy still ruled, peasants were burdened with feudal dues and obligations, causing them to suffer.
- Food price increases or a poor harvest year resulted in widespread pauperism in town and country.

Or

“The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S.” Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:“ The Ho-Chi-Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S”-

- The trail shows how the Vietnamese have taken great advantage of their limited resources.
- The trail has been used for the transportation of men and material from North to South by the huge network of footpaths and roads.
- In the late 1950s, it was improved and around 20,000 North Vietnamese armies came every month from 1967. On this trail there were bases of support and hospitals.
- Women porters mostly carried supplies on their backs or bikes.
- The U.S. has regularly bombed this path to disrupt supplies, yet efforts have failed by intensive bombing to destroy the important supply line because of their rapid reconstruction.

10. What type of flag was designed during the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal ? Explain its main features. 1+2 = 3 Marks

Ans: A tricolour flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal

- It had red, green and yellow colours.
- It had eight lotuses representing 8 provinces of British India.
- It featured a crescent moon, which represented Hindus and Muslims.

11. “The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments. 3 Marks

Ans: The understanding of plantation workers in Assam are as follows:

- The idea of free movement in and out of the confined space where they were confined meant to plant workers in Assam. That meant maintaining a connection with the village they came from.
- Thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the tea gardens, and headed home when they heard of swaraj and the movement for non-cooperating.
- They thought Gandhi Raj would come and everybody in their own village would be given land. However, they were stopped midway by the police and brutally beaten up.

12. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other ? 1+2 = 3 Marks

Ans: On the basis of raw material industries can be agro based industries and mineral based industries.

- Agro-based industries rely on agricultural products as raw materials, while mineral-based industries rely on minerals as raw materials for their production processes.
- Examples of agro based industries are cotton, jute, silk, textile, edible oil etc.

Examples of mineral based industries are iron and steel industry, aluminium smelting, cement industry etc.

- Usually agro based industry requires unskilled labour whereas mineral based industry requires both unskilled and skilled labour.

13. 'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem. 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: "Energy consumption has risen throughout the country in all forms. A sustainable path for energy development and energy saving needs to be developed urgently." Every industry, agriculture, industry, transportation, the domestic and commercial sector in the national economy needs energy inputs. With the population growing and lifestyles changing, energy consumption is growing very quickly. In energy according to demand, we are not self-sufficient. Careful use of limited resources is therefore important.

The three measure to solve this burning problem are:

- Instead of individual vehicles, we can do our bit using public transport systems.
- If not in use, switch electricity off.
- Use or use non-conventional power saving devices.

14. Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: Following are the three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by industrial development:

- Minimize use of water in two or more consecutive phases for processing by reuse and recycling.
- Rainwater harvesting to meet water needs.
- The fitting of smoke stacks in factories with electrostatic precipitators, filter

fabrics, scrubbers and inertial separators can reduce particulate matter in the air.

15. What is meant by regional political party ? State the conditions required to be recognised as a ‘regional political party’. **1+2 = 3 Marks**

Ans: Regional political parties are those parties which are present in one or a unit of the federation in a country which follows the federal system.

The following conditions must be met in order to be recognised as a regional political party: :

- In the election of a state legislature, a regional party should secure 6% of votes.
- A regional party should also win at least two seats in the same election.

16. What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning. **1+2 = 3 Marks**

Ans: Public Interest groups work for the welfare of the entire society with the view to promote the collective rather than selective good.

Functioning of public interest group:

- These organisations fight for groups other than their members. For example: a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself, but for those who are subjected to it.
- The members of this organisation usually undertake activities that benefit them as well as other citizens. For example: BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) fights against caste discrimination on behalf of its members and society as a whole.

17. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India ? Give your opinion. **3×1=3 Marks**

Ans: Following are the three challenges:

- **Lack of internal democracy:** There is concentration of power in one or few

leaders at the top in a party. Parties do not keep membership rolls, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not hold internal elections on a regular basis. Ordinary members do not get sufficient information and therefore, the decision of a party cannot be influenced.

- **Dynastic succession:** There are no open elections to the highest post. As a result the top leaders favour people close to them or even their family members to continue the position of power. In some parties, members of the same family hold the top positions. This is unfair to other members of the party.
- **Growing role of muscle and money power:** People who have and can raise lots of money. Rich people and corporations who donate money to the party tend to have sway over the party's decisions and policies. Parties also support criminals who have the potential to win elections.

The challenges pose problems which are harmful for the functioning of democracy. Even though, Supreme Court and Election Commission have made several efforts to face their challenges, there is still a lot that needs to be done. Political parties are crucial in the working of democracy and it needs to gain trust from ordinary people. Therefore it is necessary for political parties to overcome the challenges.

18. “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation”. Examine the statement. 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation”:

- People do not keep all the money they have earned with themselves all the time. Banks provide and serve as a safeguard where people can deposit money in their account and remain certain about the safety of the money.
- Banks also extend loans to borrowers for a variety of economic activities and other purposes. Credit or loan is crucial for the economic and overall development of the country.
- Banks charge a lower interest rate on loans than informal services such as moneylenders. This leads to higher income of people and they can then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs such as for doing business, setting up small scale industries, growing crops for trade in goods. All of these activities lead to economic development of the nation.

19. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence ? Analyse the reasons. 3 Marks

Ans: Here are the following reasons:

- This was done to protect producers within the country from competition with imports of several products.
- In the 1950s and 1960s, industries were just getting started, and competition from imports at that time would have prevented them from developing..
- Only essential items like machinery, fertilizers and petroleum were imported.

20. “Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the marketplace.” Justify the statement with arguments. 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: “Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the marketplace.”

- Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the marketplace To protect them from unethical, unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- For example many unfair practices were being indulged in by traders such as adulteration of food and other products, traders weighing less than what they should and adding prices to products which were not mentioned before.
- Proper implementation of rules and regulations for consumers by the government is thus necessary for protecting and promoting the interests of consumers.

21. “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in France by enacting the

following measures.:

- With the Napoleonic Code of 1804, all privileges based on birth were abolished, as was equality before the law, and property rights were guaranteed.
- Abolished feudalism and memorial or serfdom dues for peasants.
- Also, guild restrictions were lifted in the towns, while transportation and communication systems were upgraded.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and small producers enjoyed a new found freedom. The producers began to realise that a common national currency, standardization of goods and a uniform system of weights and measures would facilitate the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- It became clear with time that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom in the countries in which they worked in food.

Or

“The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans: The peace talks in Geneva came after Vietnam was divided, which set in motion a chain of events that turned Vietnam into a battleground. The following arguments can be used to analyze this statement.

- Following France's defeat in 1954, the Vietnamese were convinced to accept the split of Vietnam into North and South Vietnam at the Geneva Convention. This separation sparked a chain of events that turned Vietnam into a death and destruction battleground.
- Ho Chi Minh and the communists ruled North Vietnam, while Bao Dai ruled South Vietnam until he was deposed by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem.
- Diem established a brutal and authoritarian regime. Anyone who opposed the dictatorship was labelled a communist and imprisoned or killed.
- Diem kept Ordinance 10, a French statute that allowed Christianity but prohibited Buddhism. People joined under the banner of the National Liberation Front to protest his authoritarian reign (NLF).

- The NLF battled for the country's unification with the help of Ho Chi Minh's administration. As a result, the administration was wary about the alliance. It was concerned about communists obtaining power

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain. 5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Civil Disobedience Movement because :

- In Peshawar, angry crowds took to the streets to protest the arrest of Indian leaders, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many people were killed in the attack.
- When Gandhiji was detained a month later, industrial workers attacked police stations, government buildings, law courts, along with all other types of buildings that represented British rule.
- Fearful, with harsh repression, the government retaliated. Brutally attacked peaceful satyagrahis, beaten women and children, and detained more than one million satyagrahis.
- Break the impasse between Congress and the government, Lord Irwin invited Gandhiji to sign a peace treaty, known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact.
- In such a case, Gandhiji decided to call a halt to the movement.

23. Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them. 2+3=5 Marks

Ans: Importance of conservation-

- The fast consumption of mineral resources takes millions of years to build and concentrate.
- The resources of minerals are endless and non-renewable.
- Continued mining of gold leads to higher costs since mining is derived from higher depths and declining quality.

Three measures to conserve them are:

- The technological advances must continue to be developed in order to permit the utilisation at low cost of low grade ores.
- Recycling of metal is an important step towards conservation of minerals. This leads to less fresh extraction of minerals and hence, also saves a lot of money.
- Use of scrap metal and other substitutes can also be taken into account as a step towards conserving mineral resources.

24. “Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.” Support the statement with arguments. 5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Because of the simplicity with which roads can be built and maintained, they continue to have an edge over trains. The following factors contribute to an increased prominence of road transportation over rail transportation:

- The cost of road construction is significantly lower than for the railways.
- Roads can traverse territory that is more dissected and undulating.
- Higher slope gradients can be negotiated and mountains like the Himalayas as such can be passed on by roads.
- Road transport is cost-effective for transporting a small number of people and a modest amount of cargo over short distances.
- It also offers door-to-door service, and loading and unloading costs are therefore considerably lower.
- The transport of roads is also used as a transportation feeder for other modes. They offer a link between railway stations, air and maritime ports, for example.

25. Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.

5 Marks

Ans: Under pressure from the World Bank, Bolivia's government agreed to privatise the supply of water in Cochabamba, the country's third largest city. In January 2000,

protests and a national strike occurred in response to the fee hike and the perceived privatisation of water supplies. Oscar Olivera, the demonstrators' leader, was arrested by the authorities. The protests were rapidly spread across the nation and led the government to declare a state of emergency in April. People are dissatisfied with the government's choice. Protests continued, and numerous individuals were killed as a result. Oscar Olivera was finally released by the government, who also signed an agreement with him terminating the concession. As a result of similar public outcry, the MNC contract was cancelled and municipal water supply prices were restored.

26. “Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples. 5×1=5 Marks

Ans: “Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy” due to following reasons:

- They offer voters a variety of options for governance and economic management, allowing them to exercise their right to choose.
- They provide candidates in elections who, if victorious, go to the legislature to make laws.
- They provide the leaders who form the government to run the administration.
- In the parliamentary term, they form the opposition, operate the government as a check.
- Parties provide the public a means for the legislature and the government to make everyone's voices heard. They represent people in the legislature and ensure that legislation reflects the will of the people in general.

27. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers ? Suggest any five measures. 1+2+2=5 Marks

Ans: Loans from various sources were obtained by people in the formal and informal sector. Banks and cooperatives are issuing formal sector loans. Money lenders, merchants, employers, family members, and friends are examples of informal lenders. Poor people and workers receive a large proportion of their informal loans,

which are not only operational but also have very high interest rates. The poor and employees suffer as a result of this.

Following are the 5 measures to make formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers:

- The formal sector such as banks and cooperatives, particularly in rural areas, should lend more to the poor and workers.
- Cheap and affordable loans should be provided by the formal sector.
- Everyone should be able to obtain loans from the formal sector.
- Provision of bank connections for the Self Help Group (SHG).
- More cooperatives and banks should be available in rural areas

28. Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.

5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Following are the impact of globalisation:

- **Foreign investment growth:** Foreign investment has increased over the past 20 years.
- **New opportunities:** globalisation has given Indian companies new opportunities and services like them in particular.
- **New jobs:** Globalization created new employment and helped to a large extent to reduce unemployment.
- **A multitude of services;** such as data entry, accounting and engineering are now available in India cheaply.
- **The emergence of Indian enterprises** as multinationals, such as Tata Motors and Infosys, has allowed them to benefit from increasing competition brought about by globalisation.

29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and

write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

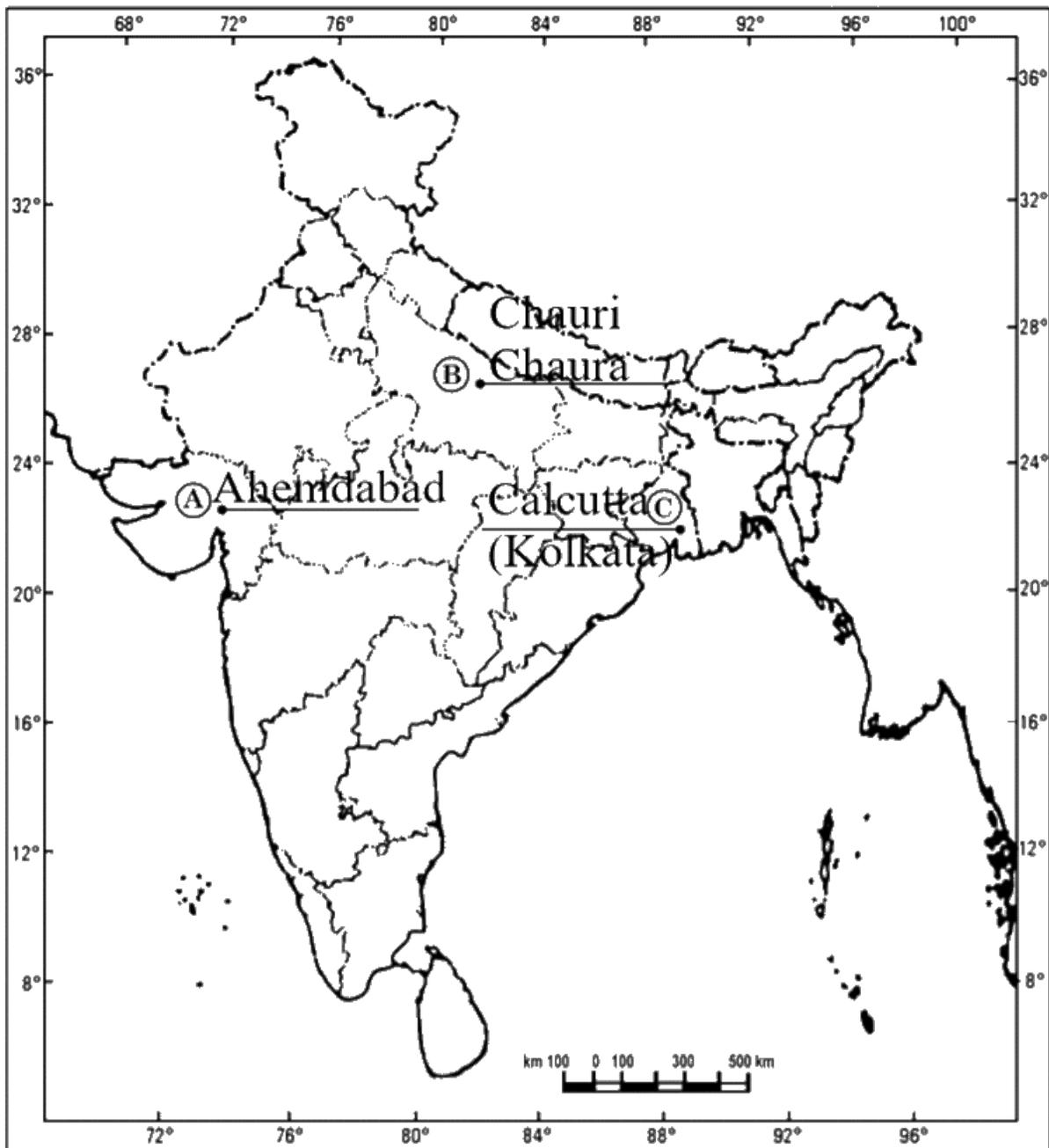
A. The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

B. The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

3×1=3 Marks

Ans:



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29 :

(29.1) Name the city where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

Ans: Ahmedabad

(29.2) Name the place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans: Chauri Chaura

(29.3) Where was the Indian National Congress Session held in December 1920 ?

Ans: Nagpur

30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

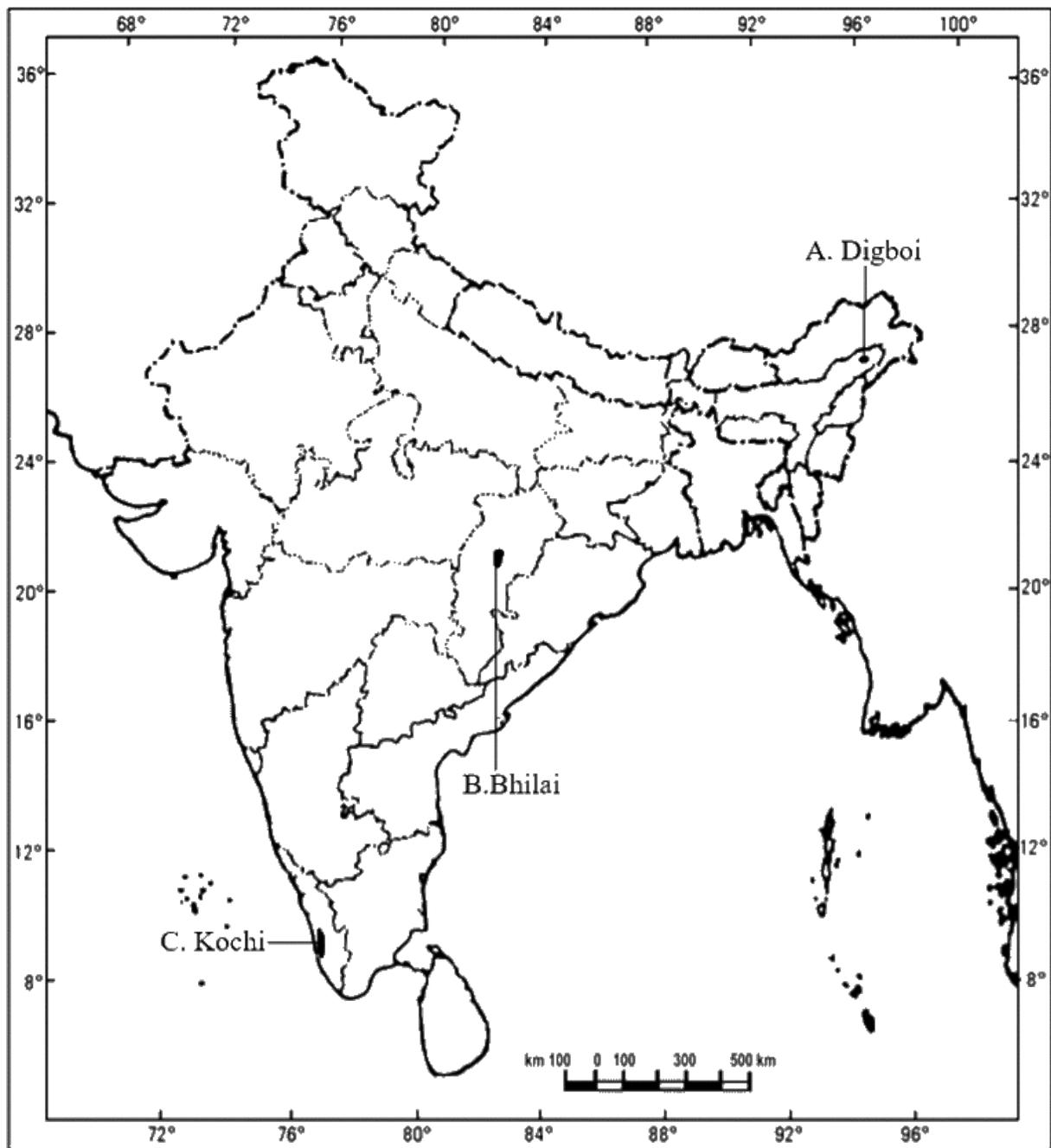
A. Oil Field - Digboi

B. Iron and Steel Plant - Bhilai

C. Major Sea Port – Kochi

3×1=3 Marks

Ans:



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30 :

(29.1) In which state is Digboi oil field located ?

Ans: Assam

(29.2) Name the state where Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is located.

Ans: Chattisgarh

(29.3) Name the Southernmost major sea port located on the eastern coast of India.

Ans: Tuticorin

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2015

Series: RLH/1

Set- 1

Code no. 32/1/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages +2 Maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- **15** minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT- II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **90**

General 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** to **8** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.

4. Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
5. Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
6. Question number **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? 1 Mark

Ans: The major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe resulted in the monarchy's authority being transferred to a group of French people and the revolution declared that the people would henceforth be the ones to form the nation and choose its fate.

Or

How was the maritime silk route useful for Vietnam? 1 Mark

Ans: Vietnam was connected to the maritime silk route, which brought commodities, people, and ideas into the country.

2. Which rock consists of single mineral only? 1 Mark

Ans: Limestone is a rock that consists of a single mineral only.

3. Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal? 1 Mark

Ans: The new king, King Gyanendra, fired the Prime Minister and disbanded the popularly elected Parliament.

4. What was the main role of 'FEDICOR' organisation in Bolivia? 1 Mark

Ans: The main role of 'FEDICOR' involved claims over an elected government to protest against its policy of water privatization.

5. If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, than what challenge is being faced by that party? 1 Mark

Ans: If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then Deepening democracy is a difficult task being faced by a political party.

6. What is the meaning of 'barter system'? 1 Mark

Ans: The barter system is a method of exchanging commodities and services i.e.; it is a method of exchanging one commodity for another without the need for money. People used the barter system before money was invented.

7. Why had the Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason. 1 Mark

Ans: The Indian government after independence had put barriers to foreign trade and investment as this was done in order to safeguard domestic producers from international competition.

8. Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods? 1 Mark

Ans: ISI (Indian Standards Institute) is the logo for purchasing electrical goods.

9. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3 Marks

Ans: The events of the French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe are:

- The Estate General was renamed the National Assembly after being chosen by a group of engaged individuals. In the name of the nation, new hymns were written, vows were sworn, and victims were remembered.
- When the revolutionaries took power in France, they were keen to establish a new feeling of nationhood and togetherness. They did so by emphasizing the idea of France as the fatherland (La Patrie) for all French people, whom they would now address as citizens.
- They were given the tri-color flag, the three colors representing liberty, equality, and fraternity. A centralized administrative structure was established, with uniform laws enacted for all inhabitants inside the nation's territory.

Or

Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam. 3 Marks

Ans: On the subject of racial discrimination, a protest was held at Saigon Girls School. A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench. The girl refused and, along with other protesting pupils, was ejected. To avoid additional opportunism, the administration was compelled to let the expelled kids return to school. When angry students protested, they too were expelled, leading to a further spread of open protests.

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons. 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919, because:

- It gave enormous power to the government and no power to the leaders.
- This law was hurriedly passed even after the united opposition by the

Indians and other Indian leaders.

- Rowlatt Act allowed the detention of political leaders without any trial for three years.

11. "The congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons. 3 Marks

Ans: The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of workers as part of its program of struggle because:

- The industrialists grew closer to the Congress, while the workers remained far. This was considered as alienating industrialists and dividing anti-imperial forces. Congress was concerned that this might annoy businessmen and its anti-imperial forces would be divided.
- Some workers did engage in the civil disobedience campaign, choosing to adopt some of Gandhi's ideals, such as boycotting foreign goods, as part of their own anti-low-wage and anti-working-conditions activities.

12. How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: Mining is injurious to miners and the environment because:

- Erosion, landslide development, environmental degradation, and soil pollution are all aspects of mining's ecological impact.
- Direct and indirect mining activities can have environmental impacts on a local, regional, and global scale.
- There's always the possibility of mine roofs collapsing, inundations, and fires in the area. Dumping of waste leads to degradation of land, soil, and an increase in stream and river pollution.

13. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector? 3×1=3 Mark

Ans: Industries give a boost to the agriculture sector by the following examples:

- Irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, and other agricultural tools and machines are provided by industry.
- The competition between agro-based and industrial businesses has boosted both the volume of production and efficiency.
- Agriculture's production has grown as a result of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides.

14. In the present day energy crisis what steps will you like to take for saving energy? 3×1=3 Marks

Ans: As a responsible citizen we can help conserve energy in the following ways:

- Using more of public transport system instead of individual vehicles.
- Switching off electrical devices when not in use.
- Using power-saving devices and also using non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, etc.

15. "The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world." Support the statement. 3 Marks

Ans: The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world, we can support by the following statements:

- Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006, as this movement aimed at restoring democracy.
- The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) was created by all of the main political parties in the parliament, and it called for a five-day strike in Kathmandu

and the King was obliged to agree to all of the SPA's requests on the ultimatum's last day.

- As a consequence, an interim government was created, which became a source of inspiration for democratic movements across the world.

16. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. 1+2=3 Marks

Ans: The government is established in this system by several parties forming a coalition. An alliance or a front is formed when multiple parties in a multi-party system join together for the goal of contesting elections and gaining power.

India adopted a multi-party system because:

- Two or even three parties cannot readily absorb the social and geographical variety of such a big country.
- This system allows for a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation and such representation strengthens democracy.

17. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world." Analyse the statement. 3 Marks

Ans: Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world, we can analyze by the following statements:

- Most political parties do not keep membership records, have organizational meetings, or organize internal elections on a regular basis, all of which are open and transparent procedures. As a result, regular members of the party are kept in the dark about what is going on in the party and have no way of influencing decisions.
- In addition, there are limited opportunities for an average worker to ascend to the head of a political party. Because the party is dominated by one or,

at most, a few leaders, individuals who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to stay in the party.

- Leaders have the ability to take advantage of their position and favor individuals close to them, including family members. Furthermore, many parties' top posts are usually held by members of one family, which is detrimental to democracy.

18. Describe the conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner.

3 Marks

Ans: Markets do not function fairly when the following circumstances exist:

- The producers are few and powerful.
- Customers are many, make modest purchases, and are dispersed.
- Large companies producing these goods have huge wealth, power, and reach manipulate the market in various ways and consumers are misinformed through the media and are unaware of their rights.

19. In recent years how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples.

3×1=3 Marks

Ans: In recent years markets have been transformed as our markets have changed dramatically in the previous five years. Some of us have a large selection of goods and services available to us as consumers in today's society.

- The most recent versions of digital cameras, cell phones, and televisions from the world's major brands are within our grasp. New vehicle models may be observed on Indian roads every season.
- There is the availability of a wide range of choices of goods and services. Gone are the days when the only vehicles on Indian roads were Ambassador and Fiat and Indians are now purchasing automobiles from

virtually all of the world's leading manufacturers.

- The availability of such a diverse range of items in our markets is a relatively new occurrence. We can easily avail of the latest products with advanced technology, e.g., Digital cameras, mobile phones, etc. These products are affordable as well as easily accessible.

20. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: It necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas because:

- To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit. In rural regions, the informal sector lends at a high-interest rate, making the borrower's cost significantly higher.
- When the cost of borrowing is more, a large portion of income goes into repaying loans rather than investing it.
- Often it leads to a debt trap where the amount to be repaid is more than the borrower's income and he has to borrow more.

21. Describe the process of unification of Germany. 5 Marks

Ans: The process of unification of Germany is as follows:

- In 1848, Germany's rapidly emerging middle class attempted to combine numerous German kingdoms that had been crushed by monarchs and big landowners into a single nation state administered by an elected parliament.
- The campaign for German unity was led by Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian chief minister. He had the support of the Prussian bureaucracy and army.

- Prussia won and united Germany after three wars with Austria, Denmark, and France.
- In January 1871, William I, the Prussian monarch, was named Emperor of Germany.
- The supremacy of the Prussian state was demonstrated throughout Germany's unification process. In Germany, several new changes in banking, currency, administration, and the court have been implemented.

Or

Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam. 5 Marks

Ans: The major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam are as follows:

- The French required an educated local workforce, but they were worried that if the Vietnamese gained education, they would question colonial power.
- Vietnamese aristocracy was still strongly impacted by Chinese culture.
- The French destroyed the old Vietnamese educational system and created French schools for Vietnamese students. The French needed to counteract Chinese influence in order to consolidate their authority.
- On the subject of racial discrimination, a protest was held at Saigon Girls School. When a Vietnamese girl in the first row was ordered to shift back to enable a local French student to take the front seat, the girl refused and was expelled, along with other protesting students.
- The government Was forced to take the expelled students back to the school to avoid further open protests.

22. “Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation”. Support the statement. 5 Marks

Ans: The spreading of nationalism took place due to the following factors:

- **United Efforts** Various religious organizations and communities banded together to fight British authority.
- **Cultural Processes**, the growth of nationalism was aided by many cultural processes such as history, folklore, music, and symbols.
- **Common Identity**, the painting of Bharat Mata was commonly identified as a motherland and affected the people equally.
- **Revival of Indian Folklore** through folk songs and stories, the revival of Indian folklore aided in the promotion of traditional culture and the restoration of a sense of pride in the country's previous history and culture.
- **The Leaders' Role** Through motivating speeches and political actions, leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru sparked emotions of nationalism.

23. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them. 2+3 = 5 Marks

Ans: Conservation of mineral resources is necessary as the overall volume of exploitable mineral deposits is a small fraction i.e., one percent of the earth's crust. We are swiftly depleting mineral resources that needed millions of years to be formed and concentrated. Mineral production is so delayed due to geological processes that replenishment rates are infinitely small in contrast to current consumption rates.

Three methods of conserving mineral resources are:

- 1) Minerals should be utilised in a strategic manner.
- 2) Improved technologies need to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs.
- 3) Mining and processing waste should be kept to a minimum.

24. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Factors that affect the distribution pattern of the railway network in India are:

- Physiographic factors explain that the Northern plains with vast level land, high population density, and rich agricultural resources provide the most favorable conditions for the railway network.
- The nature of the terrain and the number of rivers running through the region determine the density of the railway network in that region. Mountains, marshy, sandy and forested areas have a sparse network whereas plain areas have a dense network of railways.
- It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh.
- Economic factors are the regions that have rich resources and are economically more developed have denser networks of railways in comparison to the regions with low economic development.
- Administrative factors are the administrative and political decisions that also affect the distribution of the railway network in a region.

25. Describe any five major functions of political parties. **5×1=5 Marks**

Ans: Five major functions of political parties are:

- Political parties contest elections and help to develop policies favorable to the party.
- Political parties encourage citizens to vote for their party members to win the government seat and it assists the current government for its daily affairs.
- Parties play a decisive role in making laws as they form and run a

government.

- Defeated parties in the election play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

26. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?

Explain with examples.

5×1=5 Marks

Ans: Interest groups and movements do not participate in party politics directly, but they do strive to influence political parties. They have a political opinion on important topics and take political positions without being affiliated with a political party.

Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in the following ways:

- They aim to obtain public sympathy and support for their goals through holding campaigns, holding meetings, submitting petitions, and influencing the media.
- They organize protests such as strikes in an attempt to get the government to pay attention to their demands.
- Professionals or lobbyists are hired by business organizations, and expensive advertising is sponsored.
- Some members of pressure organizations serve on formal committees that advise the government.
- In some cases, the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. For example, most trade unions and student organizations such as ABVP (Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad) in India are either established or affiliated with one or the other major political party.

27. How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain. 5 Marks

Ans: Multinational corporations (MNCs) set up production in various countries based on the following factors:

- MNCs establish production offices and factories in countries where they can obtain low-cost labor and other resources, such as China, Bangladesh, and India. These countries also provide the benefit of low-cost manufacturing areas.
- MNCs collaborate with local firms in nations all over the world to produce goods. The local firm benefits from such cooperative manufacturing in two ways.
- MNCs might give funds for extra expenditures in order to increase production speed and also MNCs bring the most up-to-date technology to enhance and improve productivity.
- Several multinational corporations are so large that their wealth exceeds the budgets of some developing countries. This is why they acquire local businesses in order to boost output.
- MNCs also enter into close competition with local companies thereby influencing production in distant locations.

28. How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples. 5×1=5 Marks

Ans: The market is manipulated in a variety of ways by major corporations:

- At times the large companies buy the smaller companies who make similar products in order to have no or less competition.
- When there is competition, they make the products available at lower costs in order to attract more consumers.
- Large businesses can influence the marketplaces by means of excessive

means of advertisements.

- They even acquire out small corporations or make the latter work with them so they do not have any competition who manufactures the same goods.
- They also buy the smaller companies who make similar products in order to have no or less competition.

29. Three features A, B and C are marked in the political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1920.

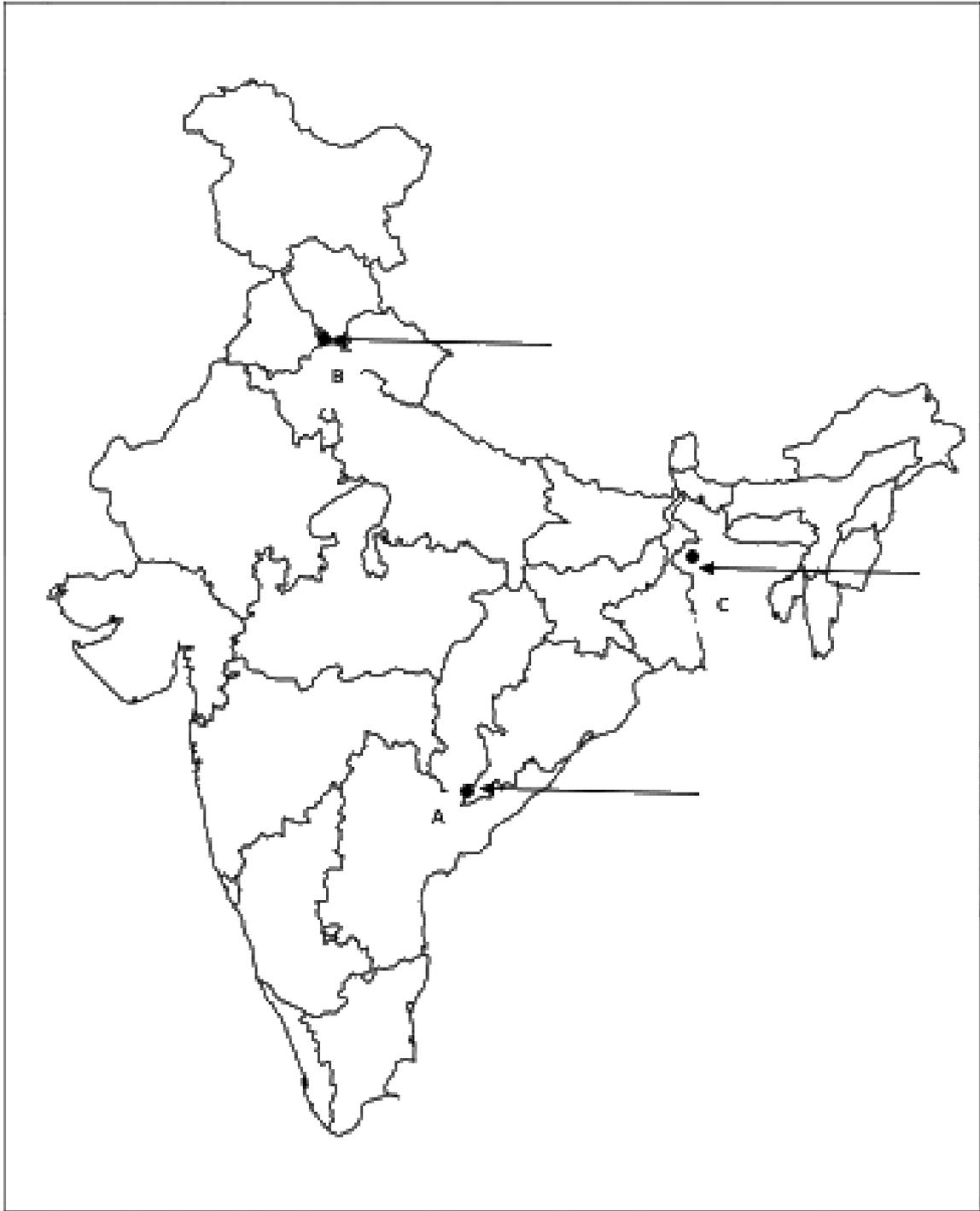
B. The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

C. The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.

1+1+1=3 Marks

Ans:

- A.** The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1920 is Nagpur.
- B.** The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred is Amritsar.
- C.** The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system is the Champaran district of Bihar.



Ans:



Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only; in lieu of Q. No. 29:

(29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(29.2) In which city Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred?

(29.3) Where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system?

Ans: (29.1) Nagpur

(29.2) Amritsar

(29.3) Champaran

30. (30.1) On the given political outline map of India, two features A and B are marked. Identify these features with the help of the following information: 2+1=3 Marks

A. Iron-ore mines

Ans: Kudremukh.

B. Terminal station of North-South Corridor

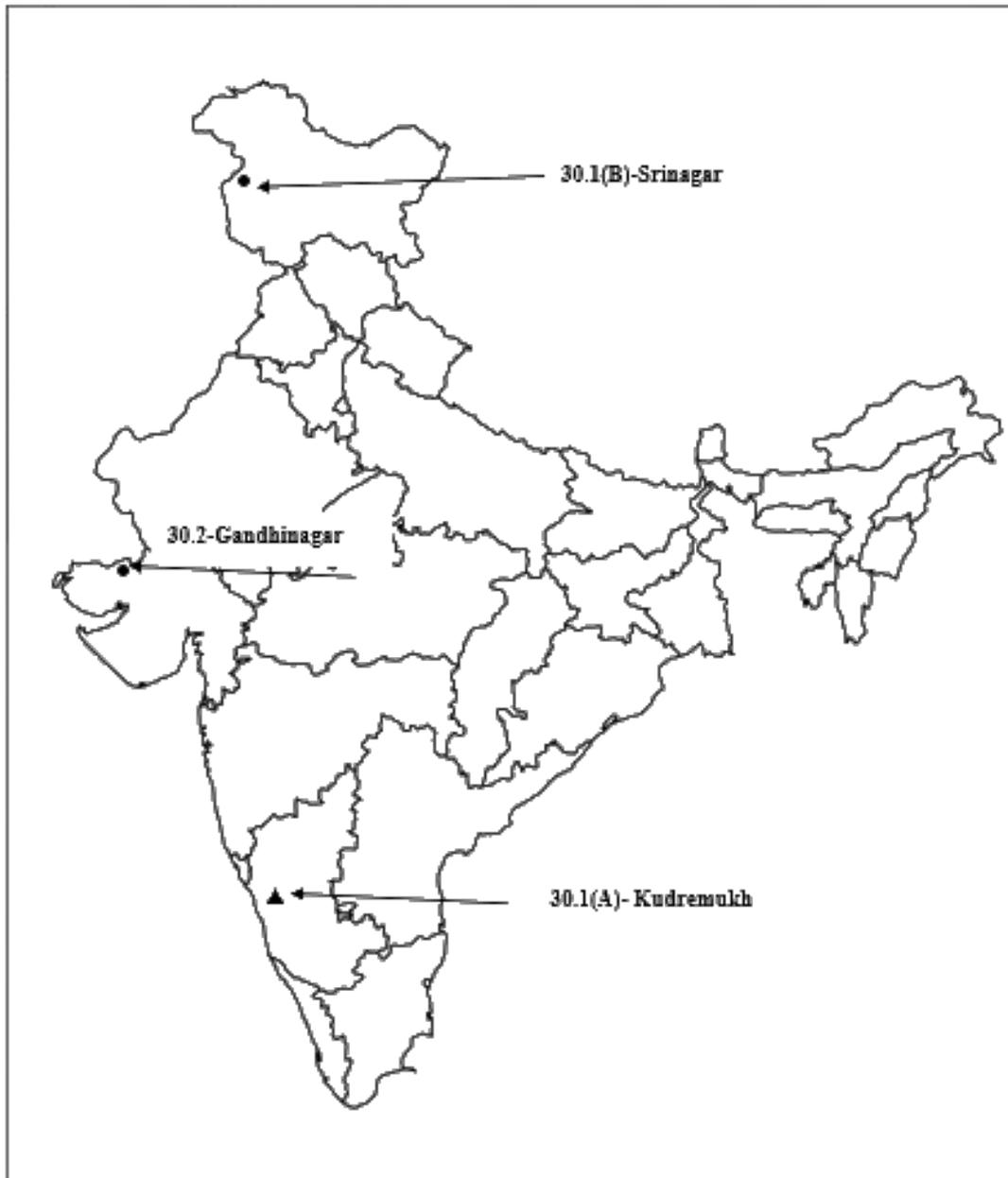
Ans: Srinagar

(30.2) On the same map locate and label the following:

(i) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park



Ans:



Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only; in lieu of Question Number 30:

(30.1) In which state are Kudremukh iron-ore mines located?

Ans: Kudremukh iron-ore mines located at Karnataka.

(30.2) Name the eastern terminal station of East-west corridor.

Ans: The eastern terminal station of the East-west corridor is Silchar.

(30.3) In which state is Gandhinagar Software Technology park located?

Ans: Gandhinagar Software Technology Park is located in Gujarat.

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2014

Series: HRS

Set- 1

Code no. 32/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **13** printed pages + **1** Map.
- Code number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes' time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT- II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **90**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.

3. Questions from serial number **1** to **9** are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. Questions from serial number **10** to **21** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
5. Questions from serial number **22** to **29** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
6. Question number **30** is a map question of **5** marks (**2** marks from History and **3** marks from Geography).
7. Attach the filled-up map inside your answer-book.

1. What of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer from the following: 1 Mark

- a) **Autocratic**
- b) **Democratic**
- c) **Aristocratic**
- d) **Dictatorial**

Ans: Autocratic

Or

Who among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau? 1 Mark

- a) **Prince Cuong De**
- b) **Phan Boi Chau**
- c) **Phan Chu Trinh**
- d) **Liang Qichao**

Ans: Prince Cuong De

2. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929? 1 Mark

- a) Madras Session
- b) Lahore Session
- c) Calcutta Session
- d) Nagpur Session

Ans: Lahore Session

3. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places? 1 Mark

- a) Sadiya and Dhubri
- b) Allahabad and Haldia
- c) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
- d) Kottapuram and Komman

Ans: Allahabad and Haldia

4. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006? 1 Mark

- a) The Communist Party
- b) The Republican Party
- c) The Socialist Party
- d) The Conservative Party

Ans: The Socialist Party

5. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? 1 Mark

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Monarchy
- c) Military rule
- d) Democracy

Ans: Democracy

6. Which one of the following is a ‘National Political Party’? 1 Mark

- a) Samajwadi Party
- b) Rashtriya Janata Dal
- c) Rashtriya Lok Dal
- d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans: Bahujan Samaj Party

7. Which one of the following days is being observed as ‘National Consumers’ Day’ in India? 1 Mark

- a) 24 December
- b) 25 December
- c) 10 December
- d) 31 December

Ans: 24 December

8. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? 1 Mark

- a) **The Right to Property Act**
- b) **The Right to Education Act**
- c) **The Consumer Protection Act**
- d) **The Right to Information Act**

Ans: The Right to Information Act

9. Which one of the following refers to investment?

1 Mark

- a) **The money spent in religious ceremonies.**
- b) **The money spent on social customs.**
- c) **The money spent to buy assets such as land.**
- d) **The money spent on household goods.**

Ans: The money spent to buy assets such as land

10. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.

3 Marks

Ans: The conditions are as follows:

1. Restrictions were imposed by the state on the movement of goods and capitals.
2. There was an absence of freedom of markets.
3. Duties on goods were often levied on the basis of its weight or measurement and because each region had its own system of weights and measures, the calculations were time consuming.

Or

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: The students in Vietnam protested against the colonial government that was trying to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for ‘white collar jobs’ in the following ways:

1. The students formed several political parties such as the ‘Party of the Young Annan’.
2. They published nationalist journals like the ‘Annanese Student’.
3. During the ‘Go East Movement’, the majority of the students went to Japan to gain modern education.

11. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act because of the following reasons:

1. The Imperial Legislative Council passed the Rowlatt Act in spite of the united opposition of the Indian members.
2. The Act provided the Government with enormous power to repress political activities.
3. The Act also permitted the imprisonment of political leaders without trial for a period of two years.

12. Describe the main features of ‘Salt March’. 3 Marks

Ans: The main features of Salt March are as follows:

- i. Gandhiji began his famous salt march on March 12, 1930, and he was accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- ii. The march covered 240 miles, from Gandhi ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarat coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked about 10 miles a day and completed the march in 24 days.
- iii. Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt from sea water. This also marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

13. What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain. **3 Marks**

Ans: The two main ways of generating electricity are Hydropower and Thermal power. Hydropower and Thermal power differ in the following ways:

Hydropower	Thermal Power
Hydropower refers to the electricity that is generated with the help of water stored in dams.	Thermal Power refers to the electricity that is generated with the help of heat and steam.
In this method, potential energy in the large volumes of water is converted into electrical energy. This happens when water is released from dams and this water reaches the bottom at high speeds and rotates the turbines, thus generating electricity.	In this method, fossil fuels like coal, petroleum are combusted to generate heat. This heat converts water into steam which rotates the turbines with its high pressure. Thus, generating electricity.

14. Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses. **3 Marks**

Ans: Non-metallic minerals are those minerals which are bad conductors of heat and electricity, are brittle and lack lustre. The non-metallic mineral that can easily split into thin sheets is known as Mica. Its uses are as follows:

1. Due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, it is used in electrical and electronic industries.
2. It is used as a pigment extender in paints and also helps to brighten the tone of coloured pigments.

15. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain. **3 Marks**

Ans: Efficient means of transport are a prerequisite because:

- The production of consumer goods in itself is not enough. These goods also have to be brought from their supply locations to demand locations, which necessitates the need for transport.
- The people who are engaged in facilitating these movements are referred to as traders. They make the products reach the consumers by transportation.
- Transport of goods is essential for economic activity to take place within the national economy.

Thus, the pace of a country's development relies upon the production of goods and services and their movement over space.

16. Name the six 'National Political Parties' in India in a chronological order.

3 Marks

Ans: The six 'National Political Parties' in a chronological order are as follows:

National party	Year of Establishment
1. Indian National Congress	1885
2. Communist Party of India	1925
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1964
4. Bharatiya Janata Party	1980
5. Bahujan Samaj Party	1984
6. Nationalist Congress Party	1999

17. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it.

3 Marks

Ans: The success of Bolivia's popular struggle reminded us about the power of the people. The inspiration that we get from Bolivia's popular struggle is that unity of common men can overcome the big problems that we face in our lives.

Three values that we learn from Bolivia's popular struggle are:

1. Democracy evolves by means of popular struggles. Popular struggles lead to an enlargement of democracy because the people struggle for what they need or protest what they think is wrong.

2. The resolution of democratic conflicts can be done through mass mobilization. When government institutions are themselves involved, people have to resolve the conflict.
3. Conflicts and mobilizations become stronger when they are supported by political agencies like parties, pressure groups or movement groups.

18. How is democratic government known as a responsive government? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Democracy is a form of government in which is elected by the whole population of a country through elected representatives. This is a type of government which is accountable to the citizens and the legislature, and is also responsive to the needs and expectations of the people.

1. A democratic government is accountable to the citizens of the country as well as responsive to their needs and expectations.
2. Democracy provides a responsive government because it is formed by elected representatives of the people. These representatives discuss the problems faced by the society and formulate policies and programmes accordingly. They also make sure that the programmes are implemented.
3. A democratic form of government tries to maintain a mechanism in which the citizen that elect the government, can also hold them accountable.

19. How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples . 3 Marks

Ans: After the advent of globalisation (Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries across the globe) many changes have occurred in the markets. These changes are as follows:

1. The goods and services are produced globally. Therefore, production is organised in increasingly complex ways.
2. The choice among various goods and services has increased drastically. Products these days are of better quality and are even available at very low costs.

3. A technology of buying products and services over the electronic network or the internet has also emerged in recent years. This mode of buying and selling items is called e-commerce.

20. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the ‘Consumer Movement’ in India. 3 Marks

Ans: “Consumer Movement” is a social force which originated to protect and promote the consumer interests against unfair and unethical practices in trade. The three factors which gave birth to the ‘Consumer Movement’ in India are as follows:

1. The Consumer Movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers because the sellers were indulged in many unfair practices.
2. Unavailability of a legal system to protect the consumers from exploitation in the marketplace. It was presumed that it was the consumer's responsibility to be careful while buying a commodity or service.
3. Rampant food shortages, unfair and unethical trade practices like hoarding and black marketing, adulteration of food and edible oil gave birth to the consumer movement in an organised form in the 1960s.

21. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. 3 Marks

Ans: A credit is a loan or an agreement in which the lender may supply the borrower with money, goods, or services with the promise to receive a future payment. Credit plays a vital and positive role in the following ways:

1. It helps people from all spheres of life in establishing their business, increase their income and provide support to their family needs.
2. People often avail themselves of credit to purchase luxury items like vehicles, A.C.s, etc., which further raises their standard of living.
3. It enables us to invest in human resources. People take credit for education, training, etc. which allows enrichment of human resources.

For example, Salim availed credit facility to fulfil the working capital needs of production. The credit helped him to meet the ongoing expenses of

production, complete production on time, thereby, increasing his income. Therefore, in this situation credit plays a vital and positive.

22. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples? 5 Marks

Ans: During the years following 1815, many liberal-nationalists went underground due to the fear of repression.

1. Secret societies were formed in majority of the European states to spread their ideas and train revolutionaries.
2. At that time, being a revolutionary meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established by the Vienna Congress, and to fight for freedom and liberty.
3. They also saw the creation of a nation-state as a necessary part of their struggle for freedom.
4. For example- Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary, was one of the members of a secret society who was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two other secret societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
5. He founded the secret societies for the unification of the fragmented Italy. His relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.
6. Following the model of Mazzini, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

Or

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. 5 Marks

Ans: The religious beliefs of Vietnam were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. Religion was an integral part of the social and cultural life of the people of Vietnam. Religious groups had a significant impact in developing anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

1. In Vietnam, Christianity was introduced by the French. They encouraged conversions in order to extend their cultural and social domination in the country.
2. Scholars Revolt broke out in 1868 to protest against the autocratic spread of Christianity. The French managed to suppress the revolt, but this uprising had inspired other patriots to rise up and fight against them.
3. Popular uprisings occurred in Ngu An and Hai Tien provinces, in which over a thousand Catholics were murdered.
4. Many other religious movements actively campaigned against the religious policies of the French government.
5. Huynh Phu So led a movement in 1939, referred to as the Hoa Hao movement, in the Mekong delta region. He was against the sale of child brides, gambling and the consumption of alcohol and opium. The French tried to suppress the movement and eventually he was exiled to Laos.

All these movements were of great significance in arousing anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

23. How did different social groups conceive the idea of ‘Non-Cooperation’? Explain with examples. 5 Marks

Ans: The non-cooperation movement was launched on 5th September 1920 by the Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He persuaded the citizens of India to withdraw from all activities that sustained the British government and economy in India. Different social groups conceived different ideas of the ‘Non-Cooperation’:

1. The movement commenced with the participation of the middle-class society in the cities. Thousands of students moved out of government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers gave their resignation and lawyers gave up their practices.
2. The council elections were boycotted in the majority of the provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party felt that entering the council was one way of securing some power.

3. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of the hill people. He was persuaded by the Non-Cooperation Movement and motivated other people to wear clothes made of khadi and give up drinking. Under his leadership, the hill people attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials.
4. In Awadh, peasants participated in the movement as they were against talukdars and landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses from them. The peasants demanded a decrease in revenue, abolition of beggars, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
5. Assam's plantation workers too had their own understanding of the movement. When they learned about the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and went to their home.

24. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons. 5 Marks

Ans: Renewable resources are natural resources that have the ability to replenish themselves to replace the portion that has been consumed by us, hum
Ans: They are also known as 'flow resources'.

1. The basic requirement for economic development is energy. Every sector of the national economy such as agriculture or primary, industry or secondary, transport or tertiary, commercial and domestic needs energy inputs. The rate at which the energy consumption is accelerating has compelled India to be largely dependent on fossil fuels like coal and petroleum that are non-renewable. Thus, the use of sustainable sources of energy needs to be enhanced.
2. Rising prices of oil and gas and their limited availability have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future. This in turn leads to unpredictability regarding the future of the national economy.
3. Increasing consumption of fossil fuels leads to environmental pollution and degradation of soil, air, and water.
4. Hence, there is an urgent need to use renewable energy sources like solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called non-

conventional energy sources. India has an abundance of renewable sources of energy such as wind, water, sunlight and biomass, and the largest programmes for their development too.

25. “Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity.” Support the statement with suitable examples. 5 Marks

Ans: International trade is the exchange of goods and services that is conducted between two or more different countries. The aim here is to provide certain resources to other countries that do not have it. The following points are in support to the statement given in the question:

- In the entire world, there is no country which is self-sufficient in all resources. Resources are space-bound so countries trade with each other in order to acquire various resources.
- When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is known as a favourable balance of trade. This represents the positive condition of the country's economy. But when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is referred to as an unfavourable balance of trade representing the negative condition of the economy.
- Increased international trade shows increased relations between countries which is mutually beneficial.
- International trade also induces development of secondary and tertiary sectors of a country. Thus, a country can fetch more foreign exchange and strengthen its financial position in the market.
- International trade is considered as an 'economic barometer' of a country. It is a huge source of income as well as a sign of development of the country. Thus, the economic prosperity of a country can be gauged by the health of its international trade.

26. “About a hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties.” Examine this statement. 5 Marks

Ans: The statement consists of two parts, the first part shows that about 100 years ago, there were few countries that were democratic and if they were not democratic countries, there was no need for political parties.

The second part shows that now there are very few countries that do not have political parties. In the last 100 years, many countries became independent from colonial rule. After independence, they adopted democratic governments. Therefore, there was an increasing necessity for political parties.

The political parties are important due to the following reasons:

1. **Contesting elections:** In the majority of the elections that occur around the world, parties nominate candidates who then compete in the elections. If we don't have political parties, then in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
2. **Making policies and programmes:** Political parties formulate and support policies and programmes according to the various public opinions and interests. The government generally follows the programmes of the ruling party.
3. **Making Laws:** Political parties play a crucial part in making laws for a country. Laws are discussed and passed in the legislature. Majority of the members in the legislature belong to a political party so they stick to the decisions of the party and not personal ones usually.
4. **Forming governments:** The political executives are responsible for taking the big decisions. These executives are chosen by the winning party and are a part of that party. Thus, the government is formed and run by them.
5. **Role of opposition:** Those who fail to win the elections become the opposition. They question and criticise the government policies. They represent different views and keep a check on the ruling party. In a democracy, the role of the opposition party necessitates the existence of political parties.

27. Compare the popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia.

5 Marks

Ans: In 2006, Nepal witnessed a very popular movement, which aimed at regaining popular control over the government from the king of the monarchy in Nepal.

Similarly, there was a popular movement in Bolivia which fought against the privatisation of water, in 2000.

1. The movement in Nepal was aimed at restoring democracy, whereas Bolivia's water war involved claims on an elected, democratic government.
2. The struggle in Bolivia was regarding a specific policy, while the struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics.
3. Both struggles are examples of political conflict that led to popular struggles and involved mass mobilisation.
4. The dispute was settled by means of public demonstration and involved the crucial role of political organisations.
5. The following conclusions can be drawn:
 - Democracy evolves by means of popular struggles. The defining moments of democracy take place when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.
 - Such moments generally involve disagreement between those groups who have exercised power and those who intend for a share in power.
 - Some significant decisions may take place by means of consensus and may not involve any dispute at all in rare cases.
 - Democratic conflict can be resolved by means of mass mobilisation. At times, it is possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary.
 - But in cases involving a deep dispute, frequently these institutions themselves get involved in the dispute.
 - In such cases, the solution has to come from outside, from the citizens.

28. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. 5 Marks

Ans: Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries across the globe. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play a crucial role in the process of globalisation. Globalisation has proved to be advantageous to both the consumers and producers in the following ways:

1. Both globalisation and increasing competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers, especially the well-off sections in the urban area. There is greater choice before these consumers, and they now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for various products. Thus, consumers enjoy much higher living standards than was possible earlier.
2. In India, MNCs have increased their investment and they are interested more in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, etc., or services like banking in urban areas. Due to this new jobs have been created in these industries and services. Also, the local companies that supply raw materials to these companies have prospered.
3. The increased competition resulted in the benefit of several of the top Indian companies. These companies invest in newer technology and production methods and even raise their production standards significantly. Some have gained by collaborating successfully with foreign companies.
4. Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinational companies themselves. For example- Indian companies like Tata Motors, an automobile company, and Infosys, an IT company, are expanding their operations worldwide.
5. Globalisation has also led to the creation of new opportunities for service providing companies, especially those involving IT. Some examples are The Indian Company which produces a magazine for the London based company and call centres.

29. Why are rules and regulations required in the marketplace? Explain.

5 Marks

Ans: Rules and regulations are required for consumer's protection in the marketplace. This is due to the following reasons:

1. Whenever the buyer has a complaint regarding a good or service that he had bought, the seller tries to shift the responsibility on to the buyer. As if he has no responsibility once a sale is done. Thus, the rules and regulations are required to change this situation.
2. Sometimes traders are involved in unfair trade practices such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should or when traders include charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated/ defective products are sold.
3. Markets do not operate in a fair manner when producers are limited and powerful whereas consumers purchase in small quantities and are dispersed. This happens particularly when large companies are manufacturing these goods. These companies can easily manipulate the market in several ways through their huge wealth, power and reach.
4. Media and other sources, at times, pass false information in order to attract customers. For example- a company sold powder milk for babies all over the world claiming that the powder was better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims.
5. Hence, there is a need for rules and regulations to ensure the protection of consumers in the marketplace. In India, the consumer movement originated as a 'social force' with the objective of safeguarding and promoting interests against unethical and unfair trade practices.

30. (30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India (on page 15). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo planters.

2 Marks

Ans: A. Madras

B. Champaran

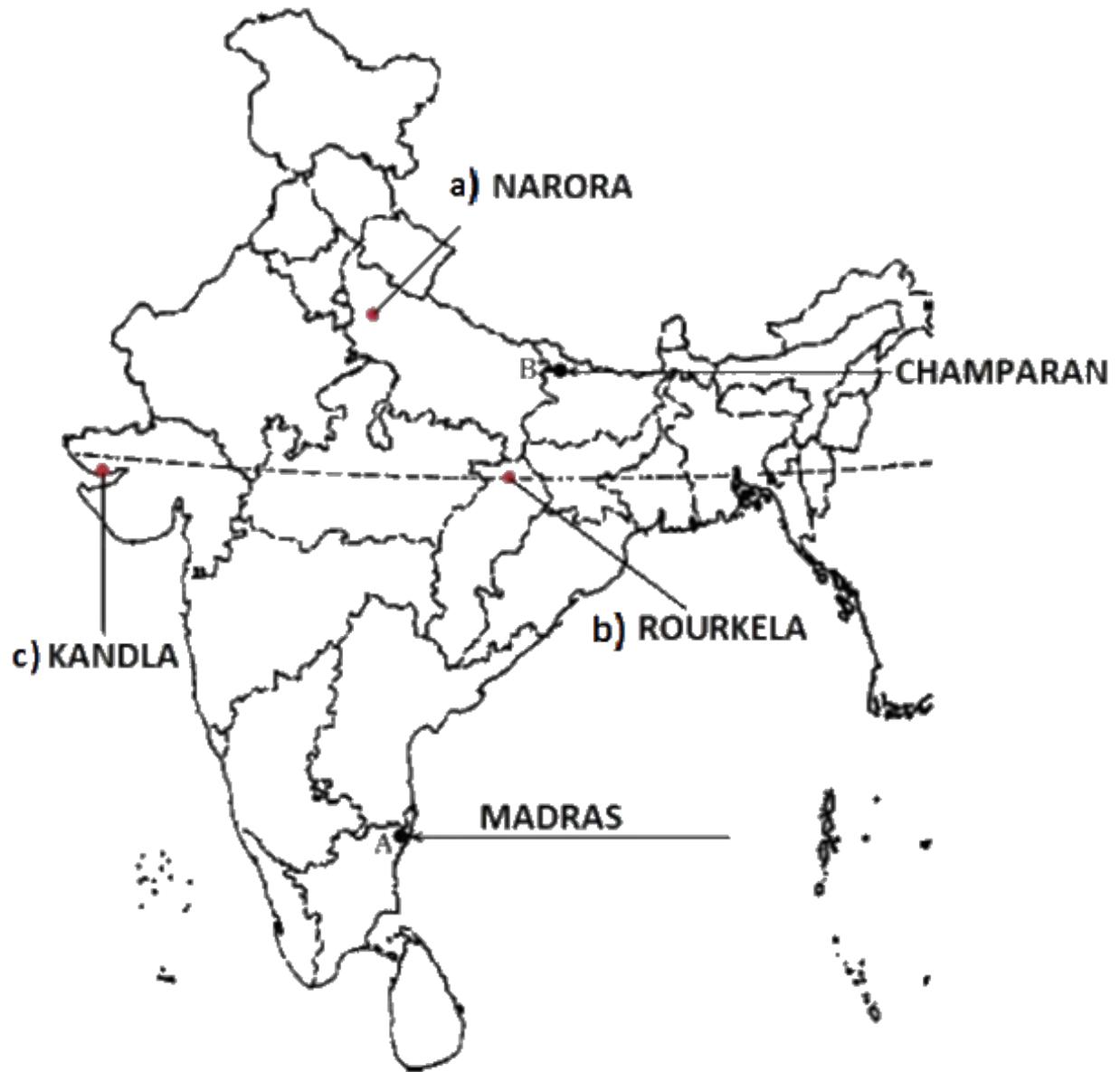
(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

3 Marks

- A. Naora — a nuclear power plant**
- B. Rourkela — an iron and steel plant**
- C. Kandla — a major seaport**



Ans:



CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2013

Series: RSH/1

Code no. 32/1/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **14 printed pages+1 Map**.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes of time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 am, the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-script during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **90**

General Instructions :

1. The question paper has **30** questions in all. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Questions from serial number **1** to **9** are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.

3. Questions from serial number **10** to **21** are **3** marks questions Answer of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
4. Questions from serial number **22** to **29** are **3** marks questions Answer of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
5. Question number **30** is a map question of **5** marks (**2** marks from History and **3** marks from Geography). After filling up, attach the map inside your answer book.

1. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following:

A. Kitagawa Utamaro

B. Richard M. Hoe

C. Voltaire

D. Frederic Sorrieu

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world.

Or

Who, among the following was a member of the French team, who explored Mekong river?

A. Paul Burnard

B. Liang Qichao

C. Huynh Phu So

D. Garnier

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Francis Garnier was a member of the French team, who explored the Mekong river.

2. The Non-Co-operation Movement began on which one of the following dates?

A. January 1921

B. November 1921

C. December 1921

D. May 1921

1 Mark

Ans: (A) Non-Co-operation Movement began in January 1921.

3. Which one of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious nated and well sheltered harbour ?

A. Kolkata

B. Chennai

C. Mumbai

D. Visakhapatnam

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Visakhapatnam is the biggest port with a spacious and well sheltered harbour.

4. Which one of the following was the main aim to start movement on April 2006 in Nepal?

A. To control over government

B. To match power front the king

C. To restore democracy

D. To dethrone the king

1 Mark

Ans: (C) The main aim to start movement in April 2006 in Nepal was to restore democracy.

5. Which one of the following countries has one party system ?

A. China

B. Indo-China

C. Japan

D. Germany

1 Mark

Ans: (A) China has one party system.

6. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracies ?

A. They have formal constitution

B. They hold regular elections.

C. They have political parties

D. All of the above

1 Mark

Ans: (D) All of the above.

7. Which of the following is the main informal source of credit for rural households in India?

A. Friends

B. Relatives

C. Landlords

D. Money lenders

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Money lenders are the main informal source of credit for rural households in India.

8. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?

A. Tax on import

B. Quality control

C. Sales tax

D. Tax on local trade

1 Mark

Ans: (A) Tax on import is a 'barrier' on foreign trade.

9. ISI mark can be seen on which of the following items?

A. Jewellery

B. Edible oil

C. Electrical appliances

D. Cereals

1 Mark

Ans: (C) ISI mark can be seen on Electrical appliances.

10. Explain the process of unification of Italy.

3 Marks

Ans: The 'Unification of Italy' procedure was as follows:

- i. In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, only one of which, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- ii. The northern regions were administered by the Austrian Habsburgs, the centre by the Pope, and the southern regions by the Spanish Bourbon kings.
- iii. The secret organisations founded by Giuseppe Mazzini, such as the Young Italy and the Young Europe, were instrumental in the unification of Italy. Spain.
- iv. Through a deft diplomatic alliance with France, Chief Minister Cavour led the drive to combine the territories, and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in 1859.

- v. Garibaldi conquered the Bourbon kings of Spain with his armed volunteers known as red shirts, freeing the kingdom of 2 Sicilia's. Victor Emmanuel II was declared king of united Italy in 1861.

Or

Explain any three steps taken by the French to develop cultivation in the Mekong Delta. 3 Marks

Ans: The French took three measures to promote agriculture in the Mekong Delta:

- i. Constructing canals and draining areas to enhance agricultural productivity.
- ii. Use of forced labour to construct canals and enhance agriculture.
- iii. Constructed infrastructure and transportation facilities for agricultural output export.

11. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India ? Explain with three examples. 3 Marks

Ans: The First world war created a new economic situation in India because of the following examples:

- i. The First World War ushered in a new economic and political environment in India. It resulted in a significant rise in defence spending, which was financed by war loans and higher taxes; customs charges were hiked, and an income tax was imposed.
- ii. Prices rose, more than tripling between 1913 and 1918. This was felt by the whole public.
- iii. Villagers were asked to furnish soldiers, and forced recruiting in rural regions occurred.

12. How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India ? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: The Rowlatt Act was fought in the following ways:

- i. Rallies were held in several cities.
- ii. Strikes broke out at railway workshops.
- iii. Stores were closed.

The horrific Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in protest of the Rowlatt Act. General Dyer directed his forces to open fire on innocent citizens gathering from Amritsar and beyond to attend a peaceful assembly.

13. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples.

3 Marks

Ans: Difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals are as follows:

Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
Metallic minerals are made up of one or more metallic elements, whereas non-metallic minerals are made up of chemical components that do not generally exhibit metal properties or features.	Non-metals are minerals (non-metallic minerals) that are not often used as raw materials for metal extraction. The nonmetal group, which dominates the mineral spectrum, is extremely important economically.
Metallic minerals are frequently discovered in igneous and metamorphic rock formations.	Non-metallic minerals can be found embedded in young folded mountains and sedimentary rocks.
Metallic crystals are usually lustrous.	Non-metallic minerals have no glimmer or lustre.
Examples:Aluminium,Gold,Silver,Ores Of Iron,etc.	Examples:Diamond,Salt,Potash,etc.

14. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India ? Mention any four uses of manganese.

3 Marks

Ans: Odisha is the largest producer of manganese in India.

Uses of Manganese are:

- i. Manganese is utilised in very small amounts in the manufacture of steel and ferro manganese alloys.
- ii. It is used in the manufacture of heavy iron machinery.
- iii. It is used as a catalyst in the manufacturing of bleaching powder to obtain the end product with minimal time consumption.
- iv. It is used in the manufacture of insecticides and pesticides.

15. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Analyse the statement with three examples. 3 Marks

Ans: "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand."because of the following:

- i. India's agro-based enterprises have significantly increased agricultural production.
- ii. They rely on the latter for raw materials and offer goods like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, pesticides, and so on.
- iii. The expansion and competitiveness of manufacturing sectors has not only aided agriculturists in raising productivity but has also made the manufacturing process more challenging.

16. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. 3 Marks

Ans: The Bharatiya Janata Party aspires to establish a strong and contemporary India by building on India's historic culture and traditions.

Four features of the party are:

- i. Cultural nationalism, or hindutva, is an important component of the Bharatiya Janata Party's view of Indian nationhood and politics.
- ii. It seeks Jammu and Kashmir's full territorial and political unification with India.

- iii. It asserts the existence of a consistent civil law for all living individuals in the country, regardless of faith.
- iv. It wishes to prohibit religious conversions. The party wishes to pass an anti-conversion law in order to prevent religious conversion in the country.

17. How do Multinational Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low ? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Multinational corporations keep their production costs low by:

- i. They put their factories and offices in areas where resources are scarce but reasonably priced.
- ii. Goods and services are created internationally rather than in a single location. China, for example, is renowned as a low-cost manufacturing site, whereas India is famed for its highly qualified engineers.
- iii. Production is structured in a sophisticated manner in order to maximise profitability. Mexico, for example, is advantageous due to its proximity to the US market. This method saves MNCs 50-60% of the cost.

18. "Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy". Justify the statement with an example. 3 Marks

Ans: Legal and constitutional reforms alone will not suffice to address democratic challenges:

- i. Legal or constitutional reforms can serve as a deterrent to political and power abuses, but they are insufficient.
- ii. In cricket, for example, the LBW rule was created to prevent batters from batting incorrectly and preserving the wicket. However, the effectiveness of the legislation would be determined by the batters, players, and referee.
- iii. Only the rule of law cannot provide fairness and justice in politics. Politicians, as well as the general public, must work to improve politics.

19. How is money used as a medium of exchange ? Explain with examples.

3 Marks

Ans: Money is defined as any good that is generally recognised in the trade of products and services, as well as in the payment of debts. Most individuals will mix up the notion of money with other concepts such as income, wealth, and credit. Money serves three purposes:

- i. **Medium of Exchange:** Money may be used as a medium of exchange to buy and sell products and services. If there was no money, commodities would have to be exchanged through barter (goods would be traded for other goods in transactions arranged on the basis of mutual need). For example, if I grow chickens and want to acquire cows, I would need to locate someone willing to trade his cows in exchange for my chickens. Such arrangements are frequently difficult to make. Money, on the other hand, reduces the necessity for the dual coincidence of desires.
- ii. **Unit of Account:** Money is the most often used unit of account for determining the relative worth of commodities and services.
- iii. **Value store:** Money is the most liquid asset (Liquidity measures how easily assets can be spent to buy goods and services). Money's worth may be preserved throughout time. It is a practical method of storing riches.

20. "An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority". Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it.

3 Marks

Ans: The statement can be understood by the following:

- i. Since the government is the backbone of every country, it should avoid corruption.
- ii. The government should fight corruption and promote a country's growth.
- iii. The growth of a country is dependent on how the government works in the country, thus the government should do their job effectively.
- iv. Corruption also has an impact on the country's democracy. As a result, it is preferable if a country is free of corruption.

21. How do we participate in the market as producers and consumers ? Explain with three examples. 3 Marks

Ans: As both producers and consumers, we engage in the market. This may be demonstrated in the following way:

- i. As a producer of products and services, we may operate in a variety of economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, or services.
- ii. As consumers, we engage in the market by purchasing products and services that we require.
- iii. For example, if we grow crops, make automobiles, or operate a school, we are producers; but, if we buy food grain from a market, buy a car, or see a doctor as a patient, we are consumers.

22. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain with examples. 5 Marks

Ans: Culture played a significant impact in shaping the concept of 'nation' in Europe:

- i. Romanticism was a cultural movement that prioritised emotions, intuitions, and mystical experiences over logic and science. They attempted to generate sentiments of shared history and heritage.
- ii. Johann Gottfried Herder, a Romantic, felt that German culture was alive and well among the ordinary people, or *das Volk*. The folk culture of music, poetry, and dance popularised the concept of nation.
- iii. Local culture was also sought in order to address the huge number of illiterates. Karol Kurpinski transformed traditional dances and music into nationalist symbols in Poland.
- iv. The language was also important for establishing a nationalist identity. When Polish was forcibly removed from schools and Russian was enforced everywhere during Russian annexation, many regarded the usage of Polish as a symbol of national resistance.

Or

How were Vietnamese nationalists inspired by Japan and China to set up a democratic republic ? Explain with examples. 5 Marks

Ans: Vietnamese nationalists are influenced by Japan and China in their desire to establish a democratic republic.

Vietnam established friendly relations with Japan and China. They served as role models for people seeking change, a safe haven for those fleeing the French police, and a site where a larger Asian network of revolutionaries could be created. In 1907-08, around 300 Vietnamese students travelled to Japan to obtain a contemporary education. They made an appeal to the Japanese as fellow Asians and eventually founded a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo.

China's developments also influenced Vietnamese nationalists. The long-established monarchy in China was toppled in 1911 by a populist uprising led by Sun Yat Sen, and a republic was established. As a result of these developments, Vietnamese students established the Vietnam Restoration Association (viet-nam quan phuc hoi).

23. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement. 5 Marks

Ans: Dalit involvement in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited:

- i. For a long time, the Congress had disregarded Dalits because they did not want to disturb the traditional high-caste Hindus.
- ii. However, Gandhi wished to abolish untouchability. He referred to them as God's children, or Harijan, and organised satyagraha to get access to public wells, schools, and temples.
- iii. He cleaned toilets to honour the bhangi's labour and attempted to encourage the higher caste to abandon untouchability.
- iv. However, many Dalit leaders thought that only political empowerment could alleviate the community's issues in society.
- v. They requested that the Dalit group be given separate electorates in legislative councils as well as reserved seats in educational institutions. As a result, Dalit participation was restricted, particularly in Maharashtra and the Nagpur area.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi wished to reintegrate Dalits into society and abolish prejudice. However, the Dalits did not feel it would work, so they sought political power to secure their independence.

24. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India. 5 Marks

Ans: Controlling industrial pollution is possible in the following ways:

- i. Industrial plants should be established in remote regions apart from human settlements.
- ii. Industry must take preventative efforts to reduce pollution.
- iii. Industry should promote product sustainability and recycling.
- iv. More efforts should be made to develop local industries that use acceptable and low-cost methods to decrease pollution generation at their facilities.
- v. Industry must be encouraged to develop "green" techniques of manufacturing and goods. It involves methods that are friendly to the environment.

25. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.

5 Marks

Ans: Major problems faced by road transport in India are as follows:

- i. The majority of Indian roads are unsurfaced and unfit for automobile usage.
- ii. Roads are not well-maintained. Poor road surfaces result in significant vehicle wear and tear.
- iii. On the highways, there are numerous checkpoints, toll booths, and octroi duty collection sites, which slow traffic, waste time, and irritate commuters.
- iv. Many roads have insufficient capacity, deteriorating pavement, unbridged level crossings, and a lack of facilities and safety features.
- v. Cities' highways are extremely crowded, and the majority of bridges and culverts are ancient and small.

26. How did the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain. 5 Marks

Ans: The Nepali people's struggle has become a source of inspiration for democrats all over the world for the following reasons:

- i. Nepal was an absolute monarchy until 1990. In 1990, King Birendra consented to transform Nepal from a constitutional monarchy to a constitutional monarchy with the help of a people's movement. However, in 2005, King Gyanendra restored absolute monarchy to the kingdom.
- ii. As a result of the people's revolt, the king was compelled to reverse his decision, and Nepal became a constitutional monarchy.
- iii. This people's movement and dedicated battle for democracy in Nepal inspired democratic activists all over the world.
- iv. The values associated with this conflict include:
 - a. People's finest tools are mass mobilisation and nonviolence.
 - b. People's unity and opposition to illegal measures.
 - c. Mass movement can attain a collective aim.

27. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice." Justify the statement. 5 Marks

Ans: The above statement can be justified by following explanations:

- i. Democracies have a poor track record of communicating all information with the people.
- ii. They frequently irritate people's wants and ignore the majority's requests.
- iii. The common stories of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not immune to this plague.
- iv. Most democracies fall short of holding elections that give everyone a fair opportunity and exposing every decision to public discussion.

28. How have our markets been transformed in recent years ? Explain with examples. 5 Marks

Ans: Our marketplaces have been changed in the previous several years. As customers in today's society, some of us have a diverse range of goods and services available to us. The most recent versions of digital cameras, mobile phones, and televisions from the world's major manufacturers are now available to us. Every season, new vehicle models may be spotted on Indian roadways. The days of Ambassador and Fiat being the only vehicles on Indian roads are long gone. Today, Indians buy vehicles from almost every major automaker in the globe. Many other products, from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices, have experienced a similar brand boom. The availability of such a diverse range of items in our markets is a relatively new occurrence. You wouldn't have found such a wide variety of goods in Indian markets even two decades back.

29. Why are rules and regulations required for the protection of the consumers, in the marketplace ? Explain with examples. 5 Marks

Ans: Rules and regulations required for the protection of the consumers in the marketplace can be explained by the following:

- i. **To check adulteration:** To prevent adulteration, consumer knowledge is also required. At times, greedy traders begin to toy with people's health by engaging in adulteration of edible oils, milk, butter, ghee, and so on.
- ii. **To check powerful producers:** When producers are few and powerful, but consumers purchase in little numbers and are dispersed, the market does not function fairly. As a result, laws are needed to keep these strong producers in control.
- iii. **False Information:** Most of the time, false information is handed on to customers through the media and other sources in order to attract them.
- iv. **Compensation:** Rules and regulations must be followed in order to compensate the abused customer. Consumer Courts have been formed in India to assist consumers with justice.
- v. **Privatisation:** Since 1991, the Government of India has withdrawn from the majority of productivities, allowing the private sector to take over. As a result, it was considered that there is a stronger need to impose market discipline and

rules, as well as making customers aware of not just the business elements of the sale and purchase of goods, but also the health and security aspects.

30.1. Two features A and B, are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

B. The place where the 'Movement of Indigo Planters' was started. 2 Marks

30.2. On the same given political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols:

- i. Kalpakkam - Nuclear power plant**
- ii. Bhadravati - Iron and steel plant**
- iii. Kochchi - Major sea port** **3 Marks**

Ans:



Note: The following questions are for the **BLIND CANDIDATES** only, in lieu of question number **30**.

30.1 Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920. 1 Mark

Ans: Indian National Congress Session was held at Nagpur In December 1920.

30.2 Which is the place where the 'Indigo Planters Movement' started?1 Mark

Ans: 'Indigo Planters Movement' started in Champaran district.

30.3 Name the nuclear plant located in Uttar Pradesh. 1 Mark

Ans: The Nuclear plant located in Uttar Pradesh is Narora Atomic Power Station.

30.4 Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh. 1 Mark

Ans: The iron and steel plant located in Chattisgarh is Bhilai Steel Plant.

30.5 Which is the major sea port of the southernmost part of India ? 1 Mark

Ans: The major sea port of the southernmost part of India is Tuticorin Port.

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2012

Series: BRH

Code no. 32/1

- Please check that this paper contains **16** printed pages + **2 Maps**.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **36** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **80**

General Instructions:

1. There are **36** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.

3. Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your Answer-book
4. Questions from serial number **17** to **29** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
5. Questions from serial number **30** to **34** are **4** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
6. Question number **35** is a map question of **2** marks from History and Question number **36** is a map question of **3** marks from Geography.
7. Attach the filled up maps inside your answer book.

1. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815 ?

A. King of Netherlands.

B. Giuseppe Mazzini

C. Duke Metternich

D. Otto Von Bismarck

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Duke Metternich hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815.

Or

Why was the Tonkin Free School started in 1907 in Vietnam?

A. To provide modern education

B. To provide western-style education

C. To provide education to Vietnamese only

D. To provide education to French children.

1 Mark

Ans: (B) Tonkin Free School started in 1907 in Vietnam to provide western-style education.

2. Which one of the following is true about the treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 ?

- A. It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.**
- B. It recognised Greece as an independent nation.**
- C. It recognised Germany as an independent nation.**
- D. It recognised France as an independent nation.**

1 Mark

Ans: (B) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Or

Who, among the following, was the founder of 'Hoa Hao Movement' in Vietnam?

- A. Phan Chu Trinh**
- B. Liang Qichao**
- C. Phan Boi Chau**
- D. Huynh Phu So**

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Huynh Phu So was the founder of 'Hoa Hao Movement' in Vietnam.

3. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils ?

- A. Lucknow Pact**
- B. Gandhi Irwin Pact**
- C. Poona Pact**
- D. None of these**

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Poona Pact gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

4. Which one of the following Viceroy announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in October 1929 ?

A. Lord Mountbatten

B. Lord Dalhousie

C. Lord Irwin

D. None of these

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in October 1929.

5. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

A. Lead

B. Copper

C. Tin

D. Limestone

1 Mark

Ans: (D) Limestone is a non-metallic mineral.

6. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the electronic capital of India ?

A. Delhi

B. Kolkata

C. Bangalore

D. Hyderabad

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

7. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors ?

A. Employment conditions

B. The nature of economic activity

C. Ownership of enterprises

D. Number of workers employed in the enterprise

1 Mark

Ans: (C)The industrial sector classified into public and private sectors on the basis of ownership of enterprises.

8. Which one of the following states has the highest road density?

A. Goa

B. Kerala

C. Karnataka

D. Gujarat

1 Mark

Ans: (B)Kerala has the highest road density.

9. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party?

A. Gujarat

B. Karnataka

C. Maharashtra

D. Madhya Pradesh

1 Mark

Ans: (C)'Shiv Sena' exists as a regional political party in Maharashtra.

10. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognized political party?

A. Party Name

B. Manifesto

C. Election Symbol

D. Election Funds

1 Mark

Ans: (C) Election Symbol is offered by the Election Commission to a recognized political party.

11. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship?

A. Bangladesh

B. Pakistan

C. Sri Lanka

D. India

1 Mark

Ans: (B) Pakistan is democracy not preferred over dictatorship.

12. Which one of the following countries has a federal system of government ?

A. Congo

B. Sudan

C. South Africa

D. Tanzania

1 Mark

Ans: (A) Congo has a federal system of government.

13. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which one of the following accounts ?

- A. Saving account**
- B. Current account**
- C. Fixed deposits for long period**
- D. Fixed deposits for very short period**

1 Mark

Ans: (C)Banks provide a higher rate of interest on Fixed deposits for a long period.

14. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India?

- A. Formal sector**
- B. Informal sector**
- C. Moneylenders**
- D. Traders**

1 Mark

Ans: (A)Formal Sector is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India.

15. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone' ?

- A. They do not have to pay taxes for a long period.**
- B. Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.**
- C. They have world class facilities.**
- D. They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.**

1 Mark

Ans: (B)Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws is not a characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'.

16. 'Hallmark' is used as a logo for which one of the following ?

A. Agricultural products

B. Jewellery

C. Electrical goods

D. Electronic goods

1 Mark

Ans: (B)'Hallmark' is used as a logo on Jewellery.

17. Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy.'

3 Marks

Ans: Process of Unification of Italy are as follows:

- i. The commitment, participation, and effort of three great leaders, Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi, resulted in the unification of Italy.
- ii. Giuseppe Mazzini attempted to unify Italy in the 1830s. He founded the Young Italy secret organisation. However, both the 1831 and 1848 uprisings failed.
- iii. Even the ruling elites desired a united Italy that would provide economic prosperity as well as political control.
- iv. Many conflicts contributed to Italy's unification. Chief Minister Cavour formed a deft diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in 1859.
- v. They marched into South Italy in 1860, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies succeeded in driving away the Spanish rulers with the aid of locals.
- vi. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861.

Or

Describe any three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam. 3 Marks

Ans: Steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam are as follows:

- i. To enhance rice production, the French constructed canals and drained areas in the Mekong delta.
- ii. To promote rice farming, forced labour was used to build irrigation facilities.
- iii. Infrastructure and transportation facilities for agricultural export have been built.

18. Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931. 3 Marks

Ans: In 1931, Gandhiji decided to halt the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following circumstances:

- i. Violent confrontations erupted as a result of the government's detention of Congress leaders.
- ii. Following Gandhi's imprisonment, industrial workers in Solapur assaulted police stations and government buildings. The conflict was on the verge of escalating.
- iii. The authorities suppressed peaceful satyagrahis by assaulting and detaining them, as well as beating women and children.

19. Why is the iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Explain any three reasons. 3 Marks

Ans: The basic industry is the iron and steel industry because of the following:

- i. All other industries, heavy, medium, and light, depend on it for machinery.
- ii. Steel is required for the production of a wide range of engineering goods, building materials, defence, medicinal, telecommunications, scientific, and consumer goods.

- iii. When all of the raw materials and final items are large and bulky, iron and steel are heavy industries. It has high transportation expenses.

20. Explain the improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning. 3 Marks

Ans: The Indian Railways has made the following improvements to its operations:

- i. Steam engines have been replaced with diesel and electric engines.
- ii. E-ticketing and I-ticketing are available.
- iii. Converting metre and narrow gauges to wide gauges.
- iv. Rail route expansion.
- v. Improved amenities on railway stations.
- vi. The introduction of monorail and metro rail systems.

21. Mention any four merits and any two demerits of air transport. 3 Marks

Ans: Advantages of air travel:

- i. It is the most convenient and pleasant form of transportation.
- ii. It connects the country's most remote and isolated locations.
- iii. The speed and simplicity with which planes can cross mountain ranges, sandy deserts, vast stretches of water, or woods make air travel vital.
- iv. During natural disasters, air transport is very important. It is used to airlift individuals from disaster regions as well as to airdrop food, medicine, and other necessities to disaster victims.

Disadvantages of air travel:

- i. Air travel is expensive.

- ii. The expense of building planes, as well as the upkeep of airports and control systems, necessitates a capital outlay.

22. Describe the 'second popular movement for democracy' of Nepal. 3 Marks

Ans: Nepal's popular democratic movement:

- i. The 2006 movement sought to reclaim popular control of the government from the king. All of Nepal's major political parties (Seven Party Alliance) called for a four-day strike, which quickly developed into an indefinite strike in which many additional organisations joined forces. The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) was created by all of the major political parties in Parliament and four-day strike was called in Kathmandu.
- ii. Curfews were ignored, and people took to the streets. Even the security forces were overwhelmed by the over 1 lakh people who assembled practically every day to demand the restoration of democracy. They remained firm in their demands for the restoration of the parliament, the power of an all-party government, and the formation of a new constituent assembly.
- iii. On the final day of this protest movement, the monarch was forced to meet all of the people's demands. As a result, the SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as Prime Minister, and the restored parliament passed multiple measures stripping the king of most of his powers.

23. How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics? Explain with an example. 3 Marks

Ans: Pressure groups and movements apply pressure on politics in a variety of methods, including the following:

- i. They go on hunger strike to put pressure on political parties.
- ii. They also set up advertisements and posters all throughout the city to gather public support for a certain cause.
- iii. They rely on the media to reach a huge number of individuals.

24. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Political parties play the following responsibilities in democracy:

- i. They give a forum and representation to diverse parts of society.
- ii. They serve as a forum for public discussion and the presentation of various possibilities.
- iii. They shape laws and policy based on their electoral manifestos.

25. How are some countries in the world facing foundational challenge of democracy? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Different countries confront a variety of difficulties. At least one-fourth of the world's nations do not have democratic governments. The democratic challenge in these nations is severe. These countries confront the fundamental problem of transitioning to democracy and subsequently establishing democratic administration. This entails overthrowing the current non-democratic administration, keeping the military from dominating the government, and building a sovereign and viable state.

Nepal, for example, was a monarchy until recently. Nepal has now become a democratic country. Certain attitudes and systems will take years to alter since they took years to establish in the first place. Nepal is an excellent illustration of a fundamental democratic issue. This was an issue in India after independence, and it is currently a problem in Pakistan owing to military influence in the administration.

26. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples. 3 Marks

Ans: Foreign commerce integrates various nations' marketplaces in the following ways:

- i. Foreign trade is done by traders from different countries among themselves.
- ii. As a result, financial transactions are monitored from one nation to another.

- iii. As a result of this worldwide money-transaction network, we can simply conclude that different nations' marketplaces are becoming more connected with one another.
- iv. For example, Chinese electronics are now taking a sizable piece of the Indian market, while Indian textiles are filling markets in a variety of other nations.

27. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries." Support the statement.

3 Marks

Ans: Information and communication technology, such as the internet, mobile phones, and online shopping, has played a significant influence in the diffusion of products and services across borders. We may buy a variety of items from the comfort of our own homes by shopping online. With the aid of the internet, any firm can sell its products all over the world, and e-banking has made rapid payment possible. The use of communication technology allows the producer to communicate with the customer in a very simple manner. These are used to make purchases of products and services. Anyone in Mumbai, for example, may make an order for a designer outfit that is being sold in London.

28. How do 'Consumer Protection Councils' help consumers ? Explain three ways.

3 Marks

Ans: Consumer Protection Councils or Consumer Forums assist customers in the following ways:

- i. They advise consumers on how to submit complaints with the Consumer Court. They also represent individual customers in the Consumer Courts on a regular basis.
- ii. If any businessman is reported to the Council at the District Level for using unfair means, the concerned council will call him to task.
- iii. They raise public awareness through holding consumer melas, seminars, and meetings, all of which are financed by the government.

29. Explain the circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner. 3 Marks

Ans: Markets do not function fairly when producers are few and powerful, while consumers purchase in little quantities and are dispersed due to following circumstances:

- i. Due to their enormous money and power, major corporations may readily manipulate the market.
- ii. They have the ability to market subpar goods.
- iii. They might also spread misleading information about their items in order to entice customers.

30. Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 4 Marks

Ans: The French Revolutionaries implemented a variety of tactics and practises in order to foster a feeling of communal identity among the French people. They were as follows:

- i. The concepts of La-Patrie (fatherland) and Le-Citoyen (citizen) stressed the concept of a unified society with equal rights under a constitution.
- ii. The tricolour was chosen to replace the previous royal standard as the new French flag. The Estate General was renamed the National Assembly after being chosen by a group of engaged citizens.
- iii. New hymns were written, vows were sworn, and victims were remembered, all in the name of the nation.
- iv. A unified administrative structure was established, and uniform laws were enacted for all citizens living inside its borders. Internal customs taxes and dues were eliminated, and a standardised system of weights and measurements was implemented. Regional languages were suppressed, and French became the nation's common language.

Or

Which were the two major problems before the French in the field of colonial education in Vietnam ? How did they try to solve these problems? Explain.

4 Marks

Ans: The two primary issues confronting the French in the realm of colonial education in Vietnam were as follows:

- i. The French needed an educated local labour force, but they were concerned that education would cause issues. Once educated, Vietnamese citizens may begin to reject colonial dominance.
- ii. French nationals in Vietnam began to worry that they would lose their positions - as teachers, businessmen, and police officers - to educated Vietnamese. As a result, they were opposed to initiatives that would provide Vietnamese students with complete access to French education.

They attempted to fix these issues via following:

- i. Textbooks extolled French culture and language. The French believed that through studying the language, the Vietnamese would be exposed to French culture and civilisation. This would contribute to the formation of a 'Asian France securely linked to European France.' Vietnamese educated individuals will appreciate French feelings and values, recognise the superiority of French culture, and work for France.
- ii. Only a handful of those admitted to schools eventually passed the school-leaving exams. This was primarily due to an intentional programme of failing students, particularly in their last year, so that they would not be eligible for better-paying employment.

31. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju ? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhi's ideas.

4 Marks

Ans: He was an Indian nationalist who was involved in the fight for Indian independence. Alluri was eventually captured by the British in the Chintapalli forests, tied to a tree, and killed by gunshot at Koyyuru village. He and his comrades seized guns and ammunition and murdered numerous British police officers, including two near Dammanapall. Alluri toured places in the Visakhapatnam district and got aware of the indigenous people's problems.

He was an Indian nationalist who was involved in the fight for Indian independence. Raju led the Rampa Revolt of 1922-24, in which a coalition of tribal chiefs and other allies attacked the British Raj. He claimed to have a variety of unique abilities. He could make accurate astrological forecasts, heal patients, and even save bullet shorts.

His involvement in instilling Gandhi's principles in rebels is as follows:

- i. He also said that India could only be emancipated via the use of force, not nonviolence.
- ii. In order to get swaraj, the rebels assaulted police stations, attempted to assassinate British officials, and engaged in guerilla warfare.
- iii. Raju was apprehended and hanged in 1924, and he became a folk hero over time.

32. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources. 4 Marks

Ans: We know that minerals are adequate goods, and their availability is finite; thus, mineral resource protection is critical for future generations. If we continue to consume these resources at the current rate, we will run out of them in no time, culminating in an energy catastrophe.

Minerals should be protected in the following ways:

- i. Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable way.
- ii. Improved technology must be continually improved to enable the usage of low-grade materials at a cheap cost.
- iii. Metal recycling utilising scrap metals should be carried out.

33. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty. 4 Marks

Ans: Democracy has reduced inequality and poverty in the following ways:

- i. Democracy provides equal rights to all citizens; it does not discriminate on the basis of gender, religion, race, or caste.
- ii. Democracy encourages the redistributive method for imparting financial advantages based on the needs of any segment of the society; this leads to a more equitable allocation of privileges to underprivileged people, which overcomes poverty.
- iii. Democracy creates an appropriate environment for organised activity, which begins with the same opportunity to advance the interests of underprivileged people.
- iv. Democracies make attempts to promote a more transparent form of governance in order to decrease poverty and inequality and therefore provide people with rights such as the Right to Information, among other things, in order to alleviate poverty and inequality.

34. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning. 4 Marks

Ans: The Reserve Bank of India oversees the operation of official lending sources in India. Banks, for example, keep a minimum cash balance from the deposits they receive.

Functions of RBI are as follows:

- i. It requires banks to maintain a minimum cash balance from the deposits they receive.
- ii. It requires banks to make loans not only to profitable corporations, but also to low-income individuals and small business owners.
- iii. Banks are required to make a report to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, and at what interest rate on a regular basis.

35. Two features - A and B, are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : 2 Marks

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.

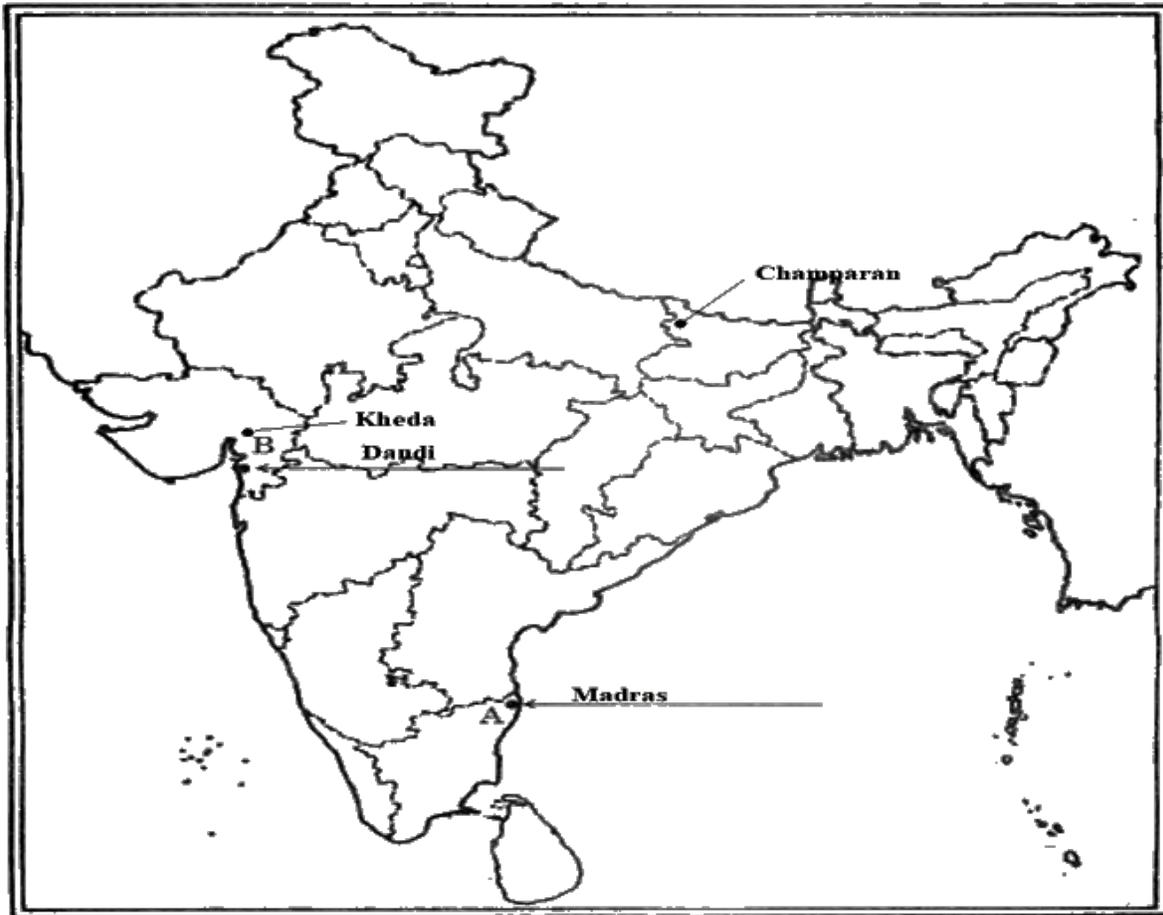
Or

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of India : 2 Marks

- i. Champaran - The place where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.
- ii. Kheda - The place where the Peasant Satyagraha was held.

Ans:

Outline Map of India (Political)



36. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given political outline map of India (on page 19). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

3 Marks

A. Mica mines

B. Software Technology Park

C. Terminal Station of N.H. 7

Or

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of India (on page 19) with appropriate symbols: 3 Marks

- i. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant**
- ii. Narora Nuclear Power Plant**
- iii. Kandla Sea Port**

Ans:

Outline Map of India (Political)



Note: The following questions are for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 35 and 36.

35.1. Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. 1 Mark

Ans: The Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920 in Calcutta.

35.2. At which place was the Civil Disobedience Movement started ? 1 Mark

Ans: Civil Disobedience Movement started in Champaran district.

36.1. In which state is Bhilai Iron and Steel plant located ? 1 Mark

Ans: Bhilai Iron and Steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

36.2. Name any one Technology Park located in Karnataka state. 1 Mark

Ans: Manyata Tech Park is located in Karnataka.

36.3. Name the southern-most major sea port of India. 1 Mark

Ans: Tuticorin Port is the southernmost major sea port of India.

CBSE Class 10

Social Science

Previous Year Question Paper 2011

Series: RHB

Code no. 32/1

- Please check that this question paper contains **15** printed pages + **2** Maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes of time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: **3** hours

Maximum Marks: **80**

General Instructions:

- I. The question paper has **36** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.

- III. Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of **1** mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your Answer-book.
- IV. Questions from serial number **17** to **29** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- V. Questions from serial number **30** to **34** are **4** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- VI. Question number **35** is a map question of **2** marks from History and Question number **36** is a map question of **3** marks from Geography.
- VII. Attach the filled up maps inside the answer book.

1. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?
1 Mark

- (A) She was named Marianne.
- (B) She took part in the French Revolution.
- (C) She was a symbol of national unity.
- (D) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.

Ans: (B) She took part in the French Revolution.

Or

Which one of the following was an impact of the Great Depression of 1930s on Vietnam.
1 Mark

- (A) Japan defeated and occupied Vietnam.
- (B) Price of rice and rubber increased.
- (C) There was decrease in unemployment.

(D) There were uprisings in rural areas.

Ans: (D) There were uprisings in rural areas.

2. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy? 1 Mark

(A) Kingdom of Two Sicilies

(B) Lombardy

(C) Venetia

(D) Sardinia-Piedmont

Ans: (D) Sardinia-Piedmont

Or

Which one of the following statements is not true about the Trung sisters of Vietnam? 1 Mark

(A) The Trung sisters fought against French domination.

(B) They fought against Chinese domination.

(C) Pan Boi Chau wrote a play on the lives of the Trung sisters.

(D) They chose death over surrender to enemies.

Ans: (A) The Trung sisters fought against French domination.

3. Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. 1 Mark

(A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.

(B) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.

(C) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(D) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.

Ans: (A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.

**4. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends?
Choose the most appropriate reason from the following: 1 Mark**

(A) Nationalists wanted to study their own culture.

(B) Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.

(C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.

(D) Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.

Ans: (C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.

5. Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel? 1 Mark

(A) Barium

(B) Coal

(C) Zircon

(D) Uranium

Ans: (C) Zircon

6. Orissa is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? 1 Mark

(A) Copper

(B) Iron ore

(C) Manganese ore

(D) Mica

Ans: (C) Manganese ore

7. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for IT industry? 1 Mark

(A) BHEL

(B) SAIL

(C) BPO

(D) OIL

Ans: (B) SAIL

8. Which one of the following major ports has been developed to decongest Kolkata port? 1 Mark

(A) Kandla

(B) Haldia

(C) Paradip

(D) Marmagao

Ans: (C) Paradip

9. National Alliance for Peoples' Movements (NAPM) is 1 Mark

(A) an organisation of organisations.

(B) an environmental movement.

(C) a political party.

(D) a public interest group.

Ans: (A) an organisation of organisations.

10. The struggle in Bolivia in 2000 was

1 Mark

(A) to establish democracy.

(B) due to increase in price of water.

(C) to have a re-election.

(D) due to racial discrimination.

Ans: (B) due to increase in price of water.

11. The political party which believes in Marxism — Leninism is

1 Mark

(A) Nationalist Congress Party.

(B) Communist Party of India.

(C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK).

(D) Bahujan Samaj Party.

Ans: (A) Nationalist Congress Party.

12. The Seven Party Alliance(SPA) in Nepal has succeeded in removing monarchy, holding elections and forming a government. This comes under which one of the following challenges?

1 Mark

(A) Foundational challenge

(B) Challenge of expansion of democracy

(C) Challenge of deepening of democracy

(D) All the above

Ans: (B) Challenge of expansion of democracy

13. Which one of the following is not a feature of money?

1 Mark

(A) Medium of exchange

(B) Lack of divisibility

(C) A store of value

(D) A unit of account

Ans: (D) A unit of account

14. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks?

1 Mark

(A) Co-operative Bank

(B) Commercial Bank

(C) Grameen Bank

(D) Land Development Bank

Ans: (B) Commercial Bank

15. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi - National Company?

1 Mark

(A) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.

(B) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.

(C) It organizes production in complex ways.

(D) It employs labour only from its own country.

Ans: (C) It organizes production in complex ways.

16. When did the United adopt the guidelines from consumer protection?

1 Mark

(A) 1983

(B) 1984

(C) 1985

(D) 1986

Ans: (B) 1984

17. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.

3 Marks

Ans: Music and language were used to keep nationalist feelings alive in Poland:

- I. Karol Kempinski was a guy who honoured the national struggle via opera and music.
- II. To instil nationalist sentiment, he used folk dances such as the polonaise and mazurka.
- III. Despite the fact that Russian was imposed throughout the country following the takeover, members of the clergy utilised Polish for religious education as a form of resistance.

Explanation: Poland celebrated its own culture of music and language to keep its nationalist feelings alive.

Or

Explain any three characteristics of the 'Tonkin Free School' in Vietnam.

3 Marks

Ans: Tonkin Free School in Vietnam:

- I. It was founded in 1907 to provide Vietnamese students with a Western-style education.
- II. There were nighttime French sessions that had to be paid for separately.
- III. The school encouraged students to dress in Western styles and to appear trendy, such as by wearing their hair short.

Explanation: The French wished to impose their culture on the Vietnamese, forcing them to renounce their own. Tonkin School served as an example of how education could be used for the same purpose.

18. Explain any three effects of the Non Co-operation Movement on the economy of India.

3 Marks

Ans: On the economic front, the Non-Cooperation Movement had a huge impact.

- I. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor stores were picketed, and foreign clothing was massively burned.
- II. Between 1921 and 1922, the value of foreign clothing imports fell by half, from 102 crore to 57 crore rupees.
- III. Traders and merchants in several locations refused to trade in foreign goods, and in other cases, they even refused to finance international trade.
- IV. As the boycott movement gained traction, individuals began to wear solely Indian clothing and to discard foreign clothing.

As a result, Indian textile mills and handloom manufacturing increased significantly.

19. Make a distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity stating three points of distinction. 3 Marks

Ans: Difference between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity:

Hydroelectricity	Thermal Electricity
Running water is used to create energy in hydroelectricity.	Thermal electricity is generated by the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.
Hydroelectricity is a renewable energy source.	The energy source for thermal electricity is non-renewable.
Bhakra Nangal is an example of a hydroelectric project in India.	Neyveli Thermal Power Plant is an example of a thermal power plant in India.
Hydroelectricity is much less expensive to produce.	Thermal electricity is much more expensive to produce.

Explanation: Although India has long had both hydroelectric and thermal power plants, hydroelectricity is more suited to long-term growth.

20. Explain any three problems faced by Iron and Steel Industry in India.

3 Marks

Ans: Despite the fact that India is a major producer of iron and steel, we are unable to reach our full potential due to the following factors:

- I. Coking coal is expensive and in short supply.
- II. The productivity of production labour is low.
- III. Irregular electricity supply exacerbates the company's production issues.
- IV. In the iron and steel industries, technological advancement is slower.

- V. In the steel industry, resource allocation for research and development is comparatively low.

21. Describe any three factors that control industrial location. 3 Marks

Ans: The following are three elements that influence the placement of industries in India:

- I. **Raw material:** Raw material availability is critical for the site because it is one of the most basic inputs required.
- II. **Labor:** Because industries rely heavily on low-cost labour, they want a densely populated area.
- III. **Capital:** As one of the largest investments in an industry, the cost and quality of capital are critical.
- IV. **Power:** The equipment and machinery are entirely reliant on a steady supply of electricity.
- V. **Market:** Having a nearby market makes it much easier to sell the things you've made and cuts down on shipping costs.

22. Explain how the relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms. 3 Marks

Ans: Relationships between political parties and pressure organisations can take a variety of shapes:

- In general, pressure organisations do not engage in politics directly; instead, they aim to influence political parties.
- Political ideology and positions on significant issues are held by some pressure groups.
- Pressure groups are sometimes founded or led by political party leaders.

- They serve as the political parties' extended arms.
- The majority of trade unions and student organisations are founded by one of the major political parties.
- Political parties can emerge from movements.
- When the Assam student uprising against "foreigners" came to a conclusion, the Asom Gana Parishad was formed.
- The DMK and AIADMK can be traced back to a long-running social reform movement in Tamil Nadu that began in the 1930s and 1940s.

23. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities. 3 Marks

Ans: By enacting the following policies, democratic governments play a significant role in eliminating economic inequality.

- I. The government ensures that wealth is distributed equally so that there is no disparity between the rich and the poor.
- II. The government implements a wide range of social welfare programmes and strives to achieve universal literacy.
- III. The government makes every effort to ensure that everyone has the same opportunity.

24. How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: Democracies accommodate social diversity:

- I. It allows for a harmonious social life to flourish. Differences between ethnic communities, for example, were handled in Belgium.
- II. No society can resolve disputes permanently, but democracy allows people to negotiate their differences and decide what is best for everyone.

- III. Internal concerns are generally ignored or suppressed by non-democratic administrations.
- IV. Democracy ensures that all groups, including minorities and their interests, are represented in decision-making.
- V. As a result, democracy reduces the likelihood of differences or conflicts turning violent.

25. Explain the challenge of expansion of democracy by stating three points.

3 Marks

Ans: The majority of established democracies are confronted with the prospect of expansion.

- I. The challenge of expansion entails implementing democratic principles in all regions, across all social groups, and across all institutions.
- II. Local governments should have more power, and the federal principle should be extended to all of the federation's parts. This kind of challenge includes women, minorities, and others.
- III. As a result, fewer and fewer decisions should be made outside of democratic supervision.
- IV. This is a problem that most countries encounter, including India and the United States.

26. Explain any three advantages of globalisation.

3 Marks

Ans: Consumers have benefited from globalisation and increased competition among domestic and international producers.

- I. Consumers now have a wider range of options. They now have better quality and reduced costs on a variety of things.

- II. Consumers now have access to higher living standards than they did previously.
- III. It brings countries together through overseas trade and multinational company investments.
- IV. Cultural, political, social, and economic interconnections are all important.
- V. Globalisation has resulted in a market expansion.
- VI. New production techniques and modern technologies are being implemented.
- VII. Some huge corporations have become multinationals as a result of globalisation.
- VIII. Globalisation has opened up new prospects for service providers, particularly those in the IT industry.

27. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain. 3 Marks

Ans: A Trade barrier is a limitation placed on the importation of foreign goods. Import taxes are an example of a trade barrier. Because some limits have been imposed, it is referred to be a barrier.

- I. Foreign trade and foreign investment have been hampered by the Indian government. Because it was thought that this was required to protect domestic producers from international competition.
- II. The new-born industries of India would have been decimated by competition from well-established overseas competitors.
- III. During the early stages of development, all developed countries used trade barriers to safeguard native industries.

28. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the Consumer Movement of India. 3 Marks

Ans: The three elements that gave rise to the "Indian Consumer Movement" are as follows:

- I. The customer movement originated out of consumer unhappiness with several unfair actions by purchasers.
- II. Consumers lacked access to a legal structure that would protect them against commercial exploitation. It was assumed that consumers were responsible for exercising caution when purchasing goods or services.
- III. In India, widespread food shortages, unfair and unethical trading practises such as hoarding and black marketing, and food and edible oil adulteration gave rise to the Consumer Movement.

29. "A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage." Support this statement with an example. 3 Marks

Ans: Consumers have the right to seek remedy when they are subjected to unfair business practises or exploitation. If a customer is harmed, he or she has the right to compensation, which varies depending on the severity of the harm. There is a need for a simple and effective public system to accomplish this.

For Example: For her sister's wedding, Pihu had sent a money order to her village. The money did not arrive when her sister needed it, nor did it arrive months later. As a result, Pihu filed a complaint at a district consumer court and exercised her right to seek remedy.

30. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere.

4 Marks

Ans: Liberalism, often known as Liberal Nationalism, advocated for individual liberty and equality before the law.

In terms of economics, Liberal Nationalists have four ideas:

- I. Liberalism stood for market freedom and the removal of government-imposed restrictions. Napoleon's administration, for example, was a confederation of 29 states, each with its own currency, weights, and measures. Such circumstances were regarded as impediments to commercial exchange.
- II. Liberal Nationalists advocated for the establishment of a unified economic region that would allow free movement of products, people, and capital.
- III. A customs union, or "zollverein," was established in 1834. Tariff barriers were removed, and the number of currencies was decreased from 30 to two.
- IV. The construction of a railway network boosted movement even more, bringing economic motivation to national unification.

Or

Explain any four ways in which teachers and students organised resistance against the French in Vietnam. 4 Marks

Ans: The following are five methods that teachers and students in Vietnam coordinated resistance to the French:

- I. The French curriculum was not uncritically followed by teachers and pupils. The Vietnamese teachers quietly changed and questioned the text while teaching.
- II. Following the event at the Saigon Native Girls School, Vietnamese students staged a massive anti-French protest. Due to the strain of open student protests in Vietnam, students who had been expelled by the school officials for protesting were returned.
- III. Students protested against the colonial government's attempts to keep Vietnamese people out of white collar employment. Students began creating political organisations and publishing nationalist publications in the 1920s.
- IV. Vietnamese intellectuals, including students and instructors, began resisting the French educational system because it attempted to transform people's beliefs, conventions, and perceptions by convincing them of the superiority of French civilization over the Vietnamese.

- V. By the 1920s, students had founded political parties like the 'Young Annan' party and were publishing nationalist newspapers like the 'Annanese Student.'

31. Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'. 4 Marks

Ans: The following are five points about Gandhiji's concept of 'satyagraha':

- I. Satyagraha, according to Gandhiji, is not a physical force. There should be no room for malice in the application of satyagraha.
- II. Satyagraha is about the soul-force, and truth is the soul's very substance, and knowledge informs the soul.
- III. Satyagraha, according to Gandhiji, is not a weapon for the weak; rather, it can only be wielded by the strongest of the strong because it is entirely based on mental strength rather than physical strength.
- IV. "Satyagraha is passive resistance," Gandhiji observed, "whereas which is about active activity but nonviolently." India cannot compete with Britain in terms of military might since the British revere the war-god and are all armed. Indians cannot match with them in armaments, but they may overcome them solely by the weapon of "ahimsa," that is, by relying on mental strength to defeat the British. For the Indians, tolerance and non-violence can only be a source of strength."
- V. Non-violence is the greatest dharma that may bring all Indians together. A satyagrahi can win a conflict without seeking vengeance or being hostile.

32. Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each. 4 Marks

Ans: There are two inland waterways:

- I. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia:

Characteristics:

- This waterway has been designated as National Waterway No. 1 by the Inland Waterways Authority.
- It has a total length of 1620 kilometres.
- It is one among India's most important waterways, navigable by motorised boats all the way to Patna.

II. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri:

Characteristics:

- The overall distance is 891 kilometres.
- It has been designated as the No. 2 National Waterway.
- Steamers may navigate it up to Dibrugarh.

33. Explain how dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India. 4 Marks

Ans: The issue of dynastic succession is unquestionably a big obstacle for Indian political parties. This is explained in the following points :

- I. Ordinary workers rarely ascend to the top of a political party's hierarchy since most political parties' operations are opaque.
- II. The majority of top leaders choose and select members of their own families. This is inequitable to the other members.
- III. Members of one family have always held the top positions. This is harmful to democracy.
- IV. People at the top frequently lack the necessary expertise, education, and public support.
- V. The problem of dynastic succession is intertwined with the problem of internal democracy. Non-deserving leaders have supreme power and make crucial

decisions. It is difficult for those who disagree with the leadership to remain in the party.

34. Explain any four terms of credits with examples.

4 Marks

Ans: The four credit terms are as follows:

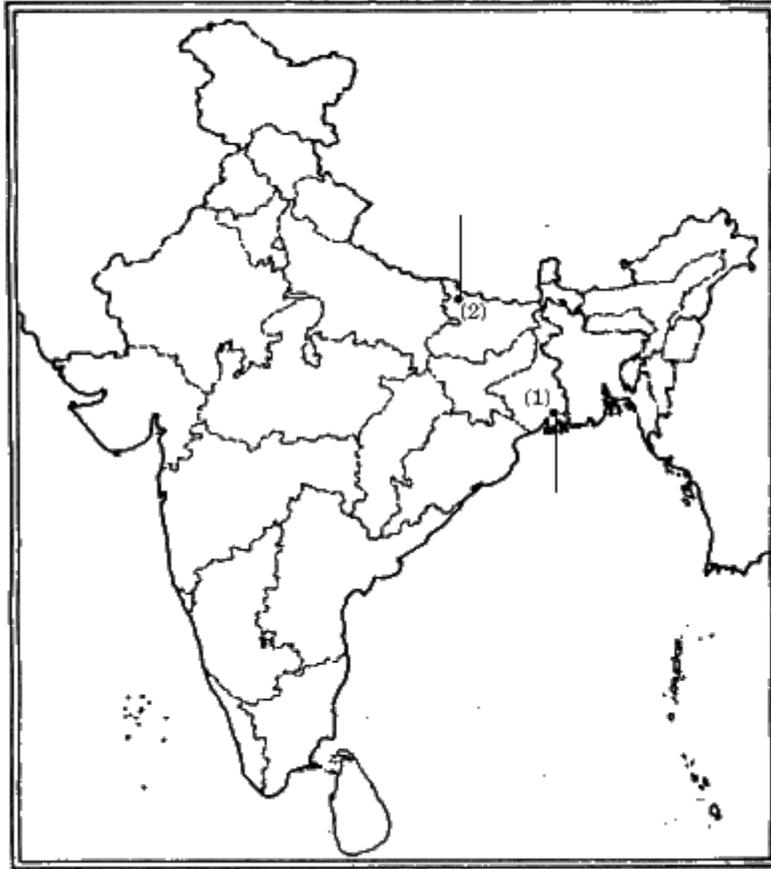
- I. **Interest rate:** When borrowing or lending money, both parties agree on a rate of interest and a document is created. The annual percentage rate (APR) is the term used to describe the interest rate on a loan (APR).
- II. **Collateral:** An asset that the borrower owns, such as a house or a business. A loan is offered to a borrower against such assets as a guarantee. For the lender, the collateral serves as a type of insurance. If the borrower defaults on their loan payments, the lender can seize and sell the collateral to recoup some or all of their losses.
- III. **Documentation required:** Before lending money, the borrower must check all documentation linked to his or her employment history and income.
- IV. **Payment mode:** It refers to the many modes and durations in which the borrower can repay the loan.

35. Two features - (1) and (2) are marked in the given political outline map of India Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

2 Marks

(1) The place, where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.

(2) The place, where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.

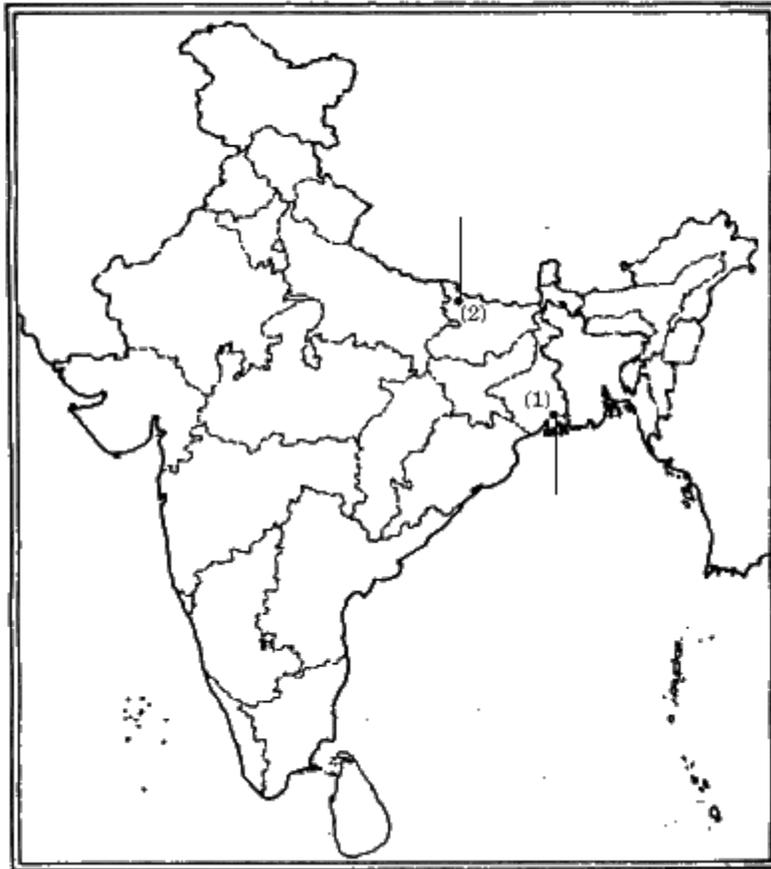


Or

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of India: **2 Marks**

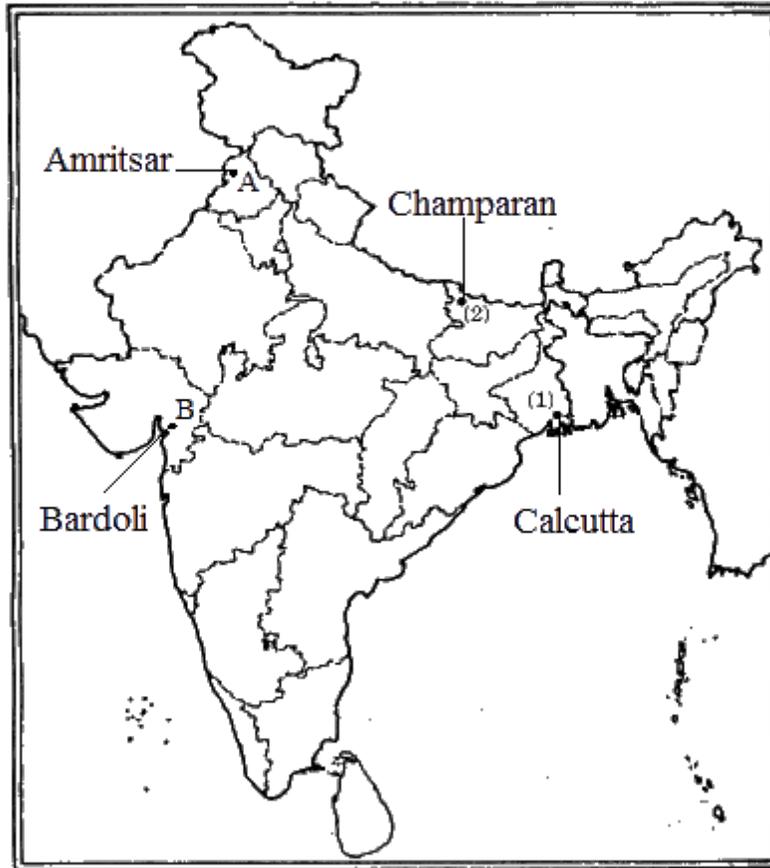
(A) Amritsar: The place where Jalianwala Bagh incident.

(B) Bardoli: The place where no tax campaign was held.



Ans:

For question no. 35 and 35 (OR) Outline Map of India (Political)



Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 35.

(35.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held.

Ans: Calcutta

(35.2) Name the place where movement of Indigo planters took place.

Ans: Champaran

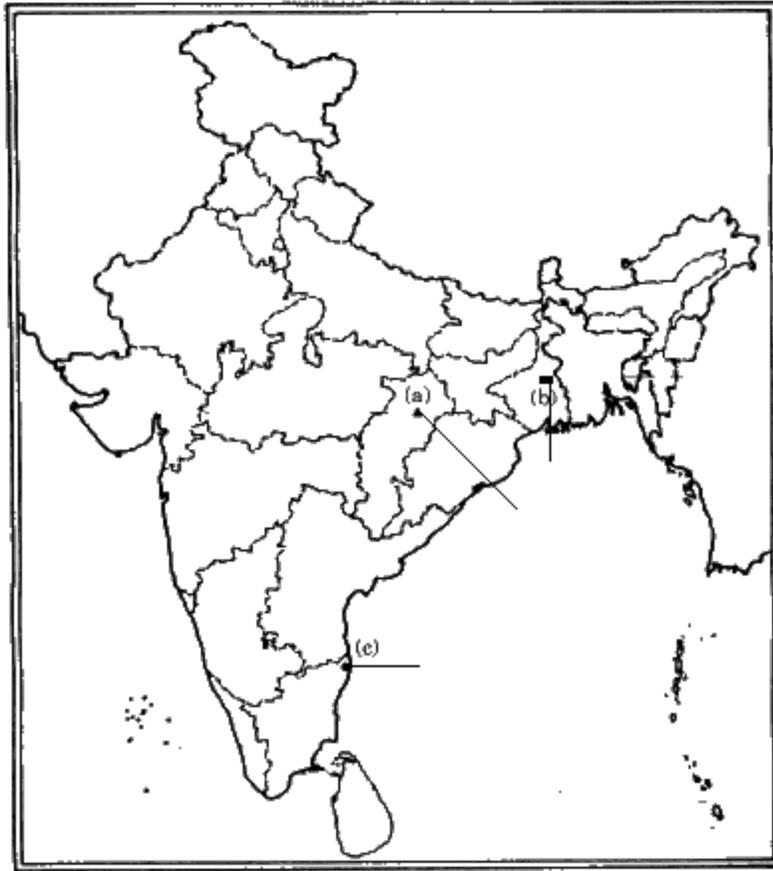
36. Three features —(a), (b) and(c) are marked in the given political outline map of India Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

(a) Coal Mine

(b) Silk industry

(c) International Airport

For question no. 36 and 36 (OR) Outline Map of India (Political)



Or

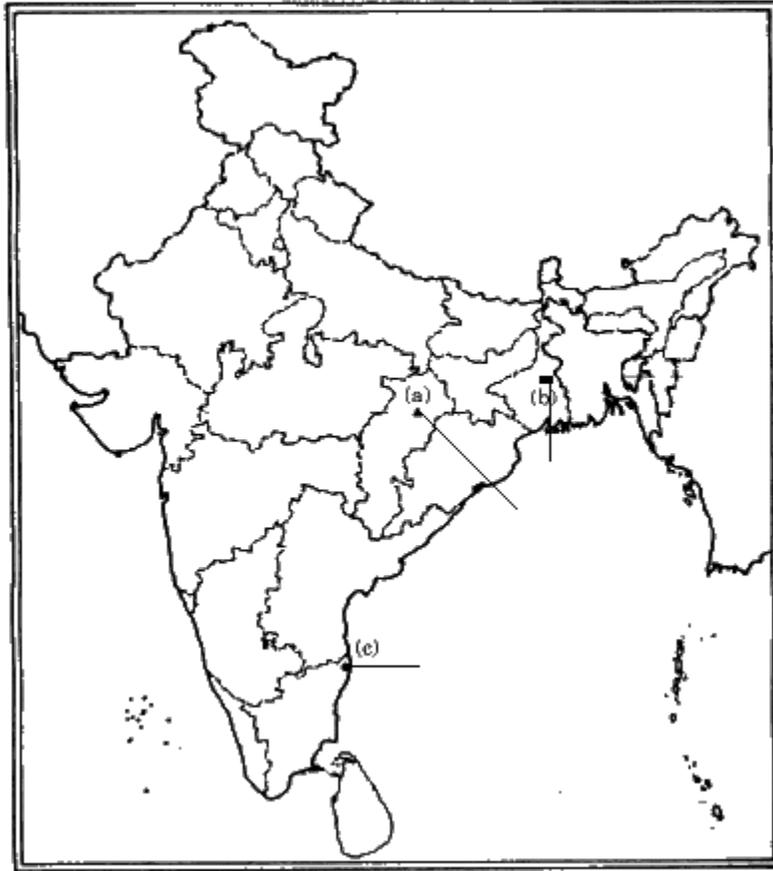
Locate and label the following items on the same political outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

(i) Kanpur —Cotton Textile Industry

(ii) Bhadravati —Iron and Steel Plant

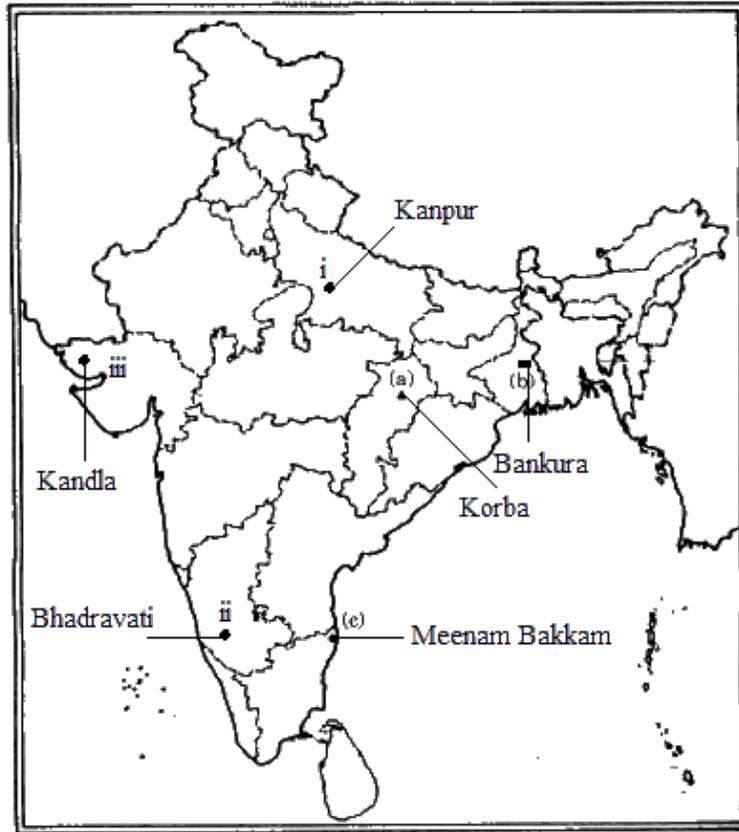
(iii) Kandla — Sea Port

For question no. 36 and 36 (OR) Outline Map of India (Political)



Ans:

For question no. 36 and 36 (OR) **Outline Map of India (Political)**



Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 36.

(36.1) Name the state where Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant is located.

Ans: Korba

(36.2) In which state is the Kandla Sea Port located?

Ans: Bankura

(36.3) Name the international airport in TamilNadu.

Ans: Meenam Bakkam