

CBSE
Class X
Social Science

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
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- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- 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.

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1. Define communalism. (1)
 2. What is 'coming together' federation? (1)
 3. State one characteristic feature of the intensive subsistence farming. (1)
 4. What is meant by the term 'under employment'? (1)
 5. What led to the print revolution?
Or
What is an epistolary novel? (1)
 6. What are the components of a political party? (1)
 7. What were 'Corn Laws'? (1)
Or
Why women in 19th century attack the Spinning Jenny?
Or
Give one difference between a 'native town' and 'white town' in the city of Bombay in the early 19th century. (1)
 8. Discuss any three measures to conserve energy resources. (3)
 9. How far do you agree that power sharing is the very "Sprit of Democracy"? (3)
 10. Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy'.

Or

Discuss three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam.

(3)

11. How has globalisation been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India? Explain.

(3)

12. Explain three ways in which the Silk Route linked the world.

Or

Why the historians mainly focused on industrialisation rather than on small workshops in the 18th and the 19th centuries?

Or

Explain the concept of the 'Garden City'. Who developed it in London?

(3)

13. Resource planning is a complex process. Explain by giving three arguments

(3)

14. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress". Support the statement with your arguments.

(3)

15. "Banks are an efficient medium of exchange". Support the statement with arguments.

(3)

16. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples.

(3)

17. What is development for one may not be the development of other? Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(3)

18. Explain any three ways in which the Constituting of India safeguards the principles of secularism in India.

(3)

19. What is globalisation? Explain the role of government in making globalisation fair.

Or

How does money solve the problem of double co-incidence of wants? Explain with examples.

(5)

20. How do various communities in the past have conserved water?

Or

Large dams have come under a great scrutiny. Discuss five reasons.

(5)

21. Compare the employment conditions of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors.

(5)

22. What is a political party? Mention any four functions of the political parties.

(5)

Or

Suggest five measures which should be introduced to reform political parties.

23. Discuss the spread of Non-Corporation Movement in the cities. Why did the movement slowed down later?

Or

What was Satyagraha? Explain some of the Satyagraha launched by Gandhi.

(5)

24. Analyse the position of India as a producer and as an exporter as well in the world market."

25. How were manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks?

(2+3)

Or

'Premchand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters from all levels of society'. Support the statement by giving suitable examples.

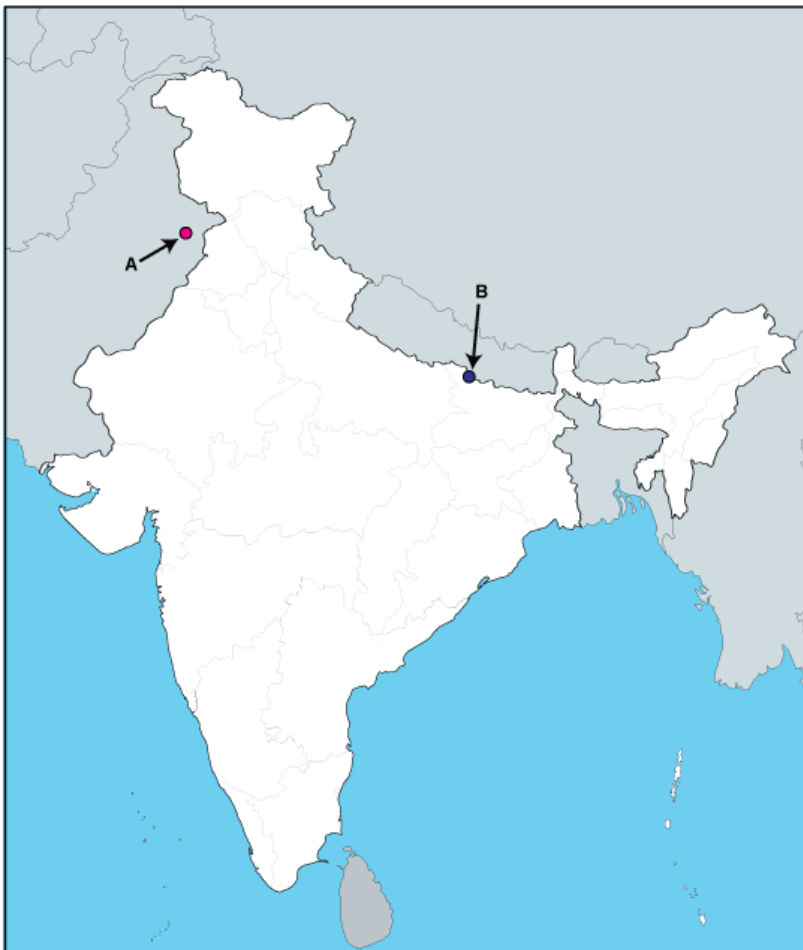
(5)

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 in the map:

(2)

A. A city where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.

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



(B) On an outline map of India, mark and locate the following:

(3)

- Hirakud dam
- Tarapore Atomic power plant
- A software technology park located in Punjab

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Solutions

Answer 1

Communalism can be defined as an allegiance to the principles of one's own religious and ethnic group rather than the country. It can also be described as the systematic use of religion for gaining one's political aims. Communalism can take dangerous forms when people start believing that their religious interests and principles are superior to other religions.

Answer 2

When independent states come together on their own and form a bigger unit or a country, it is known as 'coming together federation'. USA and Switzerland are the examples of this kind of federation.

Answer 3

Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population. It is a labour intensive farming.

Answer 4

Under employment is a condition in which the people are employed at less than full capacity. If such people are removed from their services, the production does not get affected.

Answer 5

After the invention of the printing press, the shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

Or

An epistolary novel is a novel written as a series of documents. It can be in the form of letters, diary entry or journals.

Answer 6

The components of a political party are the leader, the active members and the followers.

Answer 7

The government of Britain under pressure from the landed class restricted the import of corn into the country. The laws allowing the government to take this step came to be known as the 'Corn laws'.

Or

Spinning Jenny was a machine which speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demands. The fear of unemployment made women who survived on hand spinning hostile to Spinning Jenny and they began attacking the machine.

Or

It were generally Indians who lived in the 'native town' while Europeans inhabited the 'white town' in the city of Bombay in the early 19th century.

Answer 8

Three steps that should be taken to conserve the energy resources are:

- a. Use public transport instead of using individual vehicles
- b. Switch off electricity when not in use because more than 70% of electricity in India is produced by burning coal.
- c. Increase the use of non conventional sources of energy like solar and wind energy.

Answer 9

Power sharing is the spirit of democracy because it is one of the foundational principles on which the concept of democratic rule is based. In a democracy, the people have a right to be consulted on how they should be governed and all the citizens tend to have the same political and legal rights. Each individual and community has a say in governance through their elected representatives. This is the essence of power sharing which grants equal rights to each citizen and attempts to reduce the possibility of social friction and unrest among communities through peaceful solution of conflicts. Therefore, power sharing is an essential component of democracy and hence is the very spirit of it.

Answer 10

- During the mid-nineteenth century, only the state of Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by the Italian monarchy. Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary who actively supported the unification of the Italian states. For achieving this aim, he formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'.
- The state of Sardinia-Piedmont took the responsibility of fulfilling this task after the failed uprisings in 1831 and 1848. The king of Sardinia-Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel II, was actively helped by his Chief Minister Cavour. Cavour led the process of the unification of Italy. In 1859, the state of Sardinia-Piedmont defeated the Austrians. In 1860, the Italian forces helped by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his volunteers marched into southern Italy and unified it with Italy.
- King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of united Italy. The complete unification of Italy was achieved in 1871.

Or

Three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam were:

- a. The French built canals and draining lands in Mekong delta to increase cultivation.
- b. They built massive irrigation works with the help of forced labour. This tremendously increased the rice production.
- c. The French also improved infrastructure projects to help in transporting of agricultural goods for trade.

Answer 11

Globalisation is a process of integration among the people of different countries, and it is driven by trade and investment and aided by technology. Globalisation has been advantageous to producers as this has resulted in the removal of various trade barriers

across countries. This has lowered the prices of imported goods in to the country which has immensely benefited the producers.

Globalisation has been advantageous to the consumers because competition in the market between local and foreign producers have led to the improvement in the quality of goods and services.

Answer 12

Three ways in which the Silk Route linked the world:

- The Silk Route connected distant parts of the world in the ancient period. It connected China to Europe. It was named so because Chinese silk cargoes reached Europe mainly through this route. According to historians, there were not one but many silk routes extending over land and by sea. These linked vast regions of Asia linking it with Europe and northern Africa.
- Apart from Chinese silk, pottery, textiles and spices were traded to Europe. In return, precious metals like gold and silver from Europe made way to Asia.
- The Silk Route witnessed not only the economical exchanges but also cultural exchanges. Buddhism that emerged in eastern India travelled to different parts of the world through this route. Early Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers also travelled to Asia through this route.

Or

Generally historians focus on big events that substantially change the lives of people. This also stands true of industrialisation. Industrialisation from 18th century onwards impacted not only the economy but also politics of various countries. Britain as a result of industrialisation emerged as an economic power. It gradually also became a political power too. Then began the process of colonisation. European countries in order to sell their manufactured goods began colonising Asian and African countries. This ruined their economies.

It was because the impact of industrialisation was huge, historians have focused more on it rather than on small workshops. Workshops employ only limited number of people and produced in limited quantity. It impacted only the local economy of a town or a city unlike big factories which impacted the economy of the entire country.

Or

The concept of the 'Garden City' referred to the development of spaces full of plants and trees, where people could both live and work. This plan was made to decongest localities in London. It was thought that creating green spaces would bring fresh air and beautiful view for the people who otherwise were choking because of pollution and crowd. The concept of the 'Garden City' was developed by architect and planner **Ebenezer Howard**.

Answer 13

Resource planning is a complex process because it involves the following steps:

- a. To identify and make a list of existing resources across the country by surveying and mapping. This involves mapping qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.

- b. To frame a planning structure with the estimates of the level of technology, skill sets and institutions which are required for harnessing these resources.
- c. To map the resource development plans with the national development plans.

Answer 14

Democracy today faces many challenges. A challenge is an opportunity for progress as challenges are in reality, difficulties which can be overcome. They give us an opportunity to progress further. It is only after we overcome a challenge that we go up to the next level. With reference to democracy, different countries face different kinds of challenges. The first level of challenge is the foundational challenge. The second level is the challenge of expansion. The third challenge is the challenge of the deepening of democracy. When a country overcomes one challenge it faces another and gets an opportunity to progress to the next level of democracy. Thus, we can say that a challenge is not just any problem. It is a difficulty which carries within it an opportunity for progress.

Answer 15

“Banks are an efficient medium of exchange”. It is because:

- **Cash Deposit:** People may hold certain amount of money with banks as deposits after meeting the day-to-day expenses. The bank accepts the person's deposit and pays an amount of interest on the deposits.
- **Cheque:** A bank account holder can make payment through a cheque for a specific amount instead of cash
- **Loans:** The bank maintains only a certain portion of deposits as cash with them and most deposits are used to extend loans. People may require loans for their economic activities.

Answer 16

A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, openness of information regarding major government policies and legislations and corruption free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament. Even though there still remain certain glitches in its implementation, the very fact that the government was forced to act on people's demands is testimony to its responsive credentials.

Answer 17

Since every individual is different from each other, the notion of development also varies. The difference in social and economic positions of the people generally results in different goals of development. Two individuals and groups of people may have conflicting interests. For example, for many people, large dams are symbols of development and prosperity. However, the building of large dams results in the displacement of villagers and tribals from their homes and land. They not only lose their land and homes but also their livelihood. Therefore, the villagers often resent and protest against the building of large dams. The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' is one such case where villagers and tribals have been opposing the construction of the dam.

Answer 18

The Constitution of India safeguards the principles of secularism in India in the following ways:

- India does not have any official religion. It neither encourages nor discourages any religion. Our Constitution does not give special recognition to any religion.
- Discrimination among people on the grounds of religion is prohibited by the Constitution of the country.
- All citizens have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

The Constitution however allows the state to interfere in the religious policies in order to promote equality among the people. For example, ban on untouchability.

Answer 19

Globalisation means the integration of the economy of the country with the world economy. The world has become a smaller place wherein the distance between people and countries has reduced due to technology. The government can make globalisation fair in the following ways:

- a. It should formulate policies which not only protects the interests of the rich and powerful but also of working class.
- b. It should ensure the strict implementation of labour laws and the rights of the workers should be protected.
- c. Small producers should be provided financial help and technology to help them to compete with big and powerful industrialist.
- d. The government of the country should work with the governments of other developing and underdeveloped countries to fight against the unfair domination of the developed nations.

Or

Transactions are made in money because it can be easily exchanged for any other service or a commodity. It solves the double co incidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.

For example, a potter, wants to sells his pots in the market and wants to buy sugar. Under barter system, he would have to find a person who wants to purchase a pot and agrees to sell him sugar. This creates a problem which is referred as double coincidence of wants. This problem can be overcome by the use and introduction of money. The potter can now sell his pots for money and with this money, he can buy sugar.

Answer 20

Various communities have evolved different techniques for storing rain water.

In hilly regions, people have developed channels known as '**kul**' or '**gul**' for diverting the river bodies for the development of agriculture.

Since long, in arid regions of Rajasthan, people have been collecting rooftop water in order to store water in an underground structure. They have been using the agricultural fields as water storage structures. This also makes the soil moist. In earlier times, people built **johad**, a rainwater storage tank which collected rainwater and was used for drinking purposes of humans and cattle.

In Bengal, agricultural communities build various **channels** for diverting the river or canal water to their agricultural fields. This ensures regular supply of water. Many communities in Rajasthan build an underground tank or '**tankas**' in their homes for storing rain water for drinking purposes.

Or

Large dams have come under great scrutiny because of the following reasons:

- Large dams affect the natural flow of rivers. This results in hampering the flow of sediments. Excessive accumulation of sediments in the reservoirs causes damage to the marine life.
- The dams on the flood plains submerge the vegetation and soil leading to its gradual decomposition.
- It further results in floods due to the deposition of sediments in the reservoirs.
- It causes destruction of the forest areas and the displacement of the tribal and local communities
- Frequently, the water in large dams is used for the benefit of the urban population and the rural population is often left out. This further widens the gap between the rich and the poor.

Answer 21

Organised sectors are those which are registered with the government and follow the rules and regulations related to terms and conditions of work. Unorganised sector has small and scattered units over which the government hardly has any control.

Comparison between the employment conditions of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors are:

Organised Sector	Unorganised sector
Industrial units in this sector are registered by the government.	Industrial units in this sector are outside the control of the government.
Rules and regulations provided in various laws are followed.	It has small and scattered units which generally do not follow rules and regulations provided in various laws.
Workers enjoy security of jobs	No security of jobs is guaranteed. Workers may be asked to leave during lean period.
Working hours are fixed and extra money for overtime work is paid.	Working hours are comparatively long and no money is paid for any extra work.
Usually workers are given high salaries and also get the benefits of provident fund, paid leaves and medical benefits.	Salaries of workers are low and they do not get medical and other benefits.

Answer 22

Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Political parties agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good of the people.

Five functions of political parties are:

- They put forward different policies and programmes
- Political parties contest elections and form government at different levels in the society.

- They play a decisive role in formulating laws of the country.
- They help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes.
- Political parties who are in opposition criticise the unjust policies and laws of the government and keep the ruling party in check.

Or

Five measures which should be introduced to reform political parties are:

- A law to prevent the defection of a party member in hope of money and power was passed in the Parliament. It is necessary to strictly follow this law.
- An order has been passed requiring candidates contesting the elections to declare their assets and criminal charges pending against them. This was done to reduce the influence of money and criminals in parties. This law also needs to be strictly followed.
- Every political party should regularly hold organisational elections and file income tax returns.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give at least one-third of the party's tickets to women candidates.
- Elections should be funded by the state.

Answer 23

The Non Cooperation movement began in 1921. It began with middle-class participation in the cities. When the call for the movement was given, thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Even teachers and headmasters gave up their jobs. Lawyers gave up their practice. The elections to council were boycotted in major Indian cities except Madras. In towns, shops selling foreign goods were picketed. Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires. This resulted in decline of foreign imports into the country.

The Non Cooperation movement however began to slow down in the cities because of the following reasons:

- Khadi cloth was expensive than the mill cloth and poor were not able to afford it.
- There were hardly any Indian educational institutions such as schools and colleges. Thus, when students left government schools and colleges, they had no option but to join them back after some time.

Or

Satyagraha was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor. It was according to Gandhi a unique weapon to fight injustice. It was a novel method of mass agitation. It stressed on the principle of truth, non-violence, tolerance and peaceful protests.

Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhi were:

- He had already organised a successful satyagraha movement in South Africa.
- In 1916 A.D., he fought for justice for the tenants of Champaran, Finally the Government had to pass an Act for the welfare of the peasants of Champaran in 1918 A.D.

- He started the Kheda Satyagraha in which Gandhi asked the people not to pay the taxes due to the failure of crops. Ultimately, the Government had to bow, and the payment of taxes was deferred to the next year.
- In 1918, Gandhi started a fast unto death at Ahmedabad while fighting for the cause of mill workers. Because of his leadership, the salaries of mill workers were raised.

Answer 24

India has a large number of manufacturing industries which contribute substantially the country's income. Following is the India's position as a producer and exporter of some goods in the world trade markets:

- India is one of the leading producers and exporters of agricultural goods in the world markets.
- Textile industries make a significant contribution to the Indian economy. Its foreign exchange earnings are about 24.6%. According to recent published data, India is the second largest exporter of textile goods in the world market.
- India is the largest cultivator and producer of jute fiber in the world. However, Bangladesh is the leading exporter of jute products in the world. India stands second in the production of sugar in the world.
- The iron and steel industry is considered as basic industry in the world. According to the latest figures, India is the fourth largest producer of crude steel and the largest producer of crude iron the world.
- Chemical industry is one of the oldest industries in India. It is the third largest in Asia and twelfth largest in the world. India is one of the top five producers of agro chemicals, plastics, polymers and various organic and inorganic chemicals in the global market.
- Indian IT industry is famous for providing cheap and efficient services to the major companies in the world market.

Answer 25

India had a very rich tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and in various vernacular languages. In India before the age of print, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. At times, paper was beautifully illustrated. Then, they would either pressed between wooden covers or were sewn together so that they may remain intact for a longer period of time. Some drawbacks of manuscripts were:

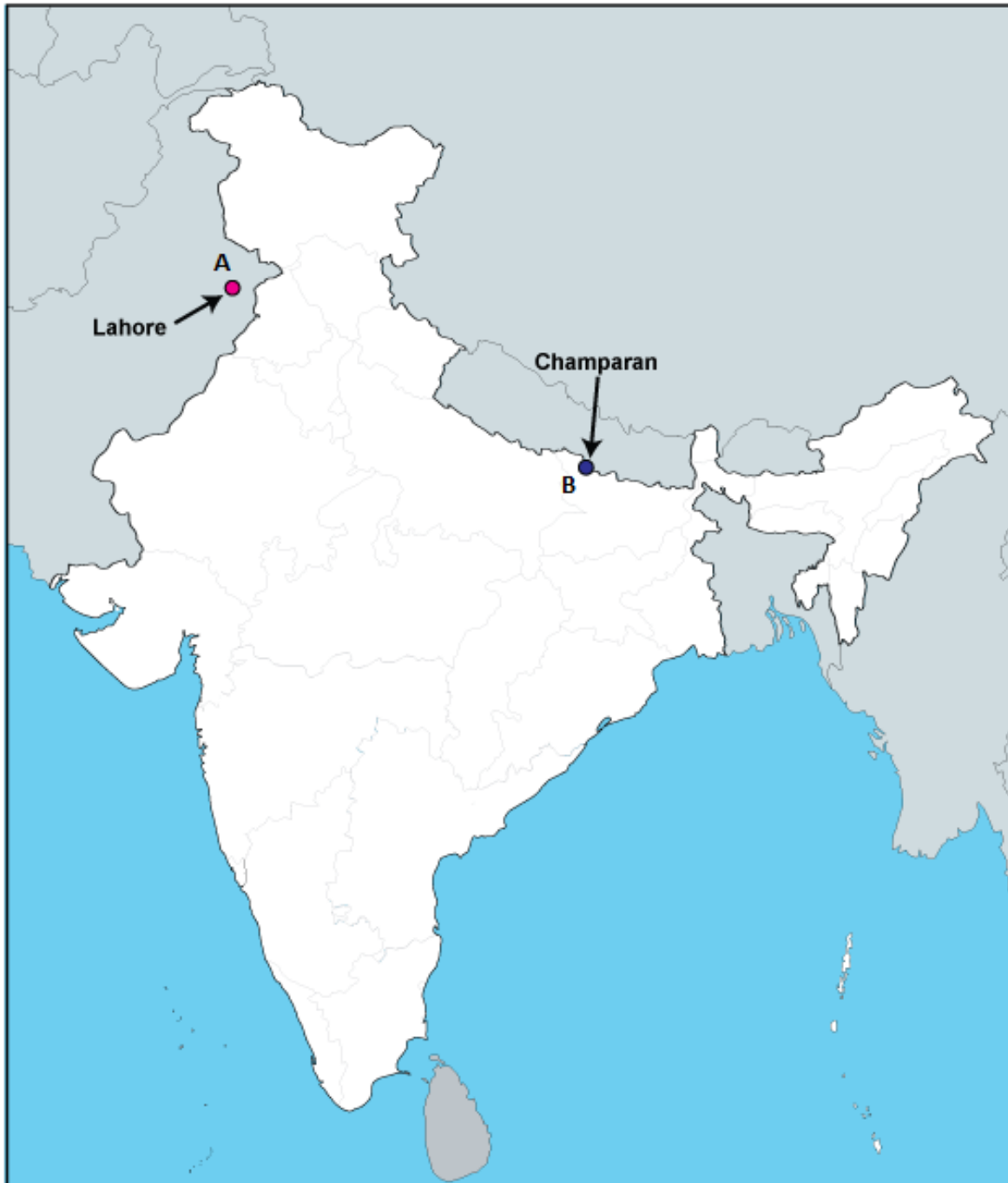
- They were fragile and expensive
- They needed to be handled carefully
- As script was written in different styles, it was difficult to read them.

Or

Premchand's novels had powerful figures as main characters who belonged to every strata of society. His novels had landlords, Brahmins, peasants and lower caste people. Women were strong characters in his novels. Premchand's novels did not look into past but outlined the existing social evils. In 'Rangbhoomi', the hero of the novel is not only visually impaired but also belong to the untouchable caste and sees a lot of injustices happening around him. The novel also outlines the impact of industrialisation on the lives of the people. 'Godan' published in 1936 is one of the best works of Premchand. It sheds light on

the lives of peasants who have to deal with the exploitative policies of landlords, moneylenders and colonial bureaucrats. In most of his writings, he depicted the exploitative nature of the landlords, moneylenders and colonial officials.

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 27 (B)

