

CBSE
Class X
Social Science

Time: 3 hrs

Total 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 answer 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. Fossil fuels are mostly found in which type of rocks? (1)
- 2. Name two countries which have unitary system of government. (1)
- 3. Mention two subjects in the State List. (1)
- 4. What is the criteria used by World Development Report 2006 for classifying countries as rich and poor? (1)
- 5. What did liberalism stand for the middle class in Europe?
Or
When and why were the Tonkin Free Schools started in Vietnam? (1)
- 6. What is the main aim of the feminist movements? (1)
- 7. Name an Asian country which rapidly developed post Second World War. (1)
Or
What is proto-industrialisation?
Or
Which was the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation? (1)
- 8. A rich person will always be happy. Do you agree? Give reasons. (3)
- 9. How do social divisions affect politics? Explain giving example of Northern Ireland. (3)

10. State the features of Frédéric sorrieu's four prints published in 1848.

Or

Explain the contribution of Ho Chi minh in freedom movement of Vietnam. (3)

11. Analyse the functions of consumer protection councils. (3)

12. Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for the books. Give reason.

Or

Explain any three features of the early Bengali novels. (3)

13. Textile industries occupies unique position in the Indian economy. Justify by giving three arguments. (3)

14. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities. (3)

15. What are self help groups? What is their objective and importance? (3)

16. Opposition party play an important role in democracy. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (3)

17. Discuss three differences between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming. (3)

18. In what ways is caste division special to India? (3)

19. What is World Trade Organisation? Enumerate its four main objectives.

Or

What is an MNC? Discuss four conditions which the MNCs look for setting up business units in any country?

20. Differentiate between coastal and inland waterways. Give two features of each.

Or

In which state is the Kandla sea port located? Give four characteristics of the Kandla sea port. (5)

21. There are many rules and regulations regarding consumer protection but they are often not followed. Why? (5)

22. Explain any five features of the federal form of government. (5)

Or

The creation of linguistic States was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. Explain.

23. What was the limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement? (5)

Or

How did print culture affect nationalism in India?

24. Explain any five reasons responsible for water scarcity in India. (5)

25. Why did the European employers find it difficult to recruit labour in Africa? Give three methods which they used to recruit and retain labour in Africa.

Or

“In the 20th century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily in India inspite of the increasing factory production”. Explain the statement by giving a suitable example. (5)

Or

Discuss marginal groups that were living in London by the end of the 18th century.

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 session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.



26. (B) On an outline map of India, mark and locate the following: (3)

- a. Neyveli coal mines
- b. Durgapur iron and steel plant
- c. Paradip port

CBSE
Class X
Social Science

Solutions

Answer 1

Fossil fuels are mostly found in the sedimentary rocks.

Answer 2

Two countries which have unitary system of government are England and Sri Lanka.

Answer 3

Two subjects included in the State List are agriculture and education.

Answer 4

Countries with per capita income of 4, 53,000 per annum and above in the year 2004 are considered as rich countries while countries with per capita income of 37,000 per annum or less are considered as low income countries.

Answer 5

For the middle class in Europe, liberalism stood for freedom of an individual and equality for all.

Or

Tonkin free schools were started in 1907 to provide a Western style education in Vietnam.

Answer 6

The main aim of the feminist movements is to secure equality for women in family and professional life.

Answer 7

Japan was an Asian country which developed rapidly post Second World War.

Or

Before the setting up of factories in England prior to the Industrial revolution, there was a large scale industrial production for international market. This phase is known as proto-industrialisation.

Or

Calcutta was the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation

Answer 8

No, I don't agree that a rich person will always be happy because money cannot buy all the goods and services that is may required to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, money in our pocket cannot buy a pollution free environment, unadulterated food or disease free life.

Answer 9

- Social divisions do affect politics. In a democracy, various political parties compete with each other for power. This competition may even divide the society. If some social division already exist in the society, then politics can make social division into political division leading to conflicts, violence and even the disintegration of the country.
- For example, in Ireland, 53% of people are Protestants while 44% are Roman Catholics. The latter represented by the Nationalist parties demanded that Northern Ireland should be merged with Republic of Ireland, a predominantly Catholic country. Protestants on the other hand were represented by the Unionists who wanted to remain with UK.
- In the conflict that followed between the Nationalists and Unionists several people were killed. It was only in 1998 that a peace treaty was signed between both parties. In Case of Northern Ireland, the social divisions affected politics and vice-versa.

Answer 10

The features of Frédéric sorrieu's prints published in 1848 were:

- In one of his prints, the people of Europe and America, both men and women are marching in a long line paying homage to the statue of Liberty. This shows that the people of Europe and America wanted and appreciated the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- On the foreground of the image lie the shattered symbols of monarchial and absolutist remains. This shows the downfall of monarchial regimes.
- In this image, people are grouped as distinct nations identified by their flags and the national costumes. This depict the rise of nation states in Europe and America.

Or

Ho Chin Minh led the Vietnamese nationalist movement against Japanese imperialist forces, the French colonial power and the Americans. In 1930, he founded the Indo-Chinese Communist party and later founded Viet-Minh, the communist dominated independent Movement. He led was determined to reunite Vietnam under the communist rule. Ho Chin Minh was a great nationalist leader of Vietnam who united people of Vietnam in their struggle against the colonists and capitalist forces.

Answer 11

The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. These councils guide the consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court. In many cases, they have even represented individual customers in the consumer court. Consumer forums work for the protection of the consumer rights. Moreover, these also impart knowledge about consumer rights by writing articles and getting it published in newspaper.

Answer 12

Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for the books because:

- a. Manuscripts were fragile and could not be carried around easily.
- b. Copying was an expensive and laborious task and hence only the rich class was able to purchase and read books.
- c. It was not always easy to read the handwritten manuscripts as they were written in different styles.

Or

Three features of early Bengali novels were:

- a. The Bengali novels in the 19th century depicted two worlds. Many novels at this time were set in the past and their characters and love stories were based on historical events.
- b. Another group of novels depicted the domestic life in contemporary India. These novels usually highlighted social problems prevalent in the society and romantic relationship between men and women.
- c. The early Bengali novels were known for their twists and turns of plots, suspense, and its colloquial style associated with urban life. Later, this style was replaced by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's prose in which he used both Sanskritised as well as vernacular words.

Answer 13

Textile mills occupy a unique position in the Indian economy because:

- a. It contributes significantly to industrial production. Its contribution is 14% to our economy.
- b. It employs around 35 million people. In employment generation, it is the second largest employment generation sector after agriculture.
- c. It contributes around 4% towards the GDP. It is the only industry in the country which is self – reliant dealing from raw materials to highest value added products.

Answer 14

A democratic government works for the welfare of all citizens in the country. In the government, there are discussions and debates on how to use public money. A large chunk of public money is spent on uplifting the poor section of the society. The government while encouraging industrialist also take socialist measures to improve the condition of downtrodden section of the society. The government also opens many formal agricultural banks and rural credit societies for advancing loans to farmers at low interest rates.

Answer 15

Self help groups are small groups of people particularly from rural areas who pool their resources and individual savings together. From the pooled resources, they give loans to needy members at a nominal rates of interest. If SHGs function well for over a year, it becomes eligible for loans from banks.

Objectives: To organise poor rural folk especially women, collect their savings and then provide loans to members on a nominal interest rate.

Importance: SHGs has been able to provide financial assistance to its members and have played a big role in empowering women.

Answer 16

Yes, opposition plays an important role in a democracy. This is because:

- a. It constantly keep the government in check by asking question from ministers and by debating the policies and bills introduced by it.
- b. The opposition shapes public opinion by criticising the work of the government. It can carry debates in the legislature and in media to point out the weaknesses of the government.

- c. The opposition creates awareness among the people over the specific issues of national importance and raises levels of political consciousness among them.

Answer 17

Differences between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming are:

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
In this type of farming, crops produced by the farmers are mainly consumed by their families. Surplus production is sold in the near by local markets.	Crops are grown for commercial purposes, i.e. for selling in the local and international markets.
It is a labour intensive farming as labourers are employed on large scale. Bio-chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	Most of the work in the farms are done by modern machines. In this type of farming, HYV, pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilisers are intensively used.
In this kind of farming, more than one crop is cultivated in the agricultural field. Example- wheat and rice.	In commercial farming generally one crop is cultivated. Example, tea and coffee.

Answer 18

Many countries in the world experience inequalities. These inequalities are based on colour, races and ethnicity. Almost every society has some form of division of labour and occupations are passed from one generation to other.

In India, caste system is special as it was sanctioned and legalised by rituals. The caste system is based on exclusion and discrimination against the lower castes and untouchables; so much that marriages between the upper castes and lower castes or eating or moving together was prohibited in the society. Many untouchables have been subjected to humiliation. In India, people are discriminated on the basis of the work that do. Even a change in their occupation, does not change their caste and hence they remain suppressed.

Answer 19

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an organisation with 160 members (2014), and it aims to liberalise the international trade. At the international level, the WTO has pressured developing countries to liberalise trade and investment. Four main objectives of WTO are:

- To implement the new world trade system.
- To promote world trade in such a way that it benefits every country.
- To ensure that developing countries secure a better balance in the sharing of the advantages, resulting from the expansion of international trade, corresponding to their developmental needs.
- To remove all the restrictions to an open world trading system and introduce in international economic renaissance because the world trade in an effective instrument to faster economic growth.

Or

An MNC is a multinational corporation. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

Four conditions which the MNCs look for setting up business units in any country are:

- MNC set up production houses in countries which have large and growing markets.

- Usually, MNCs have established production houses in countries which have skilled but cheap labour.
- They also look for easily availability of factors of production such as land, natural resources and machines.
- MNCs may also set up their business units in the countries where government policies are favourable and help them in expanding business.

Answer 20

Differences between coastal and inland water ways are:

Oceanic waterways	Inland waterways
It includes transport along the coastline.	It includes transport through navigable rivers and canals.
Coastal and foreign trade usually takes place through oceanic waterways.	Generally domestic trade takes place through inland waterways.

Characteristics of oceanic water ways:

- a. Oceanic waterways connects several countries. India's 95% of foreign trade is handled by oceanic waterways.
- b. Some important ports in India are Mumbai, Kandla, Paradip, Kochi, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.

Characteristics of inland water ways:

- a. Inland waterways refers to transportation of goods through rivers and canals within the country. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km. But out of these only 3,700 km are navigable by mechanised boats.
- b. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form an important mode of inland navigation in the north.

Or

The Kandla sea port is located in the state of Gujarat. Four characteristics of the Kandla sea port are:

- After the loss of the Karachi port to Pakistan, it has eased the pressure on the Mumbai port created due to voluminous trade.
- It is a tidal port. It means that the water level in the port changes with the occurrence of oceanic tides.
- It handles the exports and imports of agricultural and industrial regions which are located in the north and north-west of the country.
- It deals in the import and export of a variety of goods such as petroleum, iron and steel machinery, salt, variety of textiles and grains.

Answer 21

There are many rules and regulations to protect the consumers in the market but they are weak. Many sellers in the market are still undergoing unfair trade practices which are completely ignored by some passive behaviour of the consumer. The consumers buy wide range of goods without making adequate initiative to know consumer rights. The

consumers may not challenge the quality and quantity of goods supplied by the seller, even the goods and services provided by them are not satisfactory.

And there are some consumers not aware of their rights and duties while buying goods in the market. The consumers are to be more aware of their rights and obligations in India since this will reduce the incidences of consumer's exploitation by the sellers in the market place and this will help to transform them from passive consumers to active consumers.

Answer 22

In a federal form of government there are two or more levels of government. Important features of federal form of government are:

- a. Each level of government administers over the same region, but they have their own jurisdiction in matters of administration, taxation and legislation.
- b. The Government at each level derives its power from the Constitution of the country. Thus, the Central Government cannot dilute the powers of the State or Local Governments.
- c. The basic principles of the Constitution and the rights given to the people cannot be changed by only one tier of the Government. It requires the consent of governments at both levels.
- d. Courts of the country act as a referee between the Central and the State Governments if any dispute arises between the two.
- e. Both levels of the Government can collect taxes from the people according to the guidelines of the Constitution of the country.

Or

The creation of linguistic states was the first major test for democratic politics in our country.

- After independence, demands were made by the people for the creation of states on linguistic lines.
- The government after much deliberations created number of states from the Indian Union. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states were changed to create new states.
- This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- While some states were created on linguistic lines, some were created on the basis of unique culture, ethnicity or geography. These were states of Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
- Division of country into various states have enhanced unity and has made administration easier.

Answer 23

The limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- Most of the dalits and their leaders remained aloof from the Congress. They wanted separate electorates for the people of the lower castes.
- When it was granted by the British, Gandhi opposed it and ultimately the matter was resolved by signing the 'Poona Pact' in 1932. Seats were reserved in the provincial and

legislative councils for the dalits though they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

- Many Muslim political organisations also did not support the Movement. They demanded a separate electorate for themselves. The Muslims believed that the Congress had same interests as the Hindu Mahasabha and thus did not support it.
- They demanded reserved seats in the Central Assembly which was opposed by the Hindu Mahasabha. Thus, when the Civil disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust amongst various communities.

Or

By the end of 19th century a large number of newspapers in Indian vernacular languages were published. The print culture led to the emergence of nationalism in India in the following ways:

- Newspapers published articles written by national leaders. Their ideas were communicated to people through these newspapers.
- The people of different communities and places were thus connected by print media. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating pan-Indian identities.
- The nationalist newspapers exposed the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. As these were written in spoken languages of various regions common man could easily understand the content.
- Various novels with nationalistic themes were published by leading novelists in India. One of these was Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. The song 'Vande Matram' written by him in his novel 'Anandmath' created and stirred nationalist feelings in the country.
- The print culture also educated the people who then were influenced by the reformists and the nationalist ideas.

Answer 24

Reasons for water scarcity in India are:

- a. A large and growing population has resulted in the scarcity of water resources in the country.
- b. To provide food resources for such a vast population, water resources are overused to irrigate agricultural fields. Indiscriminate use of wells and tube wells has led to a considerable decline in the water table.
- c. The establishment of various industries has resulted in the further exploitation of water resources. The discharge of industrial effluents has also degraded the quality of water.
- d. Urban centres have multiplied in the country. Many houses and housing societies have their own independent boring devices. This has further depleted the water table.
- e. In India, many places or regions may have sufficient water resources but may still suffer from water scarcity. This may be because of the deterioration in the quality of drinking water. Disposal of household and industrial wastes and the use of insecticides and pesticides in agriculture has resulted in the worsening of the quality of water.

Answer 25

Initially, the European employers found it difficult to recruit labour in Africa because the continent had abundant land and relatively small population. Land and livestock sustained African livelihood and people usually did not work for wages.

The Europeans thus devised ways and means to recruit Africans. These were:

- a. The Europeans imposed heavy taxes on Africans which could be paid only after working for wages on plantation and mines.
- b. Laws of inheritance were changed. Now only one member of the family was allowed to inherit land. As a result, other members were pushed into labour market.
- c. Mineworkers were also confined within four walls of the compound and were not allowed to move freely.

Or

In the 20th century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily in India inspite of the increasing factory production. This was because weavers were using new technology for weaving clothes. Many weavers were using fly shuttle which increased their productivity. Many other technological innovations also helped the weavers to compete with the mill produce. Mills also could not imitate special designs such as saris with woven borders. Saris with woven borders or the famous *lungis* and handkerchief of Madras could not be easily displaced by mill production. Weavers manufactured both coarse and fine cloth. While the coarse cloth was bought by the poor, the fine cloth was bought by the rich. The sale of fine varieties of cloth was more stable. For example the sale of fine cloth such as *Benarasi* saris did not decline even during famines as the rich could still afford to buy these.

Or

Three main marginal groups were living in London by the end of the 18th century. These were criminals, women and child labourers.

- a. Because many people migrated to London, it was estimated that about 20,000 criminals were living in the city in the 1870s. According to Henry Mayhew, most criminals were poor people who used to steal food from shops, lead from roofs and the hemp of coal for filling their empty stomachs.
- b. To reduce the number of these crimes, the Government imposed high penalties and offered work to those who stole to fulfil their necessities.
- c. There were a large number of women working in factories, but they began to lose their jobs after technological developments. They were limited to household forms of work.
- d. According to the census of 1861, there were about a quarter of a million domestic servants in London. Most of them were women who had migrated to the city.

Many children were employed in low-paid forms of work by poor parents. It was only after the Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870 and the Factory Acts that employing children became illegal

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 27 (B)

