

**CBSE**  
**Class X Social Science**

**Questions**

**Time allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

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**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.
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1. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. What is it called? **(1)**
2. Sania buys a packet of biscuits and finds detail about ingredients used, price, batch number etc. printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers she can claim to know this information from the manufacturer? **(1)**
3. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not been so far utilised and developed to the maximum. It falls in which category of resources? **(1)**
4. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable. **(1)**
5. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany?

**OR**

- Which idea, other than economic exploitation, was behind French colonisation of Vietnam? **(1)**
6. A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality ACs from South Korea but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the ACs very expensive leading to a decline their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation. **(1)**

7. State an important characteristic of the oldest Japanese book, Diamond Sutra.

**OR**

State the hotly debated issue around which the novel Indulekha revolved. **(1)**

8. A country having a one party system cannot be democratic. Do you agree? Explain with the help of an example. **(3)**

9. The mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. Explain. **(3)**

10. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

**OR**

"Colonial administrators found "vernacular" novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Prove the statement by giving three evidences. **(3)**

11. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. **(3)**

12. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.

**OR**

The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. Explain. **(3)**

13. How can the government ensure that globalization is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? **(3)**

14. Why has the idea of power sharing emerged? **(3)**

15. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? **(3)**

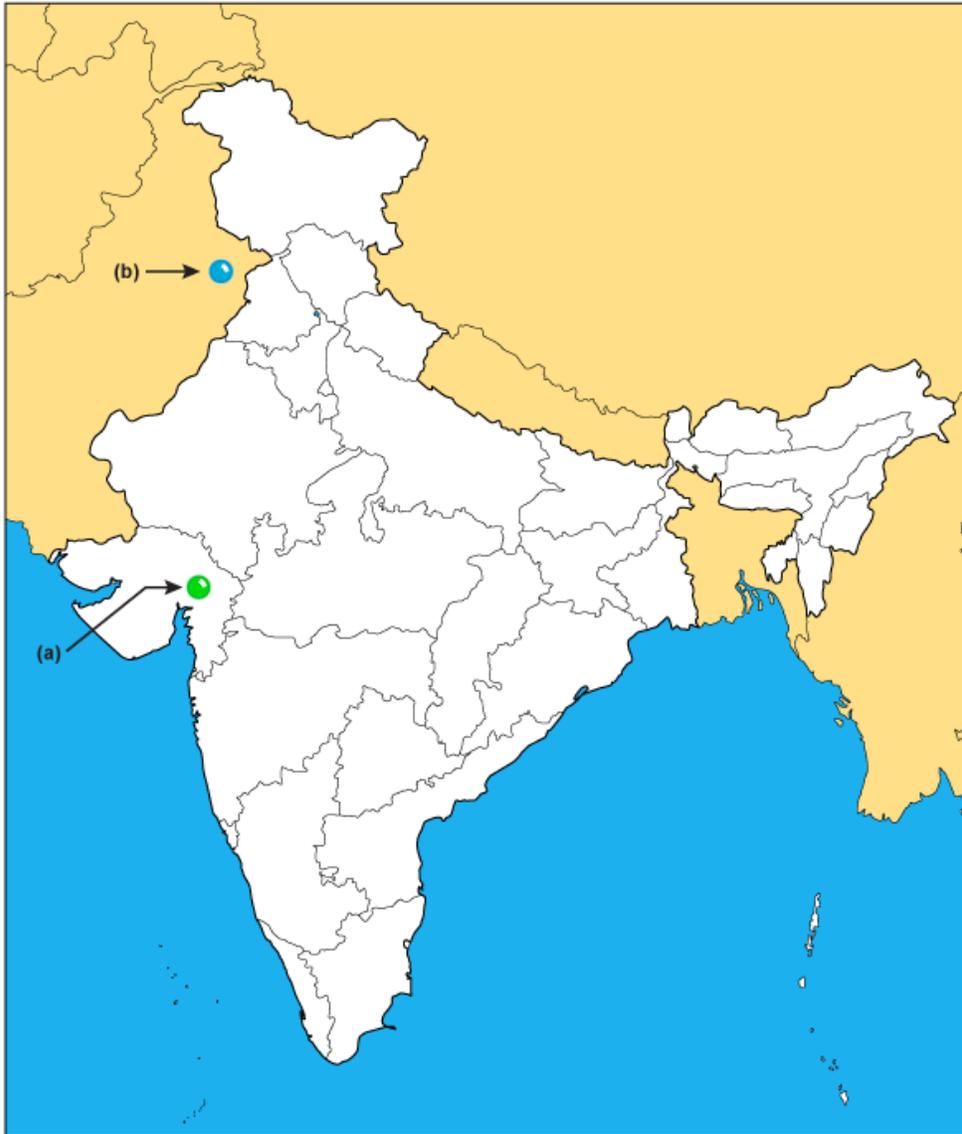
16. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? **(3)**

17. "Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions." Elaborate upon the statement. **(3)**

18. "Exploitation of consumers happens in three major ways in the market place". Support this statement. **(3)**

19. How can more jobs be created in the field of education? (5)  
**Or**  
How sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other? Explain with example.
20. Give three reasons for the concentration of jute industries in the Hoogli basin. Discuss two challenges that are faced by jute industries.  
**Or**  
What is thermal pollution? Discuss two measures that can be taken to reduce air and water pollution produced by industries.
21. "As and when the ruling party at the state level was different, the party that ruled the center tried to undermine the power of the states". Explain this statement. (5)
22. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging in India? (5)  
**Or**  
When and by which political party was the Non Cooperation movement launched? Briefly state the three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement.
23. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. Justify. **Or**  
What is dictatorial government? Explain its two merits and two demerits.
24. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain. (5)
25. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. (5)  
**Or**  
"Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side." In light of the above statement, describe the industrial production before industrialisation in England.  
**Or**  
"The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city." Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18 century. (5)

26. Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:
- a. A place associated with Peasant Satyagrah
  - b. A place where 'Poorna Swaraj' as declared as the main aim of Congress in 1929



27. Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India:
- a. Tehri Dam
  - b. A cotton textile centre in Gujarat
  - c. Kandla Port

**CBSE**  
**Class X**  
**Social Science**

**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

It is known as double coincidence of wants.

**Answer 2**

It is under consumers' right to be informed that Saina can claim to know the information from the manufacturer.

**Answer 3**

Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not been utilised so far falls in the category of potential resources.

**Answer 4**

Power sharing is desirable because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

**Answer 5**

Prussia dominated the nation-building process in Germany.

**Or**

The civilising mission of the colonisers (apart from economic exploitation) was an idea behind the French colonisation of Vietnam.

**Answer 6**

The import tax in this case is acting as a trade barrier.

**Answer 7**

The oldest Japanese book 'Diamond Sutra' contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

**Or**

Novel Indulekha revolved around the hotly debated issue of marriage practices of upper caste Hindus in Kerala, especially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayars.

**Answer 8**

Yes, I agree that a country having a one party system cannot be democratic. It is because any democratic country should have at least two parties to compete in elections and allow a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power. For example, China has one party system. It is not a democracy because only the members of the Communist party are allowed to stand for elections. The electoral system in China does not permit free competition for power.

**Answer 9**

The mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. This means that:

- Most of the coal, metallic and non metallic minerals are found in the Peninsular India.
- Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- While Rajasthan has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals, the alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

**Answer 10**

Not everyone in Europe welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. It is because:

- a. They feared that easier availability of every kind printed materials may spread rebellious and irreligious thoughts among the people.
- b. If this happens then people may stop believing holy and sacred texts. This may also erode the power of the Church.
- c. The monarchs and aristocratic class feared that because of the availability of printed book containing the writings of various thinkers, people may start opposing their powers and privileges.

**Or**

Vernacular novels were found useful by the colonial rulers because:

- a. The novels depicted the norms of the Indian society. It also revealed the caste practices. This helped the British authorities in governing the Indian society.
- b. Since the British were outsiders, they had little knowledge of life inside the Indian household. The novels gave vivid description of the Indian households.
- c. The novels reflected on how people dressed, their religious sentiments, beliefs and culture. This helped the English in understanding the Indian culture and society.

**Answer 11**

Mohan should cultivate sugarcane because climatic conditions existing in Uttar Pradesh are more suited for sugarcane production. Sugarcane grows well in tropical and subtropical climate. Uttar Pradesh has sub tropical climate. Sugarcane requires temperature ranging between 21°C to 27°C. Required annual rainfall is between 75 cm to 100 cm. Sugarcane can also be grown on variety of soils.

Jute on the other hand is water intensive crop and can be grown only on well drained fertile soils. Thus the climatic conditions in Uttar Pradesh is ideal for growing sugarcane.

**Answer 12**

For middle class in Europe, the ideology of liberalism stood for freedom for an individual and equality for all before the law. In political terms, liberalism emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the days of the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end to autocracy and the privileges enjoyed by the nobles and the rich section of the society. It also stood for a constitution and election of a representative government through the Parliament.

**Or**

The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. In school text books, the French culture was glorified and the Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward who were capable of only providing manual labour. They were further painted as not having any intellectual insights. The text books painted the native Vietnamese as people

who were incapable to rule themselves. They were skilled copyists but not creative. It was taught to school children that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam.

### **Answer 13**

Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. b. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. c. It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

### **Answer 14**

The idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the principle of authoritarian undivided political power. Earlier, it was believed that all powers of the government should rest either in a person or in a group of persons. It was felt that the process of sharing power among the people would delay the decision making process. It will also be difficult to implement them. It was only later that it was realised that because people are the source of political power, respect should be given to each and every diverse group.

### **Answer 15**

For calculating the BMI, first the weight of the person is measured. Then height is measured in meters. The weight is then divided by the square of height. This will give the BMI of a person. If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished. If it is more than 25, then the person is over weight.

In the given question, Mohit's BMI is 33.16 and thus he is overweight.

### **Answer 16**

Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because she can very well do the documentation required and can also give collateral to the bank. She can also fulfil the terms of credit. Banks can also be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary.

### **Answer 17**

- First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.

### **Answer 18**

Exploitation of consumers may happen in the following ways:

- a. Sale of adulterated goods means addition of inferior substances to the product being sold. Costly goods such ghee, spices and oil are adulterated to earn higher profits. This causes monetary loss to consumers and spoils their health.

- b. Sale of sub-standard goods means sale of goods which do not confirm to the prescribed quality standards. Selling of medicines after their expiry dates and supply of defective home appliances are the general grievances of consumers.
- c. Use of false weights and measures leads to losses. The goods sold in the market are sometimes not measured correctly.

### **Answer 19**

To create jobs, it is vital to impart vocational training to students and develop their skills.

More jobs can be created in the field of education in the following way:

- Large size of public and private investment is required for constructing educational institutions.
- A supportive reform program to have better educational system.
- A substantial revamp of school level education and teaching method.
- Regular classroom contact program for remote learning students- a newly formulated Digital India initiative.
- In addition, schools need to use the newest education technology in a smart way.

**Or**

Sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other in the following ways:

- There are three main sectors- The primary, secondary and the tertiary sectors. The agriculture and the industrial sector deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively.
- While the service sector includes activities that provide several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc.
- Indian agriculture supplies necessary raw materials to many of the agro-based industries and they provide a large market for variety of industrial goods. Similarly, advancement in cultivation techniques and the productivity of land and agricultural labour depend to a large extent on the adoption of pump sets, power-tillers, tractors, chemical fertilisers etc. which are supplied by the industrial sector.
- Industrial sector perform manufacturing activities with the help of service sector. It requires transport service for the movement of raw materials from agricultural sector to the places of production.
- The service sector depends on industrial sector for manufactured products such as computer, printers, electricity, etc. Also, people in service sector purchase consumer products such as television for entertainment, cloth for stitching dress, etc. which are produced in the industrial sector.

### **Answer 20**

Three reasons for the concentration of jute industries in the Hoogli basin are:

- West Bengal is a center of jute farming. Due to the proximity of jute producing areas, jute industries are concentrated in the Hugli basin.
- Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills
- Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods

Two challenges that are faced by jute industries are:

- They are facing stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes like nylon and polyester
- Indian jute industries are also facing tough competition from other countries such as Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt and Thailand.

**Or**

When hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling, it is known as **thermal pollution**. It severely affect the aquatic life.

Two measures that can be taken to **reduce air pollution** are:

- Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

Two measures that can be taken **to reduce water pollution** are:

- Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages
- Hot water and effluents should be treated before being released into rivers and ponds. Effluents can be treated in three stages- Primary treatment, secondary treatment and tertiary treatment.

### **Answer 21**

For a long time in India only one party formed government at the center and in several states. Thus, most state governments worked according to the wishes of the Central government. When two different political parties formed governments at the state and center level, the central government often tried to undermine the power of the state. This was done by misusing Article 356 of the Constitution. According to this article, President can declare emergency in the state if he received a report to that effect from the governor of the state that the constitutional machinery in the state has broken down. In such emergency the center government becomes powerful in the state.

Thus, the Central government by advising the President to impose emergency in the state and by dismissing the state governments undermined the authority of the states.

### **Answer 22**

The feeling of nationalism and the idea of collective belonging to the nation emerged in India because of the following reasons:

- When people fought collectively to oppose the British in various movements and struggles, the feeling of nationalism was born.
- Nationalism also grew as a result of various literary and artistic activities. The idea of India came to be associated with the image of 'Bharat Mata'. This was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. His song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath inspired the feeling of nationalism in the hearts of millions of Indians.
- Nationalism also developed through movements which attempted to revive Indian folklore. In the late nineteenth century, many nationalists visited villages to collect accounts of folklore. Rabindranath Tagore himself collected many folk songs and ballads in order to inspire people with the feeling of nationalism.
- The tricolour flag became a symbol of Indian nationalism.

- In the nineteenth century, many Indian historians began to write about the glorious past of the country. They refuted the claims of the British historians who had asserted that the Indians were primitive and never had any great culture.

**Or**

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by the Indian national Congress in 1920 under the leadership of Gandhi. Three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement were:

- Khilafat Movement** - The treatment meted out by the British government to the Caliph of Turkey disturbed the Indian Muslims as he was seen as their religious head. As a result, they started the Khilafat Movement. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to achieve the much desired Hindu-Muslim unity. He advised the Khilafat Committee to adopt a policy of non-cooperation with the British government. The Khilafat leaders agreed and campaigned accordingly. Thus, the Khilafat Movement furthered the cause of the Non-cooperation Movement.
- Rowlatt Act** - The Rowlatt Act of 1919 authorised the British government to arrest and imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. Also, the Act implied severe restrictions on movements of individuals and suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus. This was seen as a major breach of trust by Indians who were expecting the British to deliver on their promise of providing self-government. Gandhi appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to the Act but his plea fell on deaf ears.
- Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy**- The Jalianwala Bagh massacre and the subsequent British reaction to it was a watershed event in the Indian freedom struggle. It led to a huge furor all over the country and hardened the Congress resolve to attain self government.

### **Answer 23**

Ways in which democracy have succeeded in maintaining the dignity and freedom of the individual:

- Economic disparity in society has been minimised to a great extent in recent times.
- Long drawn struggles were launched by women groups to gain voting rights in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Eventually, democracies of the world did acquiesce to these demands and women got the right to vote and the right to equal treatment by the State.
- The Indian democracy has taken to positive action by extending various benefits to the historically disadvantaged sections of society, i.e. the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Various benefits are provided by the State to these sections to help them in attaining equal status and opportunities.
- In a democracy, all adult citizens have a right to vote and elect their political representatives. Fundamental rights have enhanced the dignity of the citizens.
- Democracy do take into account the views of the people belonging to minority community. This has helped them to have faith in democratic set up and have instilled confidence in them.

**Or**

Dictatorship means a 'rule by one or few'. In a dictatorial government, all powers rest with a single person or a single party. The leader is not elected by the people of the country but he/she occupies the power by force.

Two demerits of a dictatorial government are:

- A dictatorial government is not a legitimate, accountable and responsive government because it is not elected by the people of the country and does not represent them.
- People do not have any fundamental rights and freedom in a dictatorial country. They neither have the freedom to criticise their government or question the acts of the leasers.

Two merits:

- There are no competing political parties in a dictatorship. This brings stability in the country.
- As the dictator takes all decisions himself/herself, the decisions are quickly taken and implemented.

#### **Answer 24**

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. Roadways have taken an edge over railways in the following manner:

- a. Compared to the railways, the construction cost of roads is less.
- b. It is easier to build roads in dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- c. Road transport is cheaper than the railways in the case of transport of goods over short distance. Cost of loading and unloading of goods is also less.
- d. Roads provide door-to-door services unlike railways. Roads also link railway stations, airports and sea ports.
- e. 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.

#### **Answer 25**

Food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. Trades and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Many food items available in various parts of the world might share a common origin. For example, it is believed that noodles travelled from west from China to become spaghetti. It is also believed that the Arab traders took pasta to Sicily in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. At this time similar foods were also known in India and Japan so the truth about their origin may never be known.

In the early modern period, many common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies and sweet potatoes were introduced to the world only after America was discovered. At times, the new crops could make a difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and longer after potatoes were introduced. They were so much dependent on it that when a disease destroyed the potato crop in mid 1840s in Ireland, hundreds and thousands died of starvation.

**Or**

Even before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England, there was industrial production for an international market. This production was however not factory based and was known as Proto-industrialisation (proto means original or primitive form).

- During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, merchants visited the countryside and villages asking farmers to grow for international markets. These merchants often provided money to these farmers.
- Merchants and traders moved to the countryside as the guilds of workers, producers and weavers were very strong.
- In the countryside, farmers readily agreed to produce for international markets as it supplemented their income.
- Production and trade were controlled by merchants, with one merchant approximately employing 20–25 workers for weaving, spinning and dyeing the cloth.
- Finishing of the cloth was done in London and then the cloth was sold in the international market.

**Or**

The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city. It was because:

- After industrialisation, ties between members of households loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.
- Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain, on the other hand, faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.
- Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home.
- The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.
- But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.

Answer 26



Answer 27

