

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.

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1. What does the term 'human resource development' mean? (1)
 2. What do you understand by majoritarianism? (1)
 3. In which areas is black soil generally found in India? (1)
 4. What do you understand by 'foundational challenge of democracy'? (1)
 5. Who is credited for the invention of printing press? Which was the first book to be printed by him?
Or
Name the book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871. What was the main theme of the book?
 6. What conditions should be fulfilled by a political party to be recognised as a 'State Party'? (1)
 7. In what ways did the city of London in the 18th century encourage a new spirit of individualism? (1)
Or
Which problem was faced by the weavers in India in 1860s?
Or
What was G-77?

8. Why are heavy stations and thermal power stations located near the coal fields? Give two reasons. (3)
9. Which are the two ways in which people of different ethnic groups can be integrated? (3)
10. After the print revolution, the ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature in Europe. Discuss. (3)
- Or**
- Charles Dickens gave vivid description of the effect of the Industrial revolution on people in his novels. Discuss.
11. What are the recent government strategies to expand formal sources of credit in India? (3)
12. Give three differences between revolution of 1830s and revolution of 1848 in France? (3)
- Or**
- Differentiate the ideals of nationalism of Phan Boi Chau with that of Phan Chu Trinh. (3)
13. "Iron and steel industry is called basic and heavy industry". Explain the reasons with arguments. (3)
14. Mention three different provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country. (3)
15. Explain with an example how foreign trade leads to integration of markets across economies. (3)
16. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people. Justify the statement with examples. (3)
17. It is not always easy for the consumers to file cases in the consumer court. Do you agree? Give three reasons to support your answer. (3)
18. Explain any three ways in which the Constituting of India safeguards the principles of secularism in India. (3)
19. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation". Examine the statement. (3)
- Or**
- "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged". Do you agree? Support the statement with arguments. (5)
20. If minerals are not used in a sustained manner, what will be its effect on the national economy? What measures can we take to solve this issue? (5)
- Or**
- Discuss five forms in which minerals occur.

21. Why only final goods and services are counted in the calculation of GDP? Explain with the help of an example?

(5)

22. Caste system plays a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.

(5)

Or

Discuss five ways in which women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression.

23. How did different social groups conceive the idea of Non – Cooperation movement?

Or

What plans were made by Gandhi to make Non Cooperation a movement? Why some people within the Congress were apprehensive about the proposals of the movement?

(5)

24. Gandhi was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses. Explain this statement by giving suitable example.

25. Indentured labourers in the 18th and the 19th centuries discovered their own ways of surviving in the alien lands. Explain.

Or

The pace of industrialisation in early years was not rapid. Do you agree? Give four reasons to support your answer.

(5)

Or

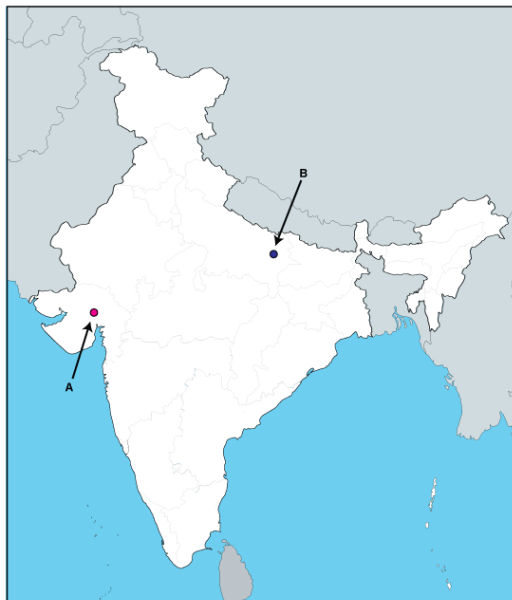
Elaborate on the Haussmanisation of the city of Paris.

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 place associated with the Satyagrah of mill workers

B. The place associated with the withdrawal of the Non Cooperation Movement.



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

(3)

- a. Meena Bakkam International airport
- b. Vijayanagara steel plant
- c. Oldest oil field located in the state of Assam

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Solutions

Answer 1

Human Resource Development (HRD) refers to an investment in human capital. Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital. Highly educated, better trained and healthier people are highly productive for an economy.

Answer 2

Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

Answer 3

Black soil is mainly concentrated over the Deccan lava tract which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and certain parts of Tamil Nadu.

Answer 4

Foundational challenge of democracy refers to the challenge faced by the countries which are not democratic. They face the challenge of making transition to democracy and to establish the democratic government. For example, foundational challenge of democracy includes bringing an end to the non democratic regime and establishing a sovereign and a functional state.

Answer 5

Johann Gutenberg invented the first printing press in the 15th century. Bible was the first book printed by him.

Or

The book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871 was 'Gulamgiri'. The book was written against the injustices of the caste system.

Answer 6

A political party should secure at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and win at least two seats to be recognised as a State party.

Answer 7

The city of London in the 18th century after the beginning of the Industrial Revolution encouraged a new spirit of individualism among the people as it gave them freedom from the collective values which were a feature of smaller rural communities.

Or

In 1860s as a result of the American Civil War, cotton supplies from the US to the world reduced. To make up for the deficits, the exports of raw cotton from India increased

resulting in the shooting of its prices. Weavers in India were not able to pay high prices of raw cotton and hence suffered because of the scarcity of raw cotton.

Or

Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the western economies the 1950s and 1960s. Therefore, they organised themselves as a group which came to be known as the Group of 77 or G-77 to demand a new international economic order.

Answer 8

Heavy stations and thermal power stations are located near the coal fields because

- Coal is a bulky material and transportation is difficult and costly.
- Secondly, coal is not a hard but a soft mineral. If not transported in a proper way, it may get crushed and reduced to ash. This results in reduction of the weight of coal.

Answer 9

Two ways in which the people of different ethnic groups can be integrated are:

- a. **Cultural assimilation** is an important way in which people belonging to different ethnic groups can be integrated in the society. It is important for every group to respect and tolerate other's cultural identities.
- b. **Secularism** is another way in which people can be integrated with society. All groups should have the freedom to express and follow their culture and traditions.

Answer 10

- After the print revolution, the ideas of scientists and philosophers became accessible to the common people. Scientific texts belonging to the ancient and medieval period were published and maps and diagrams were widely printed.
- When like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers.
- The ideas of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Rousseau were widely read and printed.

Or

Charles Dickens gave vivid description of the effect of the Industrial revolution on the people in his novels.

- Workers faced various problems during the Industrial Revolution. Cities expanded and were overcrowded with overpaid and underpaid workers. Charles Dickens portrayed the terrible effects of the Industrial revolution on people's lives in his novel 'Hard Times'.
- 'Hard Times' describes a fictitious industrial town with smoking chimneys and polluted rivers. Here, the workers were known as 'hands' who had no identity of their own but were only known as operators of machines.
- In his another novel, 'Oliver Twist', Dickens focused on the terrible life conditions of urban life under industrial capitalism.

Answer 11

Government has initiated certain strategies to expand formal source of credit in India. These are:

- a. Increased credit flow towards agricultural sector through the policy of doubling the agricultural credit method in 3 years (2004-05)
- b. Expanded the outreach of the banking services through banking no-frills account with low or zero minimum balances and low or zero charges (2005). Regional rural bank allowed limited overdraft facilities in no-frills account without any collateral security.
- c. Government of India & NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Micro Finance Innovations, Kisan Credit Card Schemes, Refinance under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) and Co-operative Development Fund.

Answer 12

Three differences between revolution of 1830s and revolution of 1848 in France were:

Revolution of 1830 in France	Revolution of 1848 in France
This was caused due to the presence of social and political inequalities in the society.	This was caused due to economic hardships and inequalities faced by the people as a result of the Industrial revolution.
This uprising did not abolish monarchy completely. It established constitutional monarchy.	It abolished monarchy and declared France a republic.
The Revolution was able to achieve social equality in the society.	It was able to achieve limited political equality in the society.

Or

Phan Boi Chau wanted to overthrow French colonial rule first, use the monarchy in order to unify Vietnamese nationalists for this cause and begin the task of national consolidation after independence. On the contrary, Phan Chu Trinh wanted to overthrow the monarchy first, ensure popular rights for the common people and then think about combating French colonialism. In a way, the conflict of ideas between Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh was symptomatic of the ideological conflict between a liberal nationalist and a Left wing revolutionary. Like Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, both wanted independence for their country, but wanted to use different means to achieve their ends.

Answer 13

Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry due to following reasons:

1. All industries whether heavy, medium or light depend on it for the machinery. Thus, it provides base to the other industries.
2. Steel is required for manufacturing variety of engineering, construction and defence goods. Various ship building industries, aircrafts, transport industry require steel as raw materials which is a finished product of the iron and steel industry.
3. Day to day consumer goods like containers, safety pins etc. are made up of steel.

Answer 14

Provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country are:

- In India, the powers to run the country have been vested into the Central government and the State government. State governments are not subordinate to the Central governments and both derive their authority from the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. Disputes arising between various levels of the government are resolved by the Supreme Court.
- There are three different lists in which laws can be made by the central and the state governments. The Central government can form laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List, the State government can make laws in the subjects included in the State List and both governments can form laws mentioned in the Concurrent List.

Answer 15

Trade and investment was liberalised to increase international competitiveness of industrial production, foreign investments and technology. Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows the producers to cross international boundaries for cheap raw materials. The manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries. With many multinational national companies in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products coming from different nations to choose from. Hence, it interlinks various markets across the 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 has recorded the sales of 32,627 vehicles in the year 2010.

Answer 16

Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people because of the following reasons:

1. It leads to delay in decision making process. For example, in reduction of age from 18 to 16 for juveniles. The government before amending the law needs to look after its pros and cons from each angle, because it might affect a larger section of people.
2. It sometimes goes against people's opinions of some section. For instance, in the case of Patidar community agitation for reservation in Gujarat. The government needs to think before agreeing to such kind of opinions of the people, because it needs to look at the greater good, even if it means going against the people's opinion of a particular section.
3. For democratic governments, poverty eradication is a long term process as there are not quick fixes in democracy.

Answer 17

Yes, I agree that it is not easy for the consumers to file cases in the consumer court. It is because of the following reasons:

- The consumer redressal process is expensive and time consuming.
- Many a times, consumers are required to hire lawyers.
- The cases require time and energy for filing the complaint and attending the court. The daily wage labourer thus loses money when he attends the court.
- In many cases, cash memos are not issued, and hence, it becomes very difficult to bring the guilty to justice.

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. Example: ban on untouchability.

Answer 19

Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors and to the nation in the following ways:

- Banks provide a safe and secure deposits to a person's money.
- Deposited money is utilised by banks in financing various infrastructural and developmental projects. This has helped in the development and growth of the nation.
- Banks provide interests on the money that is deposited by people. This helps in peoples' money to grow.
- People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.
- Banks provide easy loans to common people on nominal rates making it possible for common man to build their assets or to establish their own business.

Or

Yes, I agree that the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged. This is because of the following reasons:

- There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of the lenders in informal sectors.
- The informal sector usually lends money at a very high rate of interest and even uses unfair means to recover the amount.
- The higher cost of borrowing means that a large part of the earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence the borrowers have less income left for themselves. This reduces their purchasing power.
- As a result of higher rates of interests, most of the times, the amount to be repaid becomes higher than the money that is borrowed. The borrower thus, always carries a risk of falling into a debt trap.

Answer 20

Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession. They are used as raw materials in many industries and help in the economic development of a nation. If do not use than in a sustainable manner, then the industrial production will drastically decline. This will not only reduce production but also hit country's exports. Country's import of minerals and mineral based finished products will also rise. This will reduce country's income and valuable foreign reserves negatively affecting the Indian economy.

Conservation of minerals and using them in sustainable fashion is an important measure which needs to be taken to solve this issue. Minerals can be conserved in the following ways:

- Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low-grade ore at low costs.
- Recycling of metals also results in the conservation of mineral resources.
- Non-conventional sources of energy should be harnessed for the generation of electricity.
- Small steps should be taken by every individual such as using public transport, car pooling and switching off lights and fans when not in use. Using power-saving devices also go a long way in conserving minerals and energy resources.

Or

Minerals occur in the following forms:

- Minerals may occur in the crack, crevices, faults and joints in the igneous and metamorphic rocks. While the smaller occurrences are known as veins, the larger are called lodes. Minerals in liquid forms are forced upwards through cracks in the earth. They cool and solidify as they rise.
- Minerals occur in beds and layers in sedimentary rocks. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Some examples are coal and gypsum.
- Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.
- Some minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits'. Examples- gold and tin
- Many minerals are also found in oceans but these are widely diffused. The ocean beds are rich in manganese nodules.

Answer 21

The problem of double counting is the problem of estimating the value of goods and services more than once. Value of intermediate goods is not included in the estimation of gross domestic product because value of intermediate goods is reflected in the value of final goods. For e.g. a farmer sold wheat to flour mill for Rs 10 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sold the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 12 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour, sugar and butter to make 5 biscuit packets. These biscuits are sold to consumer at Rs 15 per biscuit packet (Rs 75). Here biscuits are the final goods which are purchased by the consumer. Wheat and wheat flour are the intermediate goods used in the production of final good. The value of biscuit, Rs 15 includes the value of flour, Rs 12. Hence, only the value of final goods and services are taken into consideration.

Answer 22

No, the Caste system does not always play a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. It is because of the following reasons:

- Not every constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Therefore, every party is required to win the trust of the people belonging to different castes.

- No political party wins all the votes of a particular favoured caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank', they simply mean that many people from that one particular caste may vote for the party.
- Because several political parties fight elections, there may be many candidates from the same caste fighting elections against each other.
- It has been seen that many elected MPs or MLAs may lose the elections. If candidates are elected on caste lines, then no candidate could ever lose the elections.

Or

Five ways in which women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression are:

- Even today, in several towns and villages, girls are not sent to schools. The literacy rates among women is only 54% compared to 76% among men.
- According to school results, girls perform better than boys but most of them drop out of schools because parents prefer to spend money and resources on boys rather than on girls.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion have led to a decline in child sex ratio.

Answer 23

The Non Cooperation movement was launched by Gandhi in 1921. A wide variety of social groups responded to the call of Non-cooperation and Swaraj given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Cooperation Movement. The interpretation of the concept of Swaraj differed from one community to another.

- In the cities, students left government controlled educational institutions, teaching professionals resigned, and lawyers gave up their practices. Also, in many provinces except Madras, council elections were boycotted.
- In the rural areas, the idea of Non-cooperation was interpreted as a fight against the landlords and 'talukdars' who levied very high rents and other cesses on the peasants. In pursuance of self-rule, the peasants demanded reduction in revenue, abolition of the system of 'begar' and boycotted exploitative landlords. 'Nai-dhobi bandhs' were also organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washer men.
- In the tribal areas of India, the message of Swaraj was translated into militant guerilla movements against the exploitative policies of the British administration.
- The working class too interpreted the concept of Non-cooperation in their own way. The plantation workers of Assam saw it as a way of countering the draconian Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which disallowed them from leaving the plantation premises without permission. The plantation workers rebelled against this under the pretext of Non-cooperation and sought to retain a link with their place of origin.

Or

Gandhi made the following plan for making non cooperation a movement:

- He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should first begin with the surrender of titles that were awarded by the government.
- Then, there should be a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.
- It was also decided that if the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched

Some Congress leaders were apprehensive about launching the Non Cooperation Movement because they were reluctant in boycotting the council elections. They also feared that the Movement may lead to popular violence.

Answer 24

Gandhi was not only a great political leader but also a great social leader. He believed in utilising resources only for satisfying basic necessities of human beings. He opposed and criticised over exploitation of resources. Gandhi contended that "There is enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed". According to him, selfish individuals combined with technology have resulted in the depletion of resources.

Gandhi believed that man and not machines should be at the center of production. For him foundation of economy should be man; Gandhi believed in humanism even in the economic field. The system of production and the system of distribution should be coupled with the cultural development of human being. He did not want tools or machines to replace human power. Thus, Gandhi was against mass production and wanted it to be replaced with the production by masses. For example, he was in favour of establishing small cottage and khadi industries where people in large number are employed in manufacturing cloth. According to him, this not only generates employment but also helps in conservation of resources.

Answer 25

An indentured labourer was a bonded labourer who travelled to a different country and was under a contract to work for an employment for a specific amount of time. In the 19th centuries, several Indian and Chinese indentured labourers migrated to different parts of the world to work in mines or plantation. They suffered several hardships on an alien land but these workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Some of these were:

- Many of these labourers escaped into forests to save themselves from harsh conditions of work.
- Some developed new forms of individual and collective self expression, blending different old and new cultural forms.
- In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.
- 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

Or

Yes, I agree that the process of industrialisation in the early years was not rapid. This is because of the following reasons:

- There were only two main industries which developed in the era of Industrial Revolution- cotton and iron industries. While cotton textile industries developed in the first phase of industrialisation, iron industries developed in the second phase.
- The new industries were not able to displace the traditional industries easily. At the end of the 19th century, less than 20% of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industries.
- Though most of the traditional industries did not use steam power, it does not mean that they were stagnant. Small technological advancements were taking place in several industries like the glass work, tanning, and furniture making.
- Technical changes occurred slowly. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. Often the cost of repair and maintenance was quite high.

Or

Baron Haussman, a Prefect of the Seine, effected a forcible reconstruction of Paris in the 19th century in order to enhance its beauty and order. For 17 years after 1852, Haussman is said to have rebuilt Paris by evicting its poor residents from the centre of the city in order to beautify it. He built straight, broad avenues, planned open spaces and even transplanted full grown trees. By 1870, one fifth of Paris streets were the creation of Haussman. He also employed policemen, started night patrols and introduced tap water and bus shelters. Several people criticised Haussman for 'killing the street life' and created an empty, boring city full of similar looking avenues.

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

