

CBSE
Class X
Social science
Sample Paper 3

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

Section A

Answer 1

To define their identity and independence.

Answer 2

To bring the benefits of civilization to the backward people of colonies.

Answer 3

To end the rule of absolute monarch in France.

Answer 4

Subjects which are not present in any of the lists mentioned in the constitution are known as Residuary Subjects. Union Government has the powers to make laws on Residuary Subjects. Such subjects include: Computer software, e-commerce etc.

Answer 5

Conservation of resources- afforestation, water treatment.

Answer 6

Degradation of land is a cause of worry because it can cause ecological imbalance.

Answer 7

Power sharing among different social groups like the religious and linguistic groups.

Answer 8

Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.

Answer 9

MNC might bring latest technology for production.

Answer 10

Consumer mark

Answer 11

Central/state/local units.

Answer 12

Anti-defection law.

Answer 13

Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).

Answer 14

Khilafat and Swaraj

Answer 15

By Giuseppe Mazzini in 1831.

Answer 16

Nationalism is an idea and movement that promotes the interests of a particular nation, especially with the aim of gaining and maintaining the nation's sovereignty over its homeland.

Answer 17

Liberalism in the early 19th century stood for freedom for the individual and equality to all before law for the new middle classes.

Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

Answer 18**A. Commercial Farming**

- i. Use of higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, etc.
- ii. Commercialization of agriculture varies from region to another.
- iii. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
- iv. Use of well-developed network of transport and communication.
- v. High productivity for commercial purpose.

B. Subsistence Farming

- i. Is practiced on small patches of land
- ii. Labour intensive farming
- iii. Use of primitive tools
- iv. Dependent on Monsoons
- v. Called as 'Slash and burn' agriculture.
- vi. Low productivity

Answer 19

There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.

Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

- I. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.

Answer 20

Constitution mandate to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

Reservation of at least one third of all positions for women.

Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

Answer 21

- i. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
- ii. They can voice their demand in a peaceful and constitutional manner through elections.
- iii. They can fight for their recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

Answer 22

- Promotes equality among citizens.
- Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- Improves the quality of decision making.
- Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- Allows room to correct mistakes.

Answer 23

Sustainable development is crucial for development of a country as it:

- Promotes use of renewable resources like solar energy, tidal energy, etc.
- Puts a check on over usage of resources.
- Promotes protection and conservation of resources for future generation.

Answer 24

Formal sources of credit preferred over Informal sources of credit because:

- Formal sources have low cost of borrowing.
- Higher Income through cheap borrowing.
- No exploitation and debt trap.

Answer 25

- It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production.
- It helps in increasing earnings.
- It helps in completing production in time.

Answer 26

Impact of Globalization in India:

- Stiff competition for local producers and manufacturers.
- No job security
- Workers are denied their fair share of benefit
- Long working hours and low wages to the worker.
- Expansion of unorganized sector.

Answer 27

- Right to the consumers – Right to information, Right to choose, Right to seek redressal, Right to represent and right to be heard.
- COPRA – a three tier judicial machinery
- Consumer forums

Answer 28

Rich peasants- rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujrat & the jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. Due to the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand made them fight against high revenues.

Poor peasants- joined the movement because they found it difficult to pay rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

Business class- they reacted against colonial policies that restricted activities because they were keen on expanding their business and for this they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without restrictions.

Industrial working class- they did not participate in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in, selectively adopting some of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as a part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.

Women- there were large scale participation of women in the movement. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

Answer 29

- Proximity of jute producing areas.
- Inexpensive water transport.
- Good network of roadways, railways and waterways.
- Abundant water for processing raw jute.
- Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states.

Answer 30

Facilities offered by the Indian Postal Department:

1. Financial facilities: Post offices provide financial facilities through various saving schemes such as

- Public Provident Fund
- National Savings Certificate
- Kisan Vikas Patra

They also provide facilities such as retail banking for savings accounts, recurring deposits or monthly income schemes.

2. Mail facilities: Post offices provide mail facilities which involve transmitting articles/goods/products from one place to another. These may also involve a registration facility and insurance for goods during the period of transmission to provide security to the goods and save the products from any risk.

- **International Money Transfer** allows for money to be transferred from 185 countries to India.
- **Speed Post** covers over 1000 destinations in the country to transmit mails quickly. It also has links with more than 97 countries across the globe.
- **E-bill Post** is the latest addition to the postal services. It collects payments for *BSNL* and *Bharti Airtel* services from consumers across the country.

Answer 32

