



C.P. *Digest*

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class X



**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPER**

6

(Answers)

1. (d) It benefited the growth of communism in Europe
2. (b) Martin Luther
3. (b) This image shows the condition of the common people in England.
4. (d) All the statements are correct
5. (c) Both (1) and (2)
6. (c) It is a type of farming in which fruits and vegetables are grown in small area.
7. (b) A – (r); B – (p); C – (q); D – (t)
8. (b) (2) Only
9. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
10. (b) Occupation of a person is based on his abilities
11. (d) (1) – (B), (2) – (C), (3) – (D), (4) – (A)
12. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (d) Sinhalese
14. (a) Sri Lanka
15. (c) ₹ 12,000
16. (d) Primary
17. (c) Rich families
18. (d) Good economic growth
19. (b) foreign MNCs
20. (c) It gives opportunity to reach beyond the domestic market.
21. (1) Pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. It shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
 (2) Before its discovery, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.
 (3) Precious metals particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. *(Any two points)*
22. (1) **Role of Social Reformers :** Many reformers like Mahatma Phule, Naikar, Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, etc. fought to establish a society in which caste inequalities have no place.
 (2) **Role of Socio-economic changes :** Development of new cities, industrialisation, creation of job opportunities in new urban areas, etc. compelled people from all castes to live and work together. This has developed a liberal view relating to the notions of caste practices.
 (3) **Role of the Constitution :** The Constitution prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of caste system. Untouchability has been made a penal offence. *(Any two points)*
23. (1) A huge population resides in India which demand more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. For higher foodgrain production, farmers install their own tubewells which lead to falling groundwater level adversely affecting water availability.
 (2) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population have added to water and energy requirements. The housing societies have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. But in this way, water resources are being over-exploited.
 (3) To run the industries, availability of water is an essential factor. But, the waste material coming out from industries pollute the rivers. *(Any two points)*

Or

(1) It has increased the social gap between the rich landowners and the landless poor.

(2) Dams have created conflicts between people who have different opinions on the use of water.

(3) Dams have created inter-state water disputes. For example, Krishna-Godavari water dispute.

24. (1) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Lenders ask for collateral as security against loans.

(2) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

(3) The bank is a profit-making institution. So, in the case of taking collateral, the repayment of loan becomes easy. The bank has no danger of non-performing assets (NPA).

(Any two points)

25. (1) According to Gandhiji the idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

(2) To him (Gandhiji), it is a novel method of mass agitation, which he called Satyagraha.

(3) His thought was that without being aggressive, a Satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

(4) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(5) Mahatma Gandhi believed that this *dharma* of non-violence could unite all Indians.

(Any three points)

Or

(1) In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(2) The immediate cause of the withdrawal of the movement was the Chauri-Chaura incident where a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police.

(3) It was turning violent in many places.

(4) Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.

(5) Congress leaders had the opinion that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils.

(Any three points)

26. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.

(1) The agro-based industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

(2) The agro-based industries depend on agriculture for raw materials. Manufacturing industries sell their products such as fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

(3) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made production process very efficient.

27. (1) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.

(2) There is an urgent need to make globalisation fair for the following reasons :

(i) Globalisation has benefitted only well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth.

(ii) This has failed to eliminate poverty and bring economic equality. The rich have become more rich and the population of poor is still on increase.

(iii) It also leads to insecurity of jobs.

(Any two points)

28. Democratic governments are less efficient for the following reasons :

- (1) Deliberations and discussions in the legislature consume a lot of time.
- (2) The fear of majority and public opinion is a big obstacle in the efficient working of the government.
- (3) Once a decision is made, there come many socio-political and socio-economic issues in its way during implementation. It destroys the very essence of a decision and renders democracy less efficient.

29. (1) A demand deposit is the deposit with the bank that people 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.

(2) (i) Demand deposits earn an amount as interest.

(ii) They act as a medium of exchange like money. They constitute money in the modern economy. They are accepted widely as a means of payment by way of a cheque instead of cash.

30. In European countries, in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.

- (1) It was parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers.
- (2) Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
- (3) In other parts of Europe, where independent nation-states did not exist such as Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian Empire — men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- (4) The middle classes took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles and constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- (5) Abolition of aristocratic privileges and social and political equations gained popularity. Freedom for individual was also supported.

Or

In 1834, a Custom Union or *Zollverein* was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

Following ways the formation of Custom Union helped in removing obstacles to economic exchange and growth :

- (1) The Custom Union (*Zollverein*) created a larger market for German made farm and handicraft products.
- (2) It promoted commercial unification under fiscally sound economic parameters.
- (3) The Union sought to limit trade and commercial barriers between and among member states.
- (4) The Union reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- (5) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests of national unification.

31. (1) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.

(2) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

(3) Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

(4) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.

(5) Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

(6) The trade from local to international level have added to the vitality of its economy.

(7) It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Or

According to their capacity roads are classified into six classes :

(1) **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** : The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways. The North-South Corridors linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari, and East-West corridor connecting Silcher and Porbander are part of this project. The major objective of these super highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(2) **National Highways** : These highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(3) **State Highways** : Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.

(4) **District roads** : These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.

(5) **Other roads** : Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified under this category.

(6) **Border roads** : These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

32. (1) Lack of internal democracy : Most of the political parties do not practise democratic values within the party itself. They do not hold organisational elections regularly.

(2) **Dynastic succession** : It has been such that for years a family had overshadowed the party. Like kingship, the leadership of the party is also being transferred from one generation of a family to another.

(3) **Growing role of money and muscle power** : The political parties give tickets to rich and powerful men. They use money and power to win elections.

(4) **No material choice for the worker** : The people is left with no choice. Almost all parties have more or less same policy and programmes.

(5) **Opportunistic politics** : It has been seen in modern times that for their own benefit and other favours, the parties exchange their hands by throwing away their policies and the programmes.

Or

(1) Following are the advantages of the multiparty system :

(i) It allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

(ii) People representing different interests and opinions learn to accommodate each other and share power when they form alliance or coalition.

(2) Alliance and coalition government are different from each other in the following ways :

Alliance	Coalition
(i) When several parties join hands for the purpose of contesting elections, it is called an alliance.	(i) When no single party gets a clear majority in the election and the government is formed by two or more parties coming together, it is called coalition.
(ii) Example : The National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	(ii) Example : The previous coalition government (UPA) led by Congress Party at the Centre.

33. (1) Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans. Whereas, there is no need for collateral or difficult paper work to take loans from SHGs.

(2) SHGs have lower interest rate than that of moneylenders or traders. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes.

(3) It creates employment opportunities for the members who are rural poor, particularly women.

(4) It encourages regular savings of the rural poor.

(5) SHGs help rural women not only to become financially self-reliant but also, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Or

(1) SHGs are the groups created by the needy persons themselves, especially women to fulfil their credit and loan needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, who meet and save regularly.

(2) Saving of per member varies from ₹ 25 to ₹ 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save.

(3) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

(4) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the money-lenders charge.

(5) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. The loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

34.1 The Civil Code of 1804

34.2 The industrialisation first began in the England in the second half of the eighteenth century.

34.3 A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change is called conservation.

35.1 Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire : Non-Cooperation movement.

35.2 British survived in India : Because of Co-operation of Indians.

35.3 Gandhiji's Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement :

(i) Gandhiji proposed that Non-cooperation movement should unfold in stages.

(ii) Surrender of titles.

(iii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, boycott of schools and foreign goods. *(Any one to be explained)*

36.1 Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

36.2 Parties form and run the government.

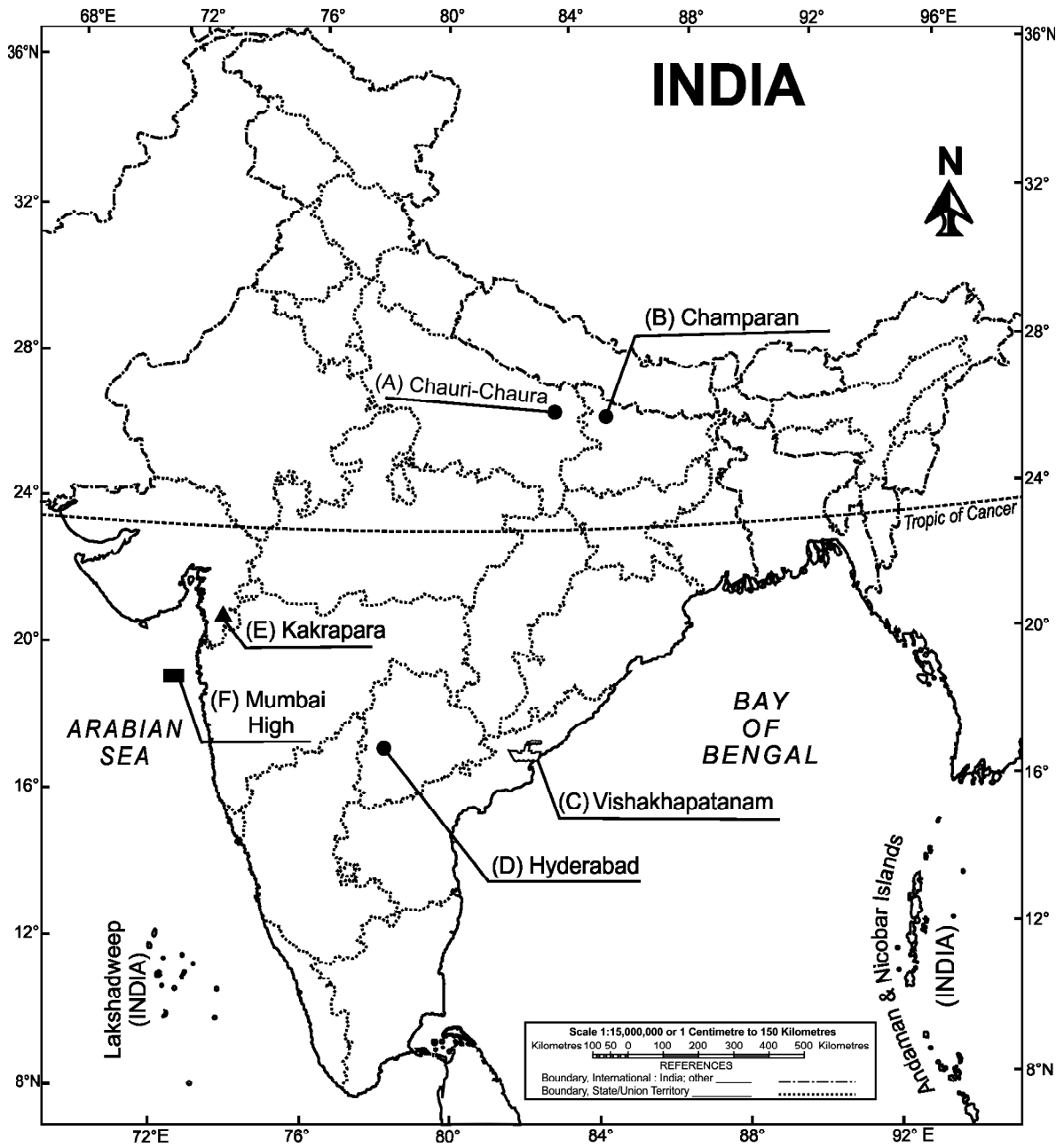
36.3 (1) It voices those views which are different from the party which enjoys the power.

(2) It criticises the government for its wrong policies and programmes and their implementation procedures.

(3) It criticises the government for its failure.

(Any two points)

37a-b.





C.P. Digest
**SOCIAL
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Class X



**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPER**

7

(Answers)

1. (d) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance
2. (c) Henry Ford
3. (b) James Hargreaves
4. (d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
5. (d) Laterite soil
6. (d) Laterite Soil
7. (a) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)
8. (c) Buddhists
9. (a) (1) only
10. (c) Gender discrimination
11. (d) $A \rightarrow (q)$, $B \rightarrow (r)$, $C \rightarrow (s)$, $D \rightarrow (p)$
12. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
13. (a) Democracy means rule by the opinions of the majority community
14. (b) Per Capita Income
15. (c) Middle East
16. (a) Primary
17. (a) Primary
18. (c) It is authorised by the government of the country
19. (b) Globalization
20. (c) Trade barriers or restrictions set by the government.
21. (1) In a modern state a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory. It had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
 (2) A nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
 (3) This commonness was forged through struggles, through the actions of the leaders and the common people and did not exist from time immemorial. *(Any two points)*
22. (1) The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. The population of this country is of over 10 million people which live in areas of 30,000 sq. km.
 (2) This country is linguistically divided into two main languages : Dutch and French.
 (3) Its 59 per cent of population live in Flemish region and speak Dutch language and another 40 per cent Belgians speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city 80% people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. *(Any two points)*
23. (1) Mahatma Gandhi made the humans' greed responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level. According to him, the never satisfying nature of humans always wants more from the nature.
 (2) (i) Moreover, when one demand is met, humans set another demand of higher value. In this ever growing demand trap, the nature is exploited and exhausted.
 (ii) The humans are not wise enough to reuse the available resources and plan the resources judiciously. That is the reason there is so much uneven distribution of resources in the world. *(Any two points)*

OR

- (1) If the land under cultivation reduces at the present rate, a day will come when demand for food would exceed manifold and the supply would never meet up the demand.
- (2) The agriculture sector will not be able to provide sufficient raw materials to the industrial sector.
- (3) The country will have to depend more on imports.

24. (1) I think, the Kirana Store belongs to private sector.

(2) Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals or companies.

25. In the 16th century, the major producer of printed material was China that had the following reasons :

(1) From AD 594 onwards, book in China were printed by rubbing. They had made innovations in ink, block printing and movable clay type.

(2) The Chinese were the first to invent the art of printing. They made wooden, blocks to print letters.

(3) By seventeenth century the uses of print diversified. New reading culture developed. It accompanied a new technology. Shanghai became the main centre of the new print culture. It catered to the west with its mechanical expertise in printing.

OR

(1) 'Ukiyo' is an art form used for depicting ordinary human experience especially urban ones.

(2) These prints travelled to contemporary US and Europe. It influenced artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.

(3) Publishers like Tsutaya Juzaburo identified subjects and commissioned artists who drew the theme in outline. Then, a skilled woodblock carver pasted the drawing on a woodblock and carved a printing block to reproduce the painter's lines.

(4) In the process, the original drawing would be destroyed and only prints would survive.

(5) Kitagawa Utamaro born in 1753 was widely known for his contributions to this art.

(Any three points)

26. (1) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata, Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways.

(2) **Two Objectives :** (i) To meet the requirements of fast movement of traffic.

(ii) To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(3) North-South Corridor connects Srinagar (J&K) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connects Silcher (Assam) to Porbandar (Gujarat).

27. (1) WTO stands for World Trade Organisation.

(2) (i) World Trade Organisation (WTO) is a powerful international organisation.

(ii) It aims at liberalising international trade.

(iii) It establishes rules regarding international trade and ensures that these rules are obeyed.

(iv) At present, 164 countries of the world are the members of the WTO.

(v) WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all countries. But in practice, it is found that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. *(Any four points)*

28. (1) If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

(2) But, this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As economic development depends on several factors : country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(3) However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

Over all, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But, we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

29. (1) I agree with the statement that agriculture is an activity of unorganised sector in India.

(2) (i) There is no fixed number of working hours. The labourers have to work normally for 10-12 hours without paid overtime.

(ii) Agricultural labourers get no other allowances apart from daily wages.

(iii) Agricultural labourers have no job security.

(iv) Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed.

(v) They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. *(Any three points)*

30. (1) The network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants broke down by the 1750s for the following reasons :

(i) European trading companies gained power. First, they acquired trading concessions from local rulers, then monopolised rights to trade.

(ii) This resulted in the decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly.

(iii) Exports from the old ports fell dramatically and local bankers slowly went bankrupt.

(2) **Impacts :** (i) Weavers devoted entire time to weaving. They were forced to accept the prices fixed by the company.

(ii) There were reports of clashes between weavers and *gomasthas*. The new *gomasthas* were outsiders. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.

(iii) Weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relations.

OR

(1) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers adversely. Notably, when there is plenty of labour, wages are low.

(2) The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations.

(3) Many job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.

(4) Seasonal nature of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. Most of the workers looked for odd jobs during the off season.

(5) Although, wages increased somewhat in the early 19th century, but they tell us little about the welfare of the workers. When prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic war, the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly. The same wages could now buy fewer things. The income of workers depended not only on the wage rate but the period of employment also.

31. (1) **Reserved Forests :** Reserved Forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as Reserved Forests.

Distribution : Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forest of its total forest area.

(2) **Protected Forests :** Almost one-third of the total forest area is Protected Forest, as declared by the forest department. This forest land is protected from any further depletion.

Distribution : Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under Protected Forests.

(3) **Unclassed Forest :** There are other forests and wastelands belonging to both the government and private individuals and communities.

Distribution : All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as Unclassed Forests.

OR

(1) **Chipko Movement** : (i) The Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

(ii) It has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

(2) **Joint Forest Management Programme** : (i) The Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme aims at involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

(ii) Odisha was the first state to adopt this programme.

(iii) JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the Forest Department.

32. (1) Indian National Congress (INC) : Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world founded in 1885.

(2) **Communist Party of India (CPI)** : It was formed in 1925. The party believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. This is against the forces of secessionism and communalism.

(3) **Communist Party of India—Marxist (CPI-M)** : It was founded in 1964. The party believes in Marxism-Leninism. It supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.

(4) **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** : It was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh. It wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

(5) **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** : It was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. It seeks to represent and secure power for the *Bahujan Samaj* which includes the *dalits*, *adivasis*, OBCs and religious minorities.

(6) **All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)** : It was launched in 1998 and recognised as a national party in 2016. In the general Elections held in 2014, it won 34 seats in the Lok Sabha.

(7) **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** : It was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party. It espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity-social justice and federalism.

OR

In democratic countries world over, there exists a number of party systems. The major party systems include—mono-party system, bi-party system and multiparty system.

(1) **Ways for classifying party system** : The party system can be classified on the basis that how many parties are allowed to form, control and run the government. On this basis the party system can be classified into three categories :

(i) **Mono-party system** : In this system only one party is allowed to control and run the government. *Example* : China.

(ii) **Bi-party system** : In this system, however there may exist several parties but power is generally changed between only two major parties. *Example* : USA, UK.

(iii) **Multi-party system** : In this system several parties compete for power. *Example* : India.

(2) **Ways for classifying of political parties** : (i) **On the basis of presence** : (a) **National Parties** : These parties operate their functions country-wide. They have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

(b) **State Party** : These parties do not operate their functions nation-wide. They keep their activities to a region or few states.

(ii) **On the basis of proportion of votes and seats :** (a) **National Party :** A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

(b) **State Party :** A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

33. (1) Difference between the terms of credit in formal and informal sectors :

Formal Sector	Informal Sector
(i) RBI supervises their functions of giving loans.	(i) No organisation is there to supervise its lending activities.
(ii) Collateral is required to obtain credit.	(ii) This sector gives loans without collateral.
(iii) Rate of interest is comparatively lower than that of the informal sector loans.	(iii) Higher interest rates on loan is charged.

(2) Informal sources of credit are more convenient and people friendly because they require no collateral. The borrowers can approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.

OR

(1) In Self-Help Groups, there is no provision of certain number of members or certain amount to deposit. Members are free to their number and amount to deposit in the group.

(2) Most of the important decision regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.

(3) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted—the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc.

(4) Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In any case of non-repayment of loan by anyone, the member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.

(5) The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation requirement. Besides, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

34.1 People's understanding of the nation was limited to who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging.

34.2 People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism.

34.3 (i) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together.

(ii) The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement.

35.1 The village of Sukhomajri have shown the reverse land degradation.

35.2 13 trees per hectare

35.3 People's management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India's land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

36.1 When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation of powers. It is the distribution of power between different levels of government.

36.2 36 lakh

36.3 Importance of local self-government : (i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

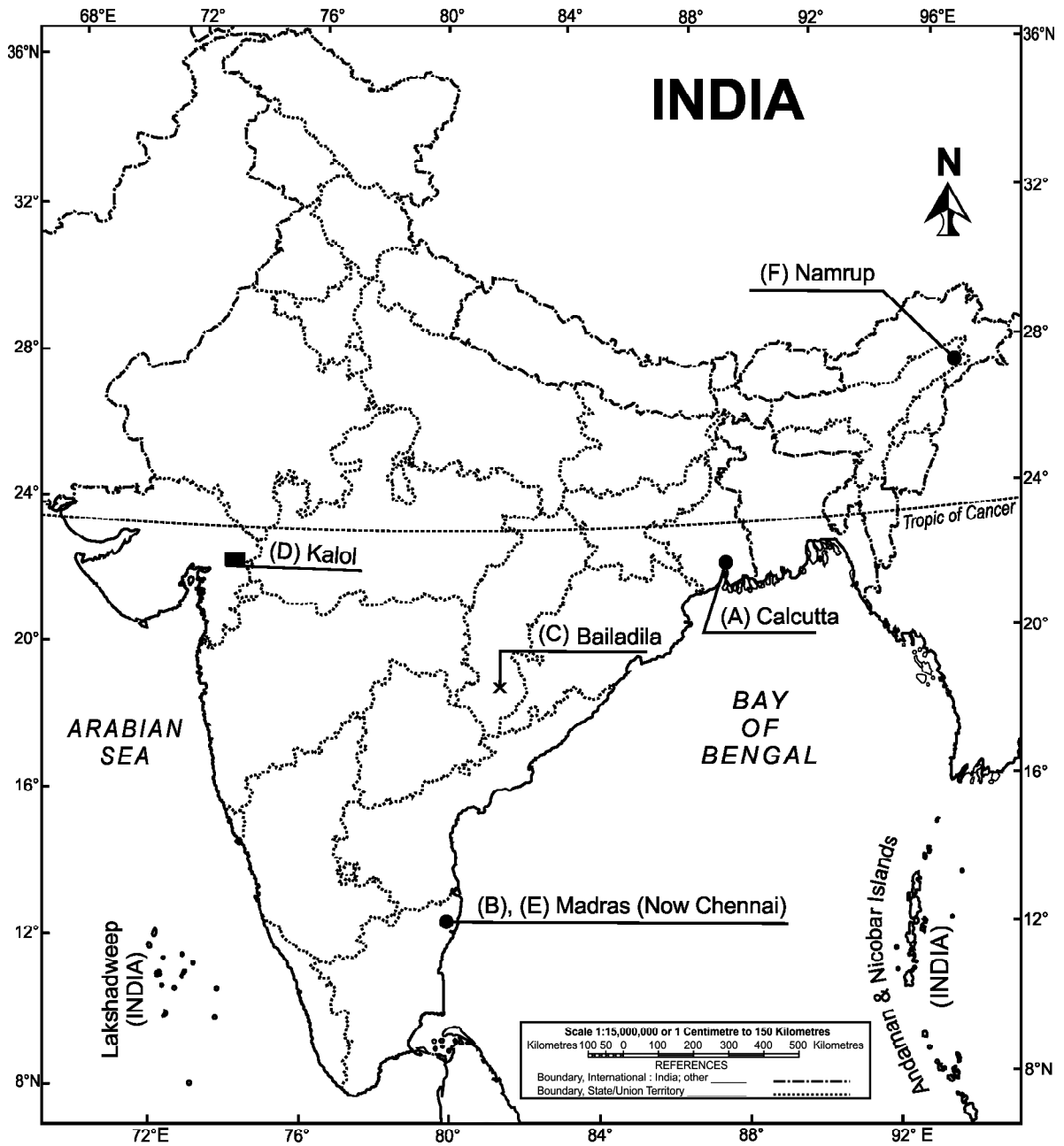
(ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

(iii) They also have better ideas about where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

(iv) It also helps to inculcate the habit of democratic participation among people.

(Any two points)

37a-b.





C.P. *Digest*

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class X



**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPER**

8

(Answers)



1. (c) Fly shuttle
 2. (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
 3. (b) It was the British government's way to humiliate Indians after Jallianwalla Bagh incident.
 4. (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 5. (c) (2), (3) and (4)
 6. (c) Shelter belts are method of planting rows of trees to create shelter.
 7. (c) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B
 8. (d) Reservation of seats in Parliament
 9. (a) I, II and III
 10. (b) Secular
 11. (c) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A
 12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 13. (c) Parties recognized by Election Commission with conditions
 14. (d) Per Capita Income
 15. (c) Body Mass Index
 16. (b) Secondary
 17. (a) It generates services rather than goods
 18. (c) Both parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
 19. (b) 164
 20. (b) People with education, skill and wealth have not been benefited.
 21. (1) Frederic Sorrieu was a famous French artist who had prepared a series of four prints visualising his dreams of a world. In his utopian vision, the people of world are grouped as distinct nation, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (2) United States and Switzerland were leading the procession past of the Statue of Liberty.
 - (3) By this time, United States and Switzerland were already nation-states. *(Any two points)*
 22. (1) The Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus, disregarding the Tamils.
 - (2) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university position and government jobs.
 - (3) The new Constitution stipulated that the State shall protect and foster Buddhism. *(Any two points)*
 23. (1) **Reserved Forests** : Reserved Forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as Reserved Forest.
 - (2) Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large percentages of Reserve Forests of its total forest area.
- OR**
- (1) **Unclassed Forests** : These are other (excluding reserved and protected forests) forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
 - (2) Some states that have large area of their total forested area under unclassed forests are :
 - (i) Assam, (ii) Meghalaya, (iii) Manipur, (iv) Tripura, (v) Arunachal Pradesh, (vi) Nagaland, (vii) Mizoram and some parts of Gujarat. *(Any two points)*
 24. (i) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
 - (ii) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 - (iii) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
 - (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators. *(Any two points)*

25. (1) In the peasant movement organised in Awadh in 1920, demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of *begar* and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(2) In many places local leaders told peasants that the Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

(3) The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all actions and aspirations.

OR

(1) The Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. The Congress was just keen on the symbolic presence of women.

(2) Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedient Movement :

(i) During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches, boycott of foreign clothes and liquor shops.

(ii) Many women went to jail.

(iii) In urban areas, women came from high caste families. In rural areas, women who participated, belonged to rich peasant households.

(iv) They began to see the service to the nation as a sacred calling.

26. On the basis of capital investment, the industries are classified into two categories :

(1) **Small scale industries** : If the investment is upto one crore rupees.

Examples : Manufacturing of electric bulbs, watches, etc.

(2) **Large scale industries** : If the capital investment is more than one crore rupees.

Examples : Cotton textiles, iron and steel industries, etc.

27. (1) World Trade Organization (WTO) is one such organization whose aim is to liberalise International Trade. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed. At present, 164 countries of the world are currently members of the WTO.

(2) (i) No, it has not been successful in its objective. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all. But in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.

(ii) On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products.

28. Democracy and development : (1) Democracies are expected to produce development; but rate of development may be slow as compared to dictatorship.

(2) Development depends upon many factors like size of population, global situation, cooperation from other countries, etc.

(3) In democracies, time is taken on discussion and reaching at a decision. So, it is slow, but it is not too behind.

29. (1) The modern forms of money include currency and deposits with banks. It can be classified into : (i) Coins, (ii) Paper notes; and (iii) Credit money or deposits with banks.

(2) Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

(3) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government. Indian law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

30. (1) Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops and foods to the lands they travelled. Even 'ready' foodstuff share common origins.

(2) Crops such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes were not of indigenous origin until about five century ago. These crops were introduced by Christopher Columbus.

(3) In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants, the American Indians.

(4) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. Perhaps, Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island, now in Italy.

(5) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan. So, the truth about their origin may never be known. Such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

OR

(1) The Laws allowing the government to restrict the import of corn, were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'.

(2) It was imposed by the government to restrict the import of corn. This was done under the pressure of landed groups.

(3) The scrapping of the Corn Laws transformed the economy of Britain in a big way :

(i) After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

(ii) British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.

(iii) Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated.

(iv) Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.

(v) They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

(vi) As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose.

31. (1) Following reforms led India to the Green Revolution :

(i) The government provides HYV seeds and fertilisers.

(ii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are introduced on radio and television.

(iii) Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.

(iv) Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by government for farmers.

(2) Reforms which led India to the White Revolution are as under :

(i) Animal breeding centres, veterinary services are established by the government.

(ii) Livestock Insurance Schemes were started.

(iii) To improve the quality of livestock, extensive breeding has been launched.

(iv) For insuring the maintenance of disease-free status, major health schemes have been initiated.

OR

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
(1) This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.	(1) The size of farm is comparatively large.
(2) In this type of farming, high doses of bio-chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	(2) Higher doses of modern inputs HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers are used to obtain higher productivity.
(3) There is enormous pressure on agricultural land.	(3) Crops are grown mainly to sell in the market.
(4) In this type of farming, agricultural productivity is high.	(4) Modern tools like tractors, harvesters are used for cultivation.
(5) The farmers continue to take maximum output from limited land.	(5) Land productivity is very high.

32. (1) The economic development of a country depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(2) The difference in the rates of economic development between countries with dictatorships and democracies is worth mentioning.

(3) In democratic countries there exists high degree of inequalities. The 20 per cent of the population controls the larger share of the national income. Countries like Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

(4) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.

(5) Those at the bottom of the society find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

It is expected from the democratic government to reduce economic disparities.

OR

(1) It is true that during last 50 years dictatorships have shown slightly higher rate of economic growth in comparison to many of the democracies.

(2) But, we all know that there are many other factors that determine the economic growth of a country like—population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(3) So, even when there is a nominal difference in the rate of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes. Some of these are given below :

(i) It enhances the dignity and freedom of the citizens which dictatorship and other forms of government do not believe in.

(ii) It accommodates various social divisions.

(iii) It leaves space and scope for correction of the mistakes that might be committed.

(iv) It provides an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.

(v) It is people's own government.

(vi) Most of its decisions are taken keeping in mind their acceptability to the people.

(vii) It provides transparent norms and procedure of decision-making.

(viii) It honestly tries to reduce inequality and poverty.

33. (1) (i) **Primary Sector :** When we produce goods by natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector like dairy, fishing, forestry.

(ii) **Secondary Sector :** In this sector, natural products are changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing. We associate it with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, to make cloths, we take cotton fibre from the plant and spin yarn and then weave cloth.

(iii) **Tertiary Sector :** It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

(2) **Most essential sector :** The primary sector is the most essential sector. This is because, this sector provides raw materials to the secondary sector and promotes tertiary sector. Moreover, about two-third of Indian population are directly or indirectly engaged in this sector.

OR

(1) In the agricultural sector, the methods of farming have changed. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, increased production of cash crop, use of modern equipments for farming, increased irrigation facilities, etc. are some noticeable changes. Still, about half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector that produce only less than one-seventh of the goods.

(2) Industrial output increased by 9 times during 1973 to 2013 but employment in the sector increased by around three times.

(3) In the tertiary sector, the production of services rose by more than 14 times during 1973 to 2013 but employment in the services rose only around five times.

(4) Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ only about half the country's workers.

(5) Indian agriculture sector has disguised unemployment whereas workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.

34.1 The peasants behaved as cool, calm and brave men. They were not excited or angry. They heard Nehru's speech peacefully.

34.2 The peasants of Rae Bareli were strongly protested against about corruptions exploitation, etc. and held meetings at different places. They protested peacefully. But British police opened fired to them.

34.3 JL Nehru needed the lesson of non-violence more than the peasants. Nehru was angry, excited and overcome by violence for a moment. But the peasants were calm and peaceful. They were not angry or violent.

35.1 Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and Kadamba.

35.2 Bishnoi community of Rajasthan

35.3 (1) Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called, Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses).

(2) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chhota-Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings.

(3) To many of us consider peepal and banayan trees sacred. *(Any two points)*

36.1 India comes under Holding Together type of federations.

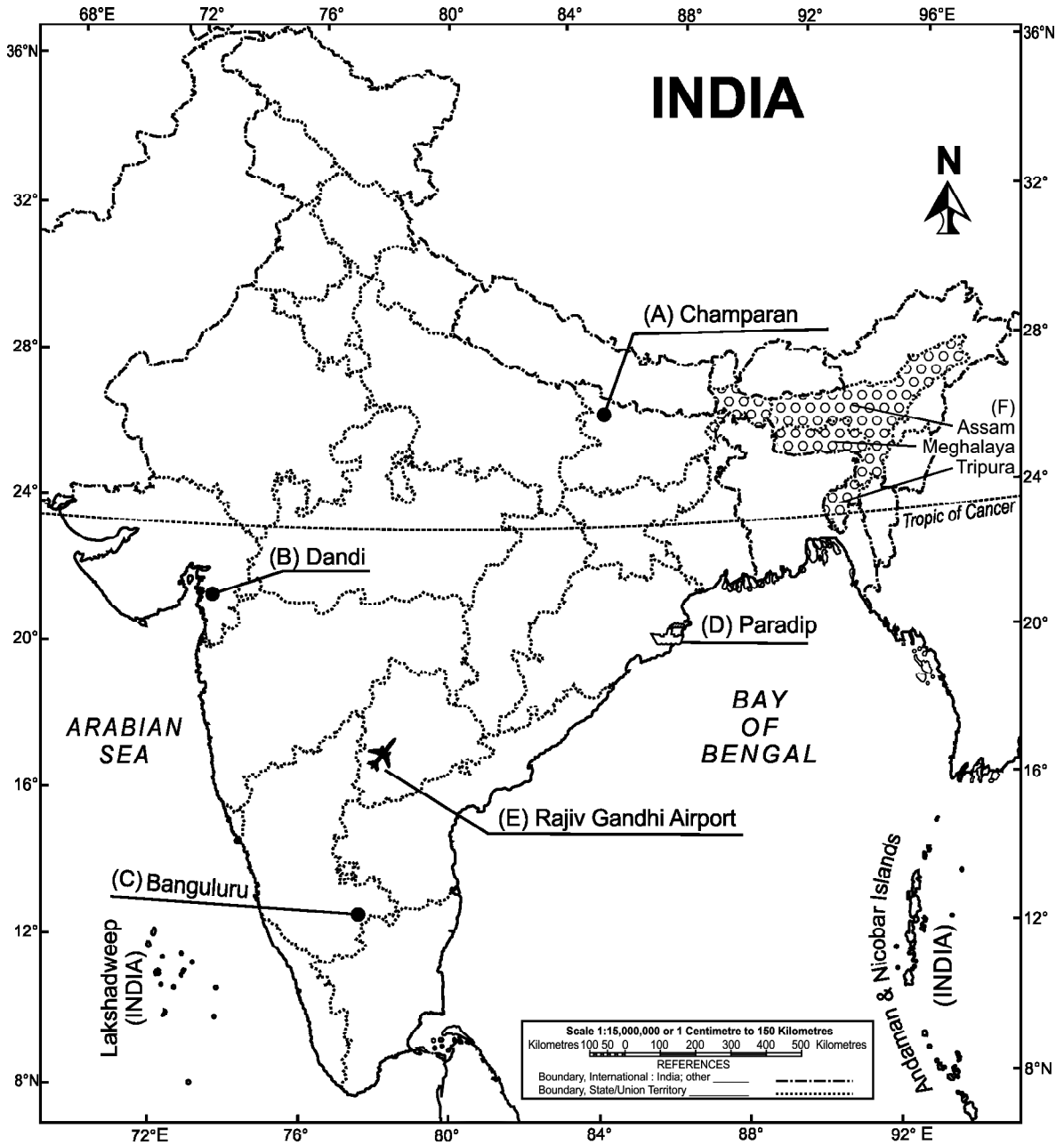
36.2 Holding together federation is formed by a large country that decides to divide its power between the constitution states and the national government.

36.3 Distinguish between Coming Together Federations and Holding Together Federations are as follows :

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
(i) Such a federation is formed by the independent states coming together on their own. They unite to strengthen their sovereignty, retain their identity and increase their security.	(i) Such a federation is formed by a large country that decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
(ii) All states have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the central government.	(ii) Where the Central Government is more powerful vis-a-vis the States. Often States have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
(iii) Example : U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia.	(iii) Example : India.

(Any two points)

37a-b.





C.P. *Digest*

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class X



**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPER**

9

(Answers)

1. (d) Elgin Mills
2. (a) Kesari
3. (b) The dominance of Bismarck over the Deputies in Parliament.
4. (a) I and II
5. (c) (1), (2) and (4)
6. (a) (1) only
7. (d) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)
8. (d) Sweden
9. (c) Shift of population from rural to urban areas.
10. (d) Communalism
11. (b) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A
12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (b) Caste hierarchy
14. (d) Bangladesh
15. (c) To get more electricity
16. (a) Primary
17. (b) Government owns the assets
18. (c) The Central Government
19. (c) Governments
20. (a) It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
21. The reaction of the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon was mixed.

(1) Initially, the French armies were seen as the torch-bearers of liberty. In Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed. But very soon, people could realize that the new administrative system of Napoleon was not going to guarantee political freedom.

(2) Increase in taxes, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies were seen as outweighing the advantages of administrative reforms which Napoleon brought.

(3) Thus, the initial enthusiasm of people started dying and turned them hostile towards Napoleon and his ever-increasing oppressive rule. *(Any two points)*

22. (1) When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

(2) (i) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

(ii) They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

(iii) Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. *(Any two points)*

23. (1) Farmers shift to water intensive and commercial crops.

(2) This leads to salinisation of the soil.

(3) This has transformed the social landscape and increasing gap between richer land owners and landless poor.

OR

(1) Dams have been proclaimed as ‘temples of modern India’ because they integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of urban economy.

(2) **Advantages of dam :** (i) Irrigation, (ii) Electricity generation, (iii) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses, (iv) Flood control, (v) Recreation, (vi) Inland navigation, (vii) Fish- breeding.

24. The developmental goals for an adivasi from Narmada valley are as follows :

- (1) They may seek small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.
- (2) They may want rehabilitation, better job opportunities, more days of work and better wages.
- (3) Local school should be able to provide quality education for their children. There should be quality health facilities in the area. (Any two points)

25. The main three difficulties in copying manuscripts were as follows :

- (1) The copying of manuscript was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
- (2) There was one more problem. The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle. They could not be easily carried around or read easily.
- (3) When scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes in word here and there. Repeatedly these changes made the text substantially different from the original.

OR

It is true that find evidence of print everywhere around us-in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings and also in everyday things like calendars, diaries, advertisements, etc.

- (1) It is a true medium of mass communication like newspaper, journals and books, etc.
- (2) Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.
- (3) It helps in creation of new ideas, thoughts, etc. via books and magazines, etc.

26. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. For example;

- (i) The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, our implements and machinery are made from minerals.
- (ii) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals.
- (iii) From a tiny pin to a towering building or a ship, all are made from minerals.
- (iv) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites, etc.

27. (1) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

- (2) (i) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- (ii) The value of the final good (for example, a packet of biscuits) is only used to calculate GDP because the value of the intermediate goods *i.e.*, flour and sugar, is included in the final good.

(iii) A Central Government Ministry in India with the help of various government departments collects information relating to total volumes of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. (Any two points)

28. (1) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So, no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes.

- (2) The government may be formed but its stability will remain ever uncertain.
- (3) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

29. (1) A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that he/she wants.

(2) When there was barter system, exchanging goods was very difficult. Demand of two persons for each other's commodity should have raised at the same time, otherwise exchange was not possible. This is called double coincidence of wants.

(3) Money had solved this problem because now people do not have to search for one who will be ready to exchange his goods. This is because, money acts as a medium of exchange.

30. Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement between 1916 to 1948. Because of his contribution during this period is known as Gandhian era.

(1) He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha Movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.

(2) He organized important nationwide mass movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience and later Quit India Movement.

(3) He took the causes of depressed classes and called them Harijans. He signed the Poona Pact with Dr. Ambedkar and protested the division of Hindus on caste lines.

(4) Gandhiji fought the mighty British with the unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence.

(5) His method included boycott of all British Institutions (Legislative Councils, law courts, schools, colleges, etc.) picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of foreign titles awarded by the British, non-payment of tax, etc.

OR

(1) Non-Cooperation Movement started with the participation of middle class people in the cities.

(i) They boycotted schools and colleges run by the government. They resigned from this official posts.

(ii) They picketed shops selling foreign goods.

(iii) They put foreign goods in bonfire.

(iv) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

(2) The Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons :

(i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it and therefore could not boycott mill cloth for very long.

(ii) Similarly, boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.

(iii) As a result, students and teachers began trickling back to the government schools and lawyers joined back their work in government courts.

31. Means of transport and communication are called lifelines of national economy because :

(1) They bring far-flung areas of a country quite closer to each other.

(2) They carry the greatest number of passengers to longest journey in lesser time with more comforts.

(3) They carry thousands of tonnes of different commodities from one part of the country to the other and thus, avoid much hardships of the people.

(4) In war times, they bring the whole country at the back of the armed forces and facilitate the movement of arms, ammunition and other supplies.

(5) Means of transport and communication are also used by the government to maintain law and order.

OR

(1) The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) construct and maintain the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway of India. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(2) National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(3) State Highways link a state capital with different district headquarters. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.

(4) District Roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad. These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.

(5) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

32. (1) Sexual division of labour is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.

(2) (i) Gradually, the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

(ii) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

(iii) These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.

(iv) More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

(v) Women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. So, they have demanded that government should change these laws to make them more equitable.

OR

(1) Following are the features of communalism :

(i) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have, is irrelevant or trivial for community life.

(ii) The people who follow different religions can't belong to the same social community.

(iii) If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict.

(iv) Communalism believes that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations (Any two points)

(2) Following are the various forms of communalism in politics :

(i) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political domination of one's own religious community.

(ii) Political mobilization on communal lines is another form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religions, ideas, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

(iii) Sometimes, communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

33. (1) A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

(2) MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

(3) This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

(4) A MNC is not only selling its finished products globally, but also the goods and services are produced globally.

(5) The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe. For example, China provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location. Mexico and China are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe whereas India has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services.

(6) They not only invest a huge amount but bring with them the latest technology for production.

OR

Globalisation is necessary for an economy for the following reasons :

(1) Globalisation brings greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade through the MNCs.

(2) The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. All these create income and employment opportunities in the economy.

(3) As a result of globalisation, more and more goods and services, investment and technology, are moving between countries. Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back.

(4) Besides, people usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. As consumers, people have greater choice for products. They now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products and hence, higher standard of living.

(5) Globalisation has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.

34.1 Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his famous book 'Gulamgiri' in 1871.

34.2 The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

34.3 The social reformers sponsored to set up libraries to educate mill workers or factories workers to bring literacy and sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

35.1 Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development. Manufacturing actively helps in the development of other sectors of the economy in the following ways :

(i) Manufacturing sector provides various implements and inputs to agriculture such as pumps, tractor, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Further agro-industry has given big boost to agriculture.

(ii) Once there is manufacturing the products have to be distributed quickly to various parts of the country. Thus, manufacturing stimulates the services sector as well.

35.2 Export of manufacturing goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

35.3 Industrial development leads to job creation which leads to better earning for a large number of people. That is why we see that industrial belts have better prosperity. In general, when raw materials are converted to industrial goods more economic value is generated. The world over industrialisation has led to eradication of unemployment and poverty.

36.1 The voters are the real rulers in a democracy.

36.2 The economic disparity in India is increasing.

36.3 No, usually democracies do not lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunity due to following reasons :

(1) A small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

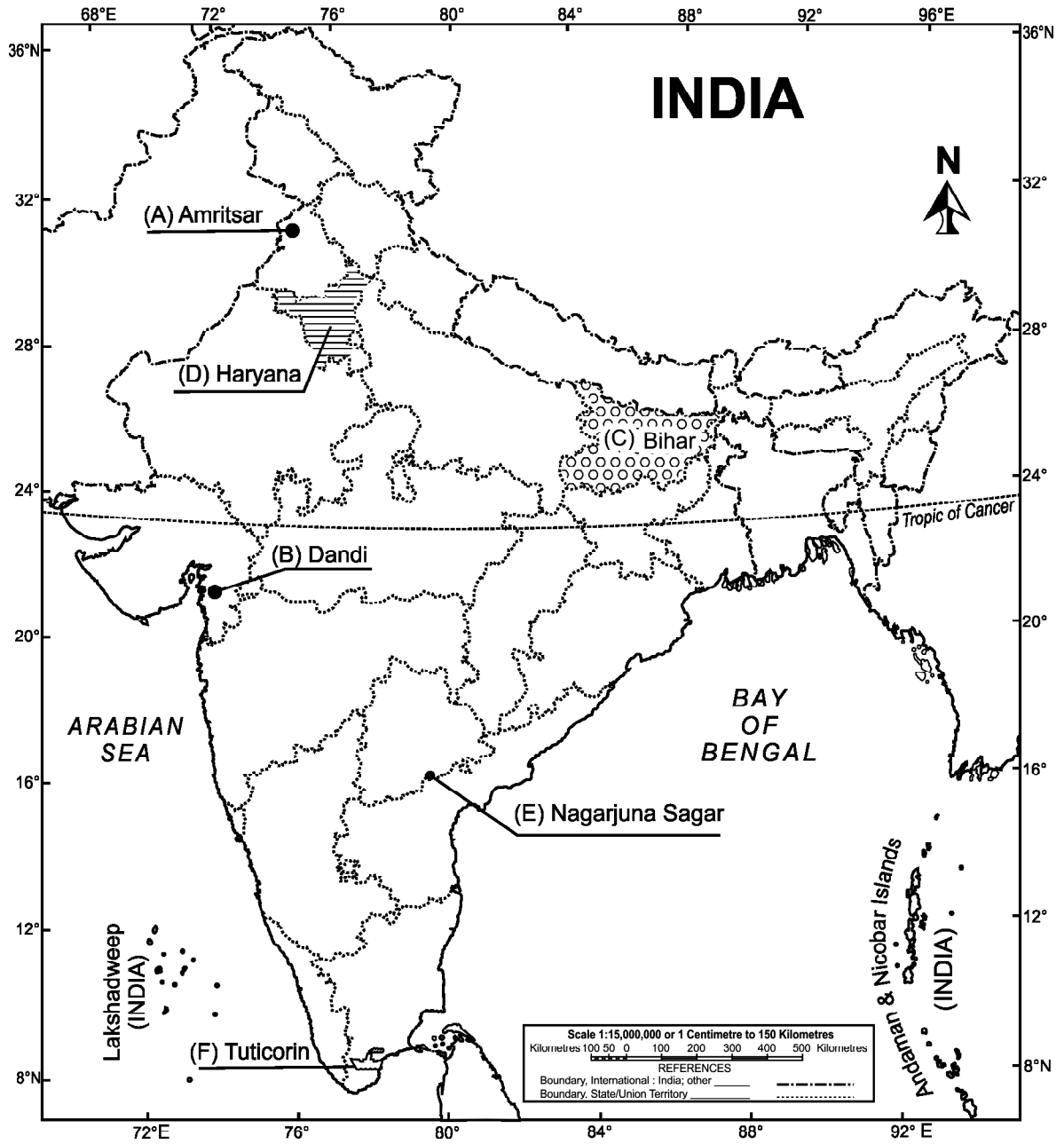
(2) The poor are becoming poorer so much, that they are unable to meet their basic necessities like food, clothing, housing, education, health, etc.

(3) The poor who constitute a large proportion of voters are not provided with opportunities on an equal footing.

(4) The democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty.

(5) In Bangladesh, more than half of the population lives in poverty. People in several countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies. (Any two points)

37a-b.

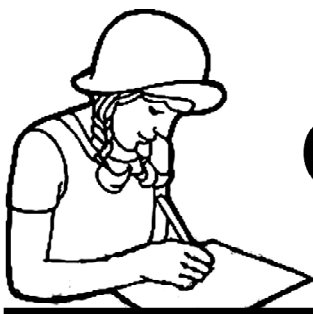




Digest

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class X



**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPER**



(Answers)

1. (c) Alternative Indian institutions were fast to come up
2. (b) International Monetary Fund
3. (d) In Paris
4. (d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
5. (b) (1) and (2)
6. (a) Kharif crops are grown in monsoon and harvested in September-October.
7. (a) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)
8. (c) Parsis
9. (c) Democracy
10. (c) All citizens are involved and take part directly
11. (d) All the above
12. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (d) Decentralisation
14. (c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
15. (b) Bihar
16. (b) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B
17. (a) Primary
18. (a) Commercial banks
19. (d) Consumers particularly well-off sections in urban areas.
20. (c) Employers
21. (1) Rinderpest is a cattle plague that affected the cattle of Africa.
(2) Africans obtain their livelihood from livestock. Rinderpest widely spread in Africa and 90 per cent of the African cattle died. Thus, it destroyed the livelihood of the local people.
(3) African rarely worked for wages. But, they lost their main livelihood from livestock when rinderpest killed their livestock. They had no means except for working for European for wages. The loss of cattle forced the African to come into the labour market and work in plantation and mines. (Any two points)
22. (i) Modern societies have become large and complex which is why we need political parties for representative democracy.
(ii) Parties provide people, access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
(iii) Direct democracy is not optimal for diverse societies, hence political parties are needed.
23. (1) In areas of low rainfall, it is grown with the help of irrigation.
(2) Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall.
(3) In Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan rice is produced with canal irrigation and tubewells. (Any two points)

OR

- (1) Nearly two-thirds of our total population is engaged in agricultural activities. It is the **main source of employment** in India. It provides livelihood to about 60% of the total labour force.
- (2) Agricultural sector produces various crops such as wheat, rice, millets, pulses, etc. Thus, it **ensures food security** for the country. Various cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, coffee, jute are grown. In this way, agriculture provides raw materials to agro-based industries.
- (3) Various agriculture products like tea, coffee, spices are exported. This helps to **earn foreign exchange**. (Any two points)

24. The three effects of WTO on Indian economy are as follow :

- (i) There has been an increase in income through liberalisation of foreign trade.
- (ii) Reduction of trade barriers and in domestic subsidies raises the price of domestic agricultural products in International markets.
- (iii) It has encouraged India to increase the exports of textile and clothing. *(Any two points)*

25. (1) **Rashsundari Devi** : She wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban' which was published in 1876. It was the first full length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

(2) **Hannah Mullens** : She was the author of 'Karuna O Phulmonir Bibaran'. She wrote this novel in 1852. She tells her readers that she wrote in secret.

(3) **Rokeya Hossein** : She wrote a satiric fantasy in English called 'Sultana's Dream' in 1905 which shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men.

OR

(1) Among Hindus, print encouraged the reading of religious texts especially in vernacular languages.

(2) The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas — a sixteenth century text came out from Calcutta in 1810. After this, mid-nineteenth century cheap lithographic editions flooded north Indian markets.

(3) Religious texts, therefore, reached a very wide circle of people encouraging reading, debates and discussions among different religions.

26. (1) Initially, it was expected that large dams would control flood as well as help conserve water.

(2) Ironically, the dams built to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoirs.

(3) Big dams have been mostly unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

(4) The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.

27. (1) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season to purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, etc. and repay the loan after harvest.

(2) Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.

(3) For example, as we have studied the case of Swapna in the textbook, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible. She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan. Credit, instead of helping Swapna improve her earnings, left her worse off. This is an example of what is commonly called debt trap.

28. (1) **Gram Sabha** : A body comprising of all adult members of a village or a group of villages.

(2) Functions of Gram Sabha are as under :

(i) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.

(ii) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat.

(iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.

(iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram panchayat.

(Any three points)

29. (1) Yes, I agree with the statement that workers are not exploited in the organised sector.

(2) This has the following reasons :

(i) The organised sector follows government rules and regulations like Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

(ii) In this sector, the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.

(iii) People work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they get paid overtime.

(iv) People get regular monthly salary. (Any two points)

30. Europe saw the worst days from 1830 to 1848. Hunger, hardship, revolt and revolution of the liberals made economic condition worst. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.

(1) There were more seekers of job than employment in most of the countries.

(2) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.

(3) Textile industry was most affected by England's industrialisation.

(4) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to wide-spread pauperism in towns and villages.

(5) The year 1848 was such a year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads which forced Louis Philippe flee.

OR

(1) In mid-eighteenth century, there was no 'nation-states' as we know them today.

(2) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

(3) Even Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people.

(4) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Different languages were spoken. People belonged to different ethnic groups.

(5) The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and people which included the Alpine regions — the Tyrol Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.

(6) In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar and other local dialects.

(7) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant people also lived.

31. The factors which play an important role in turning a mineral reserve into a mine are :

(1) **Concentration of mineral in the ore :** If concentration of minerals is more, then only it is economical to extract them.

(2) **The ease of extraction :** Some mineral resources occur on the earth's surface while others may occur deep under the earth's surface. It is difficult to mine beyond a depth of about 2,000 m.

(3) **Closeness to the market :** If the mine is close to the market then, transportation cost also reduces. If the market is far off then, cost of mineral increases. It also leads to wastage in loading and unloading of mineral resources.

(4) **The place where it occurs :** The minerals available in regions of harsh climate or rugged topography are difficult to extract.

(5) **The cost of processing it :** The cost of processing the minerals also determines its total cost. Thus, it plays an important role in determining whether reserve should be converted into a mine or not.

OR

(1) Difference between hydro and thermal electricity :

Hydro-electricity	Thermal electricity
(i) Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water.	(i) Thermal electricity is generated using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
(ii) Hydro power station uses water to generate electricity which is a renewable resource.	(ii) The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity.
(iii) It is pollution free.	(iii) It pollutes the atmosphere.
(iv) Dams are helpful not only in generating electricity but also serve various other purposes like irrigation, etc.	(iv) In thermal power plants only electricity is generated.

(2) Hydro-electricity is better because it is generated by fast flowing water which is a renewable resource. The multi-purpose projects which are constructed to generate electricity are also useful for various other purposes like irrigation, controlling floods, fisheries, etc.

32. (1) Bahujan Samaj Party draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

(2) The following are the main policies of the party :

(i) Seeks to represent and secure power for the *bahujan samaj* which includes the *dalits*, *adivasis*, OBCs and religious minorities.

(ii) Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the *dalits* and oppressed people.

(iii) To work as a revolutionary social and economic movement of change with a view to realize the supreme principles of universal justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enunciated in the Constitution of India

(iv) To instil consciousness among not only the *dalits*, but also among those belonging to other backward groups.

OR

Difference between National Party and Regional Party are as follows :

National Party	Regional Party
(1) These parties have influence all over the country.	(1) The influence of these parties is limited to particular region or state.
(2) They deal mainly with national problems.	(2) They are more concerned with the problems and demands of a particular region only.
(3) The activities of national parties give priority to the national problem.	(3) The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function.
(4) National parties have their presence in many states.	(4) Regional parties are usually limited to their own region.
(5) For example, Congress, BJP.	(5) For example, TDP, DMK.

33. This has the following reasons :

- (1) Income is the most important goal for development. People want more income.
- (2) Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.
- (3) In some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption. In fact, money (material things) is one factor on which our life depends. But, the quality of our life also depends on these non-material things. So, for development, people look at a mix of goals.
- (4) For example, no doubt if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. Most importantly, if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.
- (5) Similarly, a safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

OR

- (1) Development refers to the progress or improvement in lifestyle.
- (2) HDI stands for Human Development Index. This is the basis on which UNDP compares countries.
- (3) The main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report are educational levels of the people, their health status and Per Capita Income.
 - (i) **Literacy Rate for 15+ years population** : According to Human Development Report, it measures the proportion of literate population in the 15 and above age group.
 - (ii) **Life Expectancy at Birth** : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (iii) **Per Capita Income** : It is the total income of the country divided by its total population. Here, it is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

34.1 Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops and foods to the lands they travelled.

34.2 After discovery of America, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

34.3 The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Many Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers travelled from this route to Asia. Later Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through this route.

35.1 (i) It has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.
 (ii) It provides various facilities like speed post, business post, registered post, ordinary post. (Any one)

35.2 (i) This is the age of communication using the telephone, television, films, and the Internet.
 (ii) Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication.
 (iii) Various means of communication have connected the world closer.
 (iv) It is the source of entertainment and knowledge. (Any one)

35.3 Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc. whereas Personal Communication is between person to person.

36.1 The politics based on the power and domination of one religious group and ignoring others, is called communal politics.

36.2 Caste distinction does not lead to communalism because their fundamental interest are the same.

36.3 (i) The main ideological principle of communalism is based on religious values and norms. Communalism involves the thinking that the followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

(ii) Communalism follows the idea that people who follow different religions, cannot belong to the same social group. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial.

(iii) Communal ideology rests on the belief that the people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. It believes that people of one religion do not have the same interest and inspiration in every context. (Any two points)

37a-b.

