

CBSE Board
Class X Social Science
Board Paper – 2018 (Set 3)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. 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. State any two goals of development other than income. [½+½=1]

2. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress' Analyse the statement. [1]

3. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. [½+½=1]

4. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? [1]

5. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?

OR

Why do novels use vernacular? [1]

6. Classify resources on the basis of origin. [1]

7. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885? [1]

OR

Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

OR

Why did Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887?

8. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful. [3 x 1 = 3]

9. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. [3 x 1 = 3]

10. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. [3 x 1 = 3]

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

11. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. [3 x 1 = 3]

12. 'The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]

OR

Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

13. How has ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain. [3 x 1 = 3]

14. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development" Analyse the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]

15. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. [3 x 1 = 3]

16. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. [3 x 1 = 3]

17. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumer to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. [3 x 1 = 3]

18. "Secularism it not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but It is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. [3 x 1 = 3]

19. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

20. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s" Support this statement with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

21. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [5 x 1 = 5]
22. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.' Justify this statement.

23. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. [2 + 3 = 5]

OR

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

24. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]
25. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [5 x 1 = 5]

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

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 near them: [2 x 1 = 2]
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [3 x 1 = 3]

- (i) Raja Sansi - International Airport
- (ii) Bhadravati - Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal



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Board Paper 2018 - Solution

Answer 1

Two goals of development other than income are equal treatment and freedom in society.

Answer 2

A country has to face three levels of challenges of democracy—foundational challenge, challenge of expansion and challenge of deepening of democracy. Once a country overcomes one challenge, it has to face another challenge. This gives an opportunity for democratic countries to progress from one level of democracy to the next. Thus, a challenge is not just a problem but an opportunity for progress.

Answer 3

Money lenders and cooperative societies are two examples of the informal sector of credit.

Answer 4

The primary sector is an economic sector which produces goods by exploiting natural resources.

Answer 5

The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers to prevent and control the spread of heretical ideas.

OR

Vernacular languages are languages spoken by common people of a country. Novels used vernacular languages so that common people could easily understand them. By doing so, novels tried to produce a sense of a shared world between diverse people.

Answer 6

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into biotic and abiotic resources.

Biotic resources are living resources which we obtain from nature (plants and fish).

Abiotic resources are non-living resources which we obtain from nature (soil and minerals).

Answer 7

The big European powers met at Berlin in 1885 to divide Africa among them. Countries such as Britain, France, Germany and Italy demarcated their respective territories in Africa.

OR

Merchants from towns in Europe began to move to the countryside in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to supply money to peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international markets.

OR

Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner, conducted the first survey of low-skilled workers in the East End of London to find the number of poor people living there at that time.

Answer 8

Three provisions taken by the government in 1992 towards decentralisation:

- It was constitutionally made mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- One-third of seats were reserved for women in local bodies.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission was created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

Answer 9

Sustainable development is the prudent and judicious use of resources in such a way that even future generations are able to use resources. It is essential for economic development as we have limited quantity of resources.

- Development and growth of the country will be hampered if the present limited resources are totally exhausted.
- Exhaustion of natural resources will endanger the lives of humans and many species if we do not follow the principle of sustainable development. For example, if water is over utilised and wasted, then it will not be replaced by rains. We also need to keep a stock of natural resources for future use.

Answer 10

Effects of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s:

- About 90% of African cattle died due to the cattle disease 'Rinderpest'. This severely affected African livelihood.
- The colonial government began to control the remaining cattle resources to strengthen their position and to force the Africans into the labour market.
- After the loss of their cattle, Africans lost the source of their livelihood and were employed in plantations and mines in Europe and America.

OR

Problems faced by cotton weavers in India during the 19th century:

- After the British established control over India, the export of Indian textiles was considerably reduced.
- The British did not impose any import duties on English cloth coming to India. Indian weavers were not able to compete with cheap machine-made English cloth.

- By 1860s, after the outbreak of the American Civil War, the British exported raw cotton to Britain. Indian weavers were not able to find good quality, raw cotton in the country.

OR

Three steps taken to clean London during the nineteenth century:

- Efforts were made to reduce pollution, decongest localities and plant trees in open spaces.
- Large blocs of apartments were built similar to those built in New York and Berlin, cities which were facing similar housing problems.

Realising the necessity of good housing for city dwellers, the government built mostly single family cottages compact and convenient for residing.

Answer 11

Differences between the service conditions of organised and unorganised sectors:

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of employment are regular and as per rules and regulations passed by the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of employment are not followed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees enjoy the security of employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No job security during the lean period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid leaves, overtime, provident fund and medical benefit are given to employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No paid leaves, overtime, gratuity, provident fund and medical benefits are given to employees.

Answer 12

Transformation from hand printing to mechanical printing is known as the print revolution. Books written by various thinkers and intellectuals forced people to think about the rationality behind the existence of established religious and social norms. Inspired by printed materials and books, people began to question religious dogmas and interpreted religion in their own way. The printed books popularised the ideas of thinkers which led to an era of Enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church. Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.

OR

The novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen described the world of women existing in rural society in early-nineteenth century Britain. Women in this novel are encouraged to look for 'good marriages' and find wealthy grooms. The first sentence of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* states, 'It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.' This observation allows us to see the behaviour of the main characters, who are preoccupied with marriage and money, as typifying Austen's society.

On the other hand, 'Jane Eyre' written by Charlotte Bronte showed the main character 'Jane' as an independent and assertive girl. While girls of her time were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.

Answer 13

Water, though available in plenty, is scarce. An increasing number of industries have been exerting pressure on water resources in the following ways:

- Industries are using water in large quantities, especially in the process of manufacturing.
- Industries are also great consumers of electricity. Today, about 22% of total electricity is generated by hydro-electric power, putting a tremendous burden on dams.
- Industries discharge solid and liquid effluents and wastes in freshwater resources, thus polluting them.

Answer 14

A dense and efficient network of transportation is a pre-requisite for local and national development. This is because

- It is necessary to carry raw materials to industrial centres. Perishable goods need to be transported to factories quickly.
- Transportation helps in quick movement of goods and people across distances. It has also helped in providing goods and labour to industries.
- Transport also helps in transporting finished products from industrial centres to market locations.

Answer 15

Three factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions:

People's perception: If people see their identity in singular and exclusive terms, then there may be conflicts, but if they see their identity as a reflection of the national identity, then people will live harmoniously.

Role of community and culture: It depends on how leaders will raise the demands and needs of a particular community. If demands are within the constitutional limits, then peace will prevail.

Role of a political party and government: The outcome will depend on how the government addresses the needs of a particular community. If this is not done in a fair manner, it results in riots and disharmony.

Answer 16

Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development because

When money is borrowed at high rate of interest, a large part of income is spent on repaying the debt and a small part of earning is left for the fulfillment of one's needs. This may result in a low standard of living.

- In case of high interest rates, the amount of money to be repaid keeps on accumulating faster than the income of the borrower. This can lead to an increase in debts.
- Many a times, people who want to start a small business of their own may not do so due to the high rate of interests charged on loans.

Answer 17

Consumer awareness can be spread among consumers in the following ways to avoid exploitation of consumers in the market place:

- **Consumer association:** Consumers should form voluntary associations to protect their interests. These associations can educate and awaken consumers about their rights and responsibilities.
- **Awareness at school level:** Children can be taught to shop wisely and a few simple precautions can ensure that they will select the right product at the right price.
- **Government regulations:** The state can spread awareness through media about consumers' responsibility to check or judge the quality of the product. They can also hold exhibitions to rise consciousness among consumers.

Answer 18

Secularism means the separation of religion from politics. In India, it means the freedom of an individual to practise and propagate his/her own religion. Secularism is not an ideology of a political party or a person, but it is one of the foundations of our country. This is because

- Secularism guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all and allows people to profess and practise their religion.
- A secular state does not favour any community on the basis of religion.
- But it does not mean that the principle of secularism is absolute. For example, the government has abolished sati and untouchability to reform Hindu society.

Answer 19

Foreign trade integrating markets of different countries:

- Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows producers to cross international boundaries in search of cheap raw materials.
- Manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries.
- With many MNCs in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products from different nations to choose from.
- Foreign trade therefore interlinks various markets across 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 had recorded sales of 32,627 vehicles in 2010. *Volkswagen*, by launching various models of cars in India, has broadened choices of people in the automobile sector.

OR

Impact of globalisation:

- Globalisation has resulted in foreign investments and has created jobs in the country.
- In the wake of the competition from the MNCs, Indian companies have upgraded the quality of their products and services.
- Many Indian companies have themselves established business units in other countries. This has helped in the development of the Indian economy.
- Globalisation has benefited the rich and developed nations of the world. The poor and developing nations of the world have still not received their fair share of the benefits of globalisation.
- Large companies have profited from globalisation, while many small manufacturers with low capital have not been able to withstand the competition from large MNCs.
- Workers have not benefited by globalisation. Their jobs have become insecure and they have to work for low wages, as MNCs employ them on meagre salaries in order to earn profits. Because of globalisation, while workers have become poorer, the rich have become richer.

Answer 20

The government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in 1980s and 1990s. These were

- Crop insurance was provided to farmers against drought, floods and cyclones.
- To provide cheap loans to farmers, many 'Grameen banks' or cooperative credit societies have been established in various villages.
 - Farmers are provided insurance for crop protection, droughts, floods, fire and diseases. Apart from this, the government has initiated credit cards for farmers and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- The government also announced the minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

OR

Comparison of intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming

Intensive subsistence farming: It is labour-intensive farming and is generally carried out in areas of high population. Because the land holdings are not large, farmers use fertilisers and irrigate the fields to increase the productivity of land. The farms may not be necessarily connected to market places by well laid roads and railways.

Commercial farming: Land holding is comparatively large. High-yielding variety seeds, pesticides and insecticides are used in order to increase production. In commercial farming, fields are well connected with industries, transport and well-laid roads as crops are mainly produced for market consumption.

Answer 21

Five major functions performed by political parties in a democracy:

Contest elections: Elections are fought among various party candidates. Candidates are chosen by party leader for contesting elections.

Form government: The party whose candidates win and occupy two-thirds of seats in the Parliament form the government at the centre. It runs the administration of the entire country or state.

Make laws: The party which forms the government makes laws for the country. When a bill is discussed, debated and passed in the Parliament, it becomes a law.

Formulate programmes and policies: Leaders of the country who are also members of a political party formulate various policies for the country. For example, they decide on the foreign policies and economic policies which are to be followed by the country.

Role of the opposition: The party which does not get the required majority in the elections form the opposition. The opposition parties scrutinise and criticise the policies and programmes of the government and keep a check on them.

Answer 22

Democracy stands superior to any other form of government. This is because a democratic government is the people's government. It is elected by the people. A democratic government ensures equality among citizens. Every individual is considered equal before the law. A democratic government guarantees fundamental rights and principles of equality, liberty and justice to its people. Thus, it enhances the dignity of citizens. There is an improvement in the quality of decision making of the government. This is because the government may take time to arrive at certain laws and agreements because it has to look after the needs of every section of society. Laws are implemented after deliberations and negotiations which are accepted by people at large, unlike a dictatorial government which enacts laws without bothering about its people. In a democratic government, the working of the government machinery is transparent. It means a citizen can enquire if any decision was taken based on prescribed norms and procedures. Thus, a democratic government follows procedures and is accountable to the people.

OR

Democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. This is because a democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences. A democratic government fulfils the following conditions:

- The majority work in close cooperation with the minority.
- The rule of the majority community is not taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. The rule of a majority apply in every decision taken and in the formulation of economic policies. Thus, every citizen gets an opportunity to become a part of the majority at some point of time.

Answer 23

The Non-Cooperation Movement started with the participation of middle class people in cities. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges in many cities. Teachers from these schools resigned, and lawyers gave up their practice.

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces, except in Madras where the Justice Party participated in the elections.

The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front was dramatic. As a part of the movement, foreign goods were boycotted and stress was laid on the use of *swadeshi* products. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. As a result, the import of foreign cloth was halved between 1921 and 1922, dropping in value from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. At many places, merchants and traders refused to finance and trade in foreign goods. People began to wear 'khadi'. This gave impetus to the handloom and local industries in India.

OR

Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after the home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. For a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

However, women participated in large numbers during the Civil Disobedience Movement. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

Answer 24

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. This is because

- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. For example, manufacturing industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to farmers.
- Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- It helps in eradicating unemployment and poverty by providing jobs to millions of people.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries which transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries.

Answer 25

The feeling of nationalism became intense in the Balkan region after 1871. The Balkan region formerly comprised the present-day territories of Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people in these countries were called Slavs. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the region made the situation in the region very explosive as each state was jealous of the other and hoped to gain independence at the cost of the other. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from the control of the Ottoman Empire and declared independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

During this time, many powerful European nations such as England, France, Russia and Germany competed to gain control in the Balkan region.

This competition for gaining prominence in the region finally led to the First World War in 1914.

OR

Role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam:

- The French tried to reshape the social and cultural lives of the natives. The Vietnamese followed Buddhism and Confucianism. The French tried to spread Christianity which was intolerant of these two religions.
- One of the early movements of the Vietnamese against the spread of Christianity was the Scholar Revolt in 1868. The revolt was led by the officers of the imperial court. In the uprising, thousands of Catholics were killed in the Ngu and Ha Tien provinces. Although the movement was crushed, it gave a much-needed spark to the nationalists in Vietnam.
- The elites in Vietnam were educated in Chinese and Confucianism. But religious beliefs among the peasantry were shaped by a variety of syncretic traditions that combined Buddhism and local beliefs. Many elites in Vietnam also opposed the spread of Christianity.
- The Hoa Hao Movement was a spiritual movement which also opposed French colonisation. Huynh Phu So was the founder of this movement. He criticised extravagant spending and opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the consumption of alcohol and wine.

Answer 26 (A) and (B)

