

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

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
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- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- 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.

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1. Give one difference between the 'industrial' and the 'service' sector. (1)
  2. Which linguistic community is in majority in the city of Brussels? (1)
  3. Why did the consumer movement in India originated? (1)
  4. What is the Net Attendance Ratio? (1)
  5. What method was adopted in nineteenth century England to educate the white collar workers?  
**Or**  
Why the novel 'Pariksha Guru' could not become popular with the readers? (1)
  6. What are 'lodes' and 'veins'? (1)
  7. What helped the Spanish conquerors in conquering America? (1)  
**Or**  
Name a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917.  
**Or**  
What was 'London Season'? (1)
  8. Discuss overlapping and cross-cutting social divisions with the help of examples. (3)
  9. Exploitation in the marketplace happens in various ways. Explain. (3)

10. Enumerate three functions performed by the Indian bankers in other countries in the nineteenth century.

**Or**

In what ways the abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of worker during the Industrial Revolution?

**Or**

The city of Calcutta in the nineteenth century was a city of contrasts. Discuss. (3)

11. Explain three ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production in various countries across the globe. (3)

12. Widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

**Or**

What is a novel? Why did they become extremely popular in the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries? (3)

13. Mention two characteristics of the laterite soil. Name two states in India where this soil is mainly found. (3)

14. Classify industries on the basis of ownership along with example. (3)

15. What is the third challenge of democracy? What kind of challenges are faced by the countries at this level? (3)

16. Scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Explain the statement with the help of an example. (3)

17. What steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign investments in India? (3)

18. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Give three reasons in support of the statement. (3)

19. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

**Or**

Which institution supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? How does it play a crucial role in controlling the formal sector loans? Explain/ (5)

20. What are the three advantages of the railways? Discuss (5)

**Or**

Name five ports located on the west coast of India. Discuss one feature of the each of these ports.

21. Communalism can take various forms in politics. Discuss. (5)

22. Discuss five major steps taken by the government towards decentralisation in 1992. (5)

**Or**

How the restructuring of the Centre-State relations have helped in strengthening federalism?

23. Why the business and the industrialist class support the Civil Disobedience Movement?

**Or**

How did the reinterpretation of the Indian history led to the emergence of the feeling of nationalism in India?

(5)

24. Name a crop which can be grown in both-tropical and subtropical regions? Mention two climatic conditions required for the growth of this crop. Name the soil on which it is grown and two states which are major producers of this crop.

25. Explain how culture influenced the development of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century.

(2+3)

**Or**

Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam War

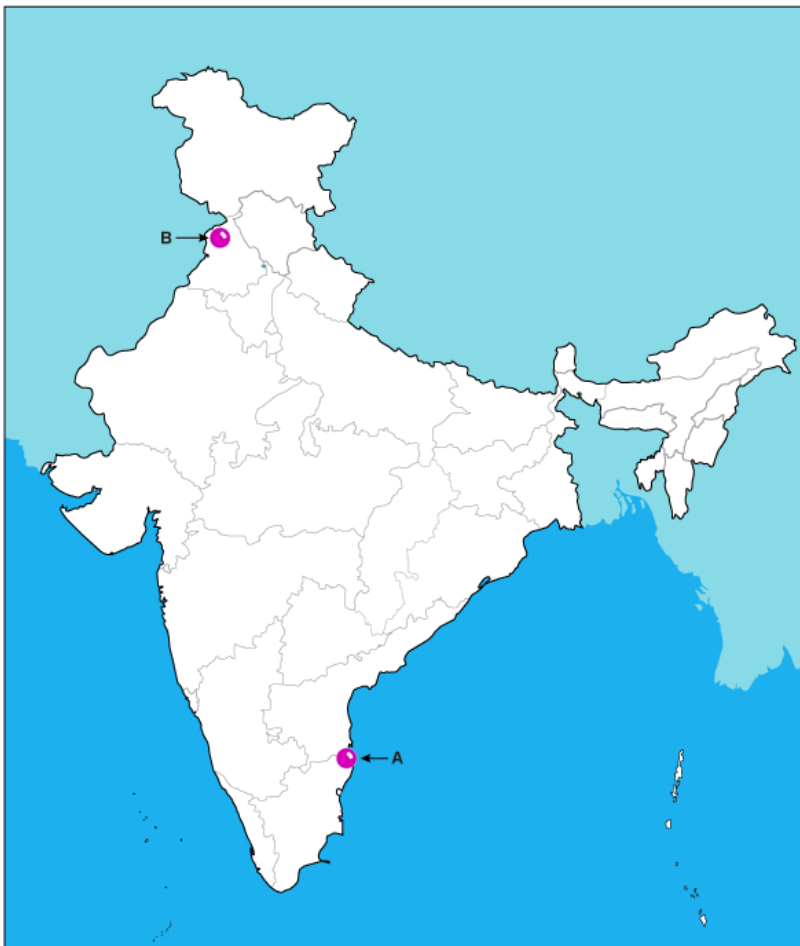
(5)

26 (A) Two Features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

(2)

A. A city where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh Incident occurred.



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

(3)

- a. Shade a state which is a major producer of coffee
- b. Singrauli coal mines
- c. A center of cotton textile mill in South

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**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

The industrial sector also known as the secondary sector deals with the transformation of raw materials into manufactured goods. All industries are the part of this sector. The service sector is the tertiary sector which generate services rather than goods.

**Answer 2**

The French community is in majority in the city of Brussels.

**Answer 3**

In India, the consumer movement as a 'social force' originated because of the necessity of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.

**Answer 4**

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

**Answer 5**

In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England were started for educating white-collar workers.

**Or**

The novel 'Pariksha Guru' could not become popular with the readers because it was too moralising in its style.

**Answer 6**

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called **veins** and the larger are called **lodes**.

**Answer 7**

The Spanish conquerors were helped by various diseases especially the small pox in conquering America.

**Or**

Seth Hukumchand was a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917.

**Or**

The 'London Season' was a series of cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and classical music performances. These were organised for a select group of 300-400 families in the late eighteenth century.

### **Answer 8**

- When social differences overlap with each other, they become social divisions. Social differences overlap when one community apart from facing discriminations is denied economic benefits and education and thus remains backward.
- An example of overlapping social differences was the difference between the Blacks and the Whites in America. While the Whites were rich and educated, the Blacks were poor and uneducated. There was a deep polarisation of a population. Similarly, in Northern Ireland, Catholics are poor and denied any educational assistance, while Protestants are rich and provided educational assistance.
- Cross-cutting social differences take place when the communities are not polarised. For example, in the Netherlands, class and religion cut across each other. People of both communities—Protestants and Catholics—are rich and poor; it is not that only one community is poor. Therefore, the differences are cross-cutting.
- It is easier to bridge cross-cutting differences. Overlapping differences are serious and can threaten the unity and diversity of a country.

### **Answer 9**

Exploitation in the marketplace happens in various ways. These are:

- Traders and shopkeepers indulge in unfair trade practices like using wrong weights.
- Traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated, defective and cheap goods are sold to consumers at a hefty price.
- Companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways. They may spread false information about their products through the media to attract consumers.

### **Answer 10**

Three functions performed by the Indian bankers in other countries in the nineteenth century are:

- The Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars were the groups of bankers who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia, using either their own funds or those borrowed from European banks.
- They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances, and even developed indigenous forms of corporate organisation.
- Hyderabad Sindhi traders from 1860s established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios (objects or articles of art) to tourists.

**Or**

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of worker during the Industrial Revolution in the following ways:

- Since the labour in 19th century was abundant in England, many job seekers travelled to cities and waited for weeks spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
- Due to seasonality of work in many industries, workers had to live without work for a longer period of time. Due to abundance of workers, the employees hardly cared about their welfare.

**Or**

The city of Calcutta in the nineteenth century was a city of contrasts. While Calcutta at this time was full of opportunities for trade, commerce, education and jobs, it also had many people who were not able to secure even a two time meal for themselves and went hungry. There were many rich businessmen who were living in the city and had built splendid mansions and bungalows. On the other hand, poor people either lived in slums or spent their days and nights on footpaths spending their lives in abject poverty.

**Answer 11**

Three ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production in various countries across the globe are:

- The MNCs at times set up production jointly with some of the local companies of the host country. They provide the local company with money and latest technology for production. In this way, they expand their production in the host country.
- The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. For example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods.
- Another way in which the MNCs control production is by placing orders for production with small producers. These products such as footwear and handbags are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.

**Answer 12**

Yes, I agree that widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. This was because of the following reasons:

- The printed books popularised the ideas of the 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.
- By the 1780s, many new books and literature mocked the royalty and criticised their unethical actions. Questions were also raised about the social orders which favoured royal and aristocratic families.

However, it has also been pointed out that though people began reading books, not everyone was inspired by the thoughts and ideas of the great philosophers and thinkers. While some people accepted their ideas some criticised them. But there is no doubt about the fact that printed books forced the people to think differently.

**Or**

A novel is typically a long form of sequential story, usually in prose, containing fictional or partly fictional characters and events. It is a modern form of literature, born with the invention of print technology during the Industrial Revolution.

Novels become extremely popular in the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries because of the following reasons:

- Many new innovations in printing technology reduced the prices of novels. This led to the expansion of reading public.

- Novels created an altogether different worlds and characters which lured the people. The worlds created by novels were absorbing and believable. People got lost in plot and sub plots of the novels. Readers were so much engrossed in reading novels that they felt themselves to be transported to another person's world and began to experience life as felt by the characters.
- Novels also gave to the people the joy of reading in private. Later, they discussed the plots, sub plots and characters of the novels with friends, colleagues and relatives.

### **Answer 13**

The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. Two characteristics of the laterite soil are:

- Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro organisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature.
- Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro organisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature.

Two states in India where this soil is mainly found are Karnataka and Kerala.

### **Answer 14**

On the basis of ownership, industries can be classified into Individual, community owned, national and international resources.

**Individual Resources:** These resources are owned privately by a person such as farmlands and houses.

**Community Owned Resources:** These are owned by a community and are accessible to the members of that community such as grazing lands and burial grounds.

**National Resources:** These resources belong to a nation such as water resources, forests, and minerals.

**International Resources:** These are regulated by international laws and regulations. For example, oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

### **Answer 15**

The **challenge of the deepening of democracy** is the third challenge of democracy. Countries facing this level of challenge needs to strengthen the institutions and practices of democracy. It should happen in such a way that people's participation and control over institutions is reinforced. This also requires an effort to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decision. This challenge is faced by every democratic country in the world.

### **Answer 16**

Scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable because the resources are being over exploited on the name of development. This has led to the depletion of several resources and has also harmed the nature. There are many non renewable resources which are likely to exhaust after some years. These resources cannot get replenished. For example, coal and petroleum are non renewable resources which may likely to be exhausted. Similarly, water, which was a renewable resource earlier is being over used and may become scarce in future. Thus, the present way of over utilizing resources is not sustainable. These resources should be used cautiously and judiciously.



**Answer 17**

Number of steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign investments in India. These are:

- Industrial zones, called the Special Industrial Zones (SEZs) have been set up. These have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
- Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. For example, instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.

**Answer 18**

Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. It is because:

- Without the political parties, every candidate contesting in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- The government may be formed but it would not be stable.
- Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.

**Answer 19**

It necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas because:

- In absence of banks in rural areas, farmers and the poor have to borrow money from money lenders at a very high rate of interest. Thus, the cost of borrowing is extremely high.
- Since the interest is high, a large part of the earnings of borrower is used in repaying loans. This reduces their income.
- Because of high interest rates, the farmers usually are not ale to repay the loans and have to sell their lands to repay the loans.
- Banks and cooperatives give money to farmers on low interest rates. This improves the financial conditions of the rural poor as they do not have to spend a large part of their income on paying interests.
- Banks and cooperatives also give loans to rural people to start their business or a small scale industry. This makes them self sufficient.

**Or**

**The Reserve Bank of India** supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. It does that in the following ways:

- The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

- RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom at what interest rates.
- RBI can pull up any banks if it is flouting the norms and regulations related to lending of loans.

## Answer 20

Three advantages of the railways are:

- Railways are an important means of transport for carrying passengers and goods over a long distance.
- Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
- Railways are a cheap means of transport as compared to airways. It also employs large number of people who run, maintain, supervise and ensure smooth running of the railways.

Two problems faced by the Indian railways are:

- It is extremely difficult to lay railway lines in hilly regions because of rugged terrains and steep slopes of the mountains.
- Many people travel without tickets causing loss to the Indian Railways. Damage and theft of railway property has also harmed the Indian Railways.

**Or**

Five ports located on the western coast of India are the Kandla port, Mumbai port, Marmagao port, New Mangalore port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port port. One feature of the each of these port are:

**Kandla Port:** It caters to the handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**Mumbai Port:** It is the biggest port and various commodities are exported and imported from here.

**Jawaharlal Nehru Port:** This port was built to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.

**Marmagao Port:** It is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country.

**New Mangalore Port:** It caters to the export of iron ore from Kudremukh mines.

## Answer 21

In politics, communalism can acquire various forms. These are:

- The most common form of communalism involves our everyday beliefs. These are religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. These are so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.
- It often leads to a pursuit for political dominance of one's own religious community. It takes the form of majoritarian dominance, for those belonging to majority community and for people belonging to the minority community; it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

- Another common form of communalism is political mobilisation. It involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- Communal violence is the worst form of communalism. It acquires the political form when it is sponsored by the state.
- In a democracy, communalism may take the form when the majoritarian community starts believing in the superiority of their religion and ignores the wishes of the minorities.

## Answer 22

Major steps that were taken towards decentralisation in 1992 were:

- It was made obligatory to hold elections for choosing members of local governmental institutions
- Seats were reserved for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes in local bodies.
- One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- State Election Commission was constituted in the states for holding elections in government bodies.
- It was made mandatory for the State Governments to share powers and revenues with local bodies.

**Or**

Restructuring of the Centre-State relations has helped in strengthening federalism.

- After Independence, there were only few parties which formed governments at the centre and at the state levels.
- When rival parties formed the Government at the state level, the Central Government tried to misuse its powers by dismissing the State Governments. This weakened the federal spirit of our constitution.
- However, the condition improved after 1990 when many regional parties emerged in different states.
- This also marked the beginning of the **coalition government**. Two or more parties formed the Government at the centre in the absence of a clear majority. This led to a new era of power sharing and respecting the independent working of the State Governments.
- This trend was supported by a major judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner.
- We thus see that, the principle of sharing of power has become more effective today than it was in the earlier years after Independence.

## Answer 23

The business and the industrialist class support the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons:

- During the First World War, the Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and had become economically powerful.

- Since they were keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. The Indian industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports
- To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.
- They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

**Or**

The reinterpretation of history in the nineteenth century helped in the emergence of nationalism in India.

- The British considered Indians as backward, illiterate, uncultured and incapable of governing themselves.
- In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.
- They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. And began to take pride in Indian history.
- This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.
- These nationalist histories pleaded with their readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and to continue their struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British rule.

#### **Answer 24**

**Sugarcane** is grown in both tropical and sub tropical regions. Two climatic conditions required for the growth of this crop are:

- It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- An annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm is required for the growth of sugarcane. Irrigation is needed in the regions of low rainfall.

Sugarcane can be grown on a variety of soils.

Two states which are major producers of this crop are Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

#### **Answer 25**

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation through art and poetry, stories and music. It shaped nationalistic feelings in Europe.

- Romanticism was a cultural movement which helped in developing forms of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
- The emphasis was laid on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore not to just recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to people who were mostly illiterate.
- Though Poland at this time was not an independent country, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances into nationalist symbols.

**Or**

America withdraw from the Vietnam War because of the following reasons:

- Equipped with modern weaponry and the latest technology, Americans killed thousands of civilians. Chemical weapons were also used against them. Soon, the intensity and prolongation of war created strong reactions in USA against its participation in the war against Vietnam.
- Because Vietnamese were able to resist the American attacks, it became clear that the Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed and the American government failed to win the support of the local Vietnamese.
- People began to be moved by the fact that in the war not only several young Americans soldiers died but also thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives.
- As horrific battle scenes began to be showed on television, many became disillusioned with America's policies and began to question the government.
- Noam Chomsky called the war in Vietnam the 'greatest threat to peace, to national self-determination and to international cooperation'.

America finally decided to withdraw from the Vietnam War after severe criticisms of its Vietnam policies nationally and internationally.

**Answer 26 (A)**



Answer 27 (B)

