

Solved Paper 2018

Social Science

CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
4. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are **3 marks** questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are **5 marks** questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
6. Question numbers 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 completing the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
7. 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.

Delhi Set-I

Code No. 32/1/1

SECTION - A

1. Why were big European powers meet in Berlin in 1885? 1

OR

Why were the merchants from towns in Europe began to move to the countryside in the 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?

Ans. European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa among them. 1

OR

Merchants began to move to the countryside in 17th & 18th century:

- (i) Merchants could not expand production within towns.
- (ii) The trade guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade in towns.

Any other relevant point

Any one point to be examined. 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

2. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers? 1

OR

Why do novels use vernacular? 1

Ans. Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers:

It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thought might spread. 1

OR

Novels use vernacular:

Because it is spoken by the common people.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 1

3. Classify resources on the basis of origin? 1

Ans. Classification of resources on the basis of origin:
Biotic and Abiotic 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

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

Ans. A challenge is an opportunity:

Overcoming a challenge gives an opportunity to go up to a higher level than before. 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

5. State any two goals of development other than income. 1

Ans. Goals of development other than income:

- (i) Equal treatment
- (ii) Freedom
- (iii) Security
- (iv) Respect for others
- (v) Any other relevant point

Any two points to be mentioned. 1

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

Ans. Category of Economic Sector:

Primary Sector

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 1

Detailed Answer:

Primary Sector is the economic sector that produces goods by exploiting the natural resources because it forms the base for all the products that are associated directly with land and water.

7. Give any two examples of the informal sector of credit. 1

Ans. Informal Sectors of Credit:

(i) Moneylenders

(ii) Traders

(iii) Employers

(iv) Relatives

(v) Friends

(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

SECTION - B

8. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa in the 1890s? $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during the nineteenth century. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Impact of Rinderpest:

(i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa.

(ii) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood.

(iii) Planters, mine owners and colonial government successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained.

(iv) Forced Africans into labour market.

(v) Control over the cattle resources enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. (Any three)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers:

(i) Their export market collapsed.

(ii) The local market shrunk.

(iii) Increase in price of raw cotton.

(iv) Shortage of cotton.

(v) The difficulty of weavers to compete with the imported machine made cheaper cotton products.

(vi) Factories in India also began cheaper machine made goods to which our weavers could not compete.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Steps were taken to clean London:

(i) Attempts were made up to decongest localities

(ii) Green the open space

(iii) Reduce pollution

(iv) Landscape the city

(v) Large blocks of apartments were built

Any other relevant point

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

Detailed Answer :

The problems faced by the cotton weavers –

(i) They could not get a sufficient supply of raw good quality cotton.

(ii) Cotton supplies from the US were cut off during the American Civil War, Britain turned to India. The price of raw cotton increased as raw cotton exports from India increased.

(iii) Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at very high prices.

9. "The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

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

Ans. Transformation due to Print Revolution:

(i) It influenced people's perception and opened up new ways of looking at things.

(ii) A new reading public emerged.

(iii) Increase in the reading public.

(iv) The intermingling of hearing and reading public.

(v) Created the possibility of the wide circulation of ideas.

(vi) Introduced a new world of debate and discussion.

(vii) Stimulated much distinctive individual interpretation of faith.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

- (iii) The main characters were preoccupied with marriage and money as typified in Austen society.

Jane Eyre:

- (i) The main character broke established norms of society before adjusting to them.
 (ii) Character is shown as independent and assertive.
 (iii) Encouraged women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

Detailed Answer:

The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing is known as the print revolution.

- (i) It led to the growth and development in technique and production of books and generated a new reading habit and book culture.
 (ii) It transformed the lives of people by opening the door of knowledge to a vast literate population.
 (iii) It encouraged debates and discussions on written texts and encouraged freedom of opinion on important issues.

OR

Pride and Prejudice: This novel gives a glimpse of the world of women in rural society. This allows us to see the behaviour of characters, who are preoccupied with marriage and money. This novel shows a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and find wealthy or propertied husband.

Jane Eyre: This novel did not simply popularize the domestic role of women. This novel dealt with women who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. This novel allowed readers to sympathize with rebellious action.

10. **How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain.**

$3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Industries are growing at a very fast pace these days and consequently turning into a cause for strain on current clean water resources. Though renewable, but over exploitation via industries is increasing the water stress day by day.

- (i) Industries, particularly heavy industries use large quantity of fresh water for its electrical power consumption and consequently pollute and waste fresh water.
 (ii) These industries rely on hydroelectric tasks for their strength consumption purpose, and this electrical energy is generated via damming the rivers upstream. Therefore, the river almost dries in the lower circulate areas.

- (iii) These heavy industries also dump chemical waste in rivers, lake, etc., which pollute the water and make it dangerous for human survival.

11. **“Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.**

$3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. An efficient network of transport is pre-requisite for local and national development:

- (i) The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation.
 (ii) The development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations.
 (iii) Transport helps in both the production and distribution of goods.
 (iv) Supports all sectors of the economy.
 (v) Any other relevant point
 Any three points to be analysed.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

A dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development –

- (i) A network of transport is essential for transporting men and material from one place to another.
 (ii) They are helpful in supplying consumer goods to the markets and consumers rapidly.
 (iii) They provide immediate relief in times of disaster, war, famines and floods.

Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space and time.

12. **Describe any three provisions of amendment made in the ‘Indian Constitution’ in 1992 for making ‘Three-Tier’ government more effective and powerful.**

$3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992:

- (i) It is constitutionally mandated to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 (ii) Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
 (iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
 (iv) Creation of State Election Commission.
 (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

13. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.

3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Factors in deciding the outcome of politics on social divisions:

- (i) How people perceive their identities.
- (ii) How political leaders raise the demand of any community.
- (iii) How the government reacts to these demands.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

There are three factors that determine the outcome of the politics of social divisions :

- (i) People's perception is the most important factor which decides the outcome of the politics of social divisions. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it will lead to social division and even violence.
- (ii) The outcome depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate the demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- (iii) It depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups.

14. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Secularism is the foundation of our country:

- (i) There is no official religion in India.
- (ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion.
- (iv) The Constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion.
- (v) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 3 × 1 = 3

15. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Importance of Sustainable Development:

- (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain ecological balance.
- (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checks environmental degradation.
- (iv) To stop overexploitation and overuse of resources.

Any three points to be explained with relevant examples like petroleum, coal, groundwater, etc.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

Sustainable development means that the development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs:

- (i) It is felt that economic growth and industrialization have led to reckless exploitation of natural resources. Sustainability promotes the rational use of natural resources.
- (ii) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. But if we use more than what is replenished by nature, then we would be overusing this resource.
- (iii) Once the non-renewable resources would be exhausted, we won't be able to use them in future. So, using the resources judiciously will help in maintaining the sustainability of development of our ecosystem.

16. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Service Conditions of Organized and Unorganized Sectors:

- (i) The organized sector is registered by the government, whereas the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government.
- (ii) In the organized sector, the workers enjoy the security of employment whereas, in unorganized sector jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular.
- (iii) In organized sector the number of working hours is fixed whereas in the unorganized sector the number of working hours is not fixed.

- (iv) In the organized sector, workers get several benefits such as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund etc, whereas in the unorganized sector such facilities are not available.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

17. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development:

- (i) Cheap and affordable credits would lead to higher income.
- (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs.
- (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc.
- (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to the acceleration of economic activities.
- (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

18. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Consumer awareness among consumers to avoid exploitation –

- (i) The formation of various organizations such as the Consumers Forum or Consumers Protection Council.
- (ii) To guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumers Courts.
- (iii) Consumer's education to be promoted through advertisement/mass campaign/publicity/against malpractices of traders.
- (iv) By writing articles/ holding exhibitions/rallies.
- (v) Strict laws to be enforced in market places.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

19. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. 5

OR

- * Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. 5

Ans. Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871:

The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself.

The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers.

To be assessed as a whole. 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

20. How did the Non-Cooperation movement start with the 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 organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans. Participation of middle-class people and its impact:

- (i) The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.
- (ii) Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.
- (iii) Head Masters and teachers resigned.
- (iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practice.
- (v) The Council Election was boycotted in most of the provinces.

Any other relevant point.

(Any two)

Economic Impact:

- (i) Liquor shops picketed.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
- (iv) The import of goods declined.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $2 + 3 = 5$

OR

Congress is reluctant in the participation of women:

- (i) Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization.
- (ii) Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.

Any other relevant point.

(Any two)

Participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.
- (ii) Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.
- (iii) Boycotted foreign goods.
- (iv) Many went to jail.
- (v) Women from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated.
- (vi) Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $2 + 3 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

SECTION - C

21. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

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

- Ans.** In India, agriculture has been practiced for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible technological and institutional reforms have hindered the pace of agricultural development. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60% of its population needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

Institutional reforms: Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari system were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence. Land reform was the main focus of the first five year plan. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme were also introduced by the government. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programs for farmers were introduced in the radio and television.

Technological reforms: The Green Revolution based on the use of packaged technology and the White Revolution were two of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture. The government also announced minimum support price remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

OR

Intensive Subsistence Farming

- (i) This type of farming uses higher inputs and advanced agricultural techniques to increase the overall yield. (ii) It is practiced in densely populated regions.

Commercial Farming

- (i) In commercial farming, farming is done for trading.
- (ii) Commercial farming is done on a large farm.
- (iii) It is capital intensive.
- (iv) For commercial farming modern technology and implements are used.

22. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries by the following ways:

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.
- (ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) Industrial development is a pre-condition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- (iv) Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce.
- (v) Export brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (vi) Manufacturing is the process of value addition.
- (vii) It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (viii) It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) $5 \times 1 = 5$

23. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows:

- (i) Parties contest elections.
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programs.
- (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country.
- (iv) Parties form and run the government.
- (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion.
- (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018)

24. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement.

5 × 1 = 5

OR

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

Ans. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual:

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy.
- (iii) Democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women.
- (iv) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities.
- (v) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five) 5 × 1 = 5

OR

Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens:

- (i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- (ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- (iii) The ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy.
- (iv) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.
- (v) Democracy respects differences and provides a mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates views of the minority.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 5 × 1 = 5

25. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

5 × 1 = 5

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Foreign trade is integrating markets of different countries:

- (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
- (ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.
- (iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond the domestic market.
- (iv) It is the main channel connecting countries.
- (v) Highly helpful for extensive trade.
- (vi) The trading interest attracts various trading companies.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five) 5 × 1 = 5

OR

Impact of Globalization:

- (i) Globalization and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers.
- (ii) The greater choice before consumers.
- (iii) Availability of standard quality products at lower prices.
- (iv) Improvement in living standards.
- (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like cell phones, auto mobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.
- (vi) A new job has been created.
- (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- (viii) Globalization has also created insecurity of job.

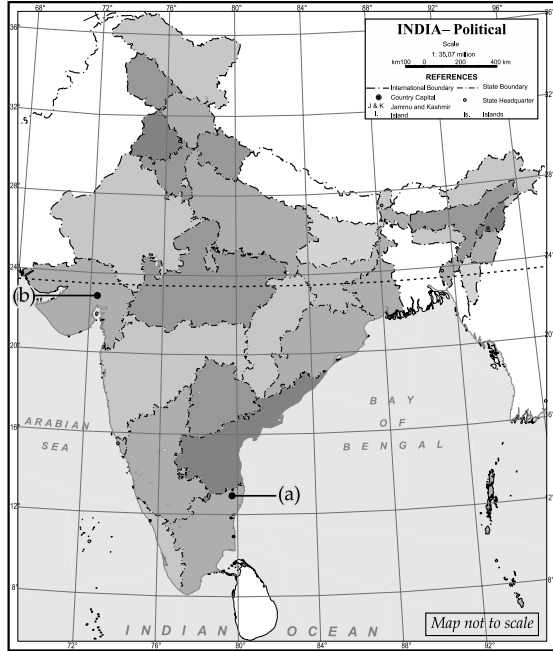
Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) 5 × 1 = 5

SECTION - D

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:
- (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.
- (a) Raja Sansi - International Airport
 - (b) Bhadravati - Iron and Steel Plant
 - (c) Software Technological Park of West Bengal



Ans. See filled map for the answers: (a) & (b)

(A)

