

Solved Paper 2013

Social Science

CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (v) Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography). After filling up, attach the map inside your answer book.

1. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following:

- (A) Kitagawa Utamaro (B) Richard M. Hoe
(C) Voltaire (D) Frederic Sorreeu

OR

Who, among the following was a member of the French team, who explored Mekong river?

- (A) Paul Burnard (B) Liang Qichao
(C) Nuynh Phu So (D) Garnier

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In 1848, French artist Frederic Sorrieu created a series of four prints that visualized his dream of a world of democracy and a social republic.

OR

Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Francis Garnier was a French team member exploring the Mekong River.

2. The Non-Co-operation Movement began on which one of the following dates?

- (A) January 1921 (B) November 1921
(C) December 1921 (D) May 1921

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Non-cooperative Movement began in January 1921. Each social group had different aspirations and varied motivations for engaging in non-cooperation.

3. Which one of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour?

- (A) Kolkata (B) Chennai
(C) Mumbai (D) Vishakhapatnam

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Mumbai Port is the largest port with a huge natural well-protected harbour. Jawaharlal Nehru Port is New India's largest port in the east of Mumbai. It plays an important role in India's imports and exports.

* 4. Which one of the following was the main aim to start movement on April 2006, in Nepal ?

- (A) To control over government
(B) To snatch power from the king
(C) To restore democracy
(D) To dethrone the king

5. Which one of the following countries has one party system?

- (A) China (B) Indo-China
(C) Japan (D) Germany

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Only one political party can control and lead the government. For example, in China, only the Communist Party can rule.

6. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracies?

- (A) They have formal constitution
(B) They hold regular election
(C) They have political parties
(D) All the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In democratic forms of government, the entire population or all voting members of a country, usually elected officials and elected officials, form the government. Democracy ensures that all citizens have basic rights. This is a means to keep us from being governed better than we are due.

7. Which of the following is the main informal source of credit for rural households in India?

- (A) Friends (B) Relatives
(C) Landlords (D) Money lenders

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Moneylenders are the main source of informal credit for rural households in India. Because in rural areas people do not have access to banks and other financial institutions.

8. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?

- (A) Tax on import (B) Quality control
(C) Sales tax (D) Tax on local trade

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Import duty or import tax is the name given to the tax imposed on foreign goods when they are imported into the country. It is therefore one example of a trade barrier as it prevents trade between countries or states.

9. I.S.I. mark can be seen on which of the following items?

- (A) Jewellery (B) Edible oil
(C) Electrical appliances (D) Cereals

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The ISI Mark is mandatory for certain products sold in India. Many electrical appliances such as switches, electric motors, cables, heaters, kitchen appliances, and other products such as Portland cement, LPG valves, LPG cylinders, and car tires.

* 10. Explain the process of unification of Italy.

OR

* Explain any three steps taken by the French to develop cultivation in the Mekong Delta.

11. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples. 3×1 = 3

Ans. Economic Impact of first world war

- (i) It led to huge increase in defense expenditure.
- (ii) Increased taxes.
- (iii) Custom duties were raised.
- (iv) Income tax introduced.
- (v) Prices increased.
- (vi) It led to extreme hardships for the common people.
- (vii) Crops failed in many parts of India resulting acute shortage of food.
- (viii) Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

The war created a new economic and political landscape:

- (i) Defence spending was greatly increased, financed by war loans and tax increases, tariffs were raised, and income taxes were introduced.
- (ii) During the war, prices doubled during the 1913-1918 period, causing extreme hardships for the common people.
- (iii) Villagers asked to provide soldiers, and forced conscription in rural areas sparked widespread outrage.

12. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. Rowlatt act

- (i) Decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha.
- (ii) Rallies were organised.
- (iii) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- (iv) Shops closed down.
- (v) Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

- The Rowlatt Act is a strict law introduced by the British government in 1919. It gave the regime enormously:
- Powers to suppress political manoeuvres and allowed political prisoners to be detained for long periods without notice.
- Rallies were gathered in various urban communities, workers were picketed from railroads, and factories and workplaces were closed.
- A quiet meeting of dissidents was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Gandhiji initiated hartal on 6 April 1919 against this inadequate law.
- Dr Satyapal and Dr Saif-ud-din Kitchlew were arrested.
- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred against the capture of these settlers.

13. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples.

Ans. Difference between Metallic and Non- Metallic minerals

- (i) Metallic minerals contain metal. Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.
- (ii) Metallic minerals found in igneous rocks whereas sedimentary rocks may contain both metallic & non metallic minerals.
- (iii) Iron-ore, Manganese, Copper, lead, Bauxite etc. are the example of Metallic minerals. Mica, Salt, Potash, granite marble sandstone etc. are the example of non metallic minerals.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

14. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any four uses of manganese.

Ans. Manganese: Orissa is the largest producer
Uses:

- (i) Mainly used in manufacturing of steel.
- (ii) It is also used in manufacturing Ferro-manganese alloy.
- (iii) It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.

- (iv) It is used in manufacturing insecticides.
- (v) It is also used in preparing paints.
- (vi) Any other points to be mentioned.
Any four points to be mentioned $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

15. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Analyse the statement with three examples.

Ans. Agriculture and Industry go hand to hand

- (i) Agro based industries give a major boost to agricultural productivity.
- (ii) Industries provide irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes to agriculture.
- (iii) They also provide different types of machines and tools to the farmers.
- (iv) Agriculture provides different types of the raw materials to the industries such as Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, etc.
Any three points to be analysed
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

16. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
 $1 + 2 = 3$

Ans. National political party which gets inspiration from Indian ancient cultural & values:

Bharatiya Janata Party 1
Features

- (i) Believes in Cultural nationalism.
- (ii) It wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
- (iii) It stresses a uniform Civil code for all.
- (iv) It supports a ban on religious conversions.
- (v) Any other relevant points.
Any four features to be mentioned $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

17. How do Multi-National Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with examples.

Ans. Multi - National Companies

- (i) Setting up units in a region where raw materials is available in abundance.
- (ii) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour.
- (iii) Nearness to the market.
- (iv) Favourable Government policies.
- (v) Regular supply of power.
- (vi) Safety
- (vii) Any other relevant point
Any three points to be explained
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

1. Multinationals establish production offices and factories in regions where cheap labour and other resources are available in countries such as China, Bangladesh, and India. They also have the advantage of being cheap to produce.
2. Multinationals also need a nearby market for their products. Mexico and Eastern Europe are convenient due to their proximity to the US and European markets.
3. In addition, multinationals need skilled engineers and IT staff, as well as large numbers of English speakers who can serve customers (India may be a leader in this area).
4. All these factors help multinational companies reduce production costs by 50-60%.

18. "Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy". Justify the statement with an example.

Ans. Legal- Constitutional changes

- (i) Laws play an important role in political reforms.
- (ii) Laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
- (iii) But Laws are not much meaningful without cooperation of masses.
- (iv) Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.
- (v) Example LBW rules of Cricket.
- (vi) Any other relevant point
To be assessed as a whole
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

1. Legislative changes should be carefully considered in order to analyse the impact of the policy, as the results may prove to be undesirable. For example, many states prohibit people with more than one child from voting in panchayat elections. This gradually led to the denial of democratic opportunities for many poor people and women that were not intended.
2. Instead, the best laws are those that empower people to make political reforms. Example: From the beginning, the right to information has played an important role as a guardian of democratic building.
3. Democratic reform can be achieved primarily through political practice and greater participation. Moreover, any proposed policy reform need to be considered not just what a good solution is, but how and by whom it will be implemented.

19. How is money used as a medium of exchange? Explain with examples.

Ans. Money as a medium of exchange

- (i) A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she wants.
- (ii) Every one prefers to receive payments in money.
- (iii) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.
- (iv) Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. For example, a farmer can sell his crops to anyone who wants to purchase it and earn money. With the earned money he can purchase anything.

**(Any three points to be explained)
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)**

Detailed Answer:

Money is used as a medium of exchange because it serves as a common medium for people to buy and sell. The use of money makes economic activities independent of each other. At the same time, it eliminates the inconvenience caused by the barter system.

For example, a person sells sugar and wants to buy wheat. He wants sugar and must find someone to sell wheat. On the other hand, in an economy where money is spent, a person who wants to sell sugar only needs to find a sugar buyer. The money he earns can be used to buy wheat and other commodities in the market. Money is called the medium of exchange because it is used in the exchange process.

20. "An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority". Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it.

Ans. Values of an ideal government

- (i) Honesty and integrity
- (ii) Justice
- (iii) Truthfulness
- (iv) Transparency
- (v) Accountability
- (vi) Patriotism
- (vii) Any other relevant point

**Any three values to be Justified.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)**

Detailed Answer:

The three ideal values of government are legitimacy and accountability.

- (i) An ideal government not only avoids corruption but makes combating corruption and black money a top priority. Corruption and black money are the sources of social ills such as poverty, inflation and poor political ethics.
- (ii) **Responsiveness:** Governments are led by representatives who hold the power of the people in constituencies. Such bad practices will discourage people from being re-elected representatives.
- (iii) **Accountability:** Governments are responsible for the management of communities and their resources. Corruption and black money prevent optimal allocation of resources.

21. How do we participate in the market as producers and consumers? Explain with three examples.
3×1=3

Ans. Producers and Consumers

- (i) As producers of goods and services, we would be working in any of the economic sectors -Primary, secondary and tertiary like agriculture and industry services.
- (ii) Produce different goods and supply them to the market.
- (iii) As consumers we participate in the market as and when goods and services are required.
- (iv) Any other relevant point like agriculture, industry or services.

(Any three points to be explained)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

* **22. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe ? Explain with examples.**

OR

How were Vietnamese nationalists inspired by Japan and China to set up a democratic republic? Explain with examples. 2

23. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement.

Ans. Participation of Dalit in the Civil Disobedient Movement.

- (i) For a long time the congress had ignored the dalits.
- (ii) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in favour of Harijans.
- (iii) Many Dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution.
- (iv) They began organizing themselves demanding reserved seats.
- (v) They demanded separate electorate.
- (vi) They believed in political empowerment.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be examined.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

24. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

Ans. Measures to control industrial pollution

- (i) Smoke emitted by industries can be reduced by using mineral oil, natural gas instead of coal.
- (ii) Pollutants in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks.
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in water bodies.
- (iv) Dumping and disposing the waste material by land filling.
- (v) Pollution norms should be followed.
- (vi) Noise producing machineries and equipments should be fitted with silencers.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

Five measures to control industrial pollution are:

- Water Characterization and Sampling.
- **Manifests and Water Portfolio:** To maintain compliance, waste producers or senders must develop a manifest.
- Interim Measures and Site Remediation.
- Hazardous Waste Management.
- Waste Minimization.
- Equipment and Plant Decontamination.

25. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.

Ans. Problems faced by road transport

- (i) The road network is inadequate.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmettled.
- (iii) They limit their usage during the rainy season.
- (iv) National Highways are inadequate.
- (v) Roads are highly congested in cities.
- (vi) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
- (vii) Lack of amenities along the road sites.
- (viii) Any other relevant point

Any five points to be described.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

Major Road Traffic Issues in India:

- Most of India's roads are unpaved and unsuitable for vehicle traffic.
- The road is not maintained. Bad roads cause more wear on your vehicle.
- Highways have many checkpoints that slow us down, waste time and frustrate travellers.
- Many roads have the inadequate capacity, poor sidewalks, unlimited pedestrian crossings, and a lack of road infrastructure and safety measures.
- In urban areas, roads are very congested and most bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

- There is little cooperation and coordination between different provinces in road transport. Therefore, road transport faces many difficulties. Countries need to have coordinated policies on this issue.

*** 26. How did the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world ? Explain.**

27. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice." Justify the statement.

Ans. Democracy in Principle and Practice

- (i) The expectations of the people in a democracy are too high. If they are fulfilled in time, new expectations arise.
- (ii) It is not possible to fulfill all the expectations of all people.
- (iii) Some of them would be satisfied others would not.
- (iv) Those who are not satisfied, start blaming democracy and appreciate other forms of Government.
- (v) Democracy is just a form of government. It can create conditions for achieving something.
- (vi) The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.

To be assessed as a whole

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

28. How have our markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

Ans. Transformation of markets

- (i) In the past two or three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world.
- (ii) Foreign investment has been rising, foreign trade has also been rising rapidly.
- (iii) There is greater integration of production and markets across countries today.
- (iv) We have a wide choice of goods and services before us.
- (v) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and TV's made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.
- (vi) Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
- (vii) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.
- (viii) Any other relevant point

Any five points to be explained

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Detailed Answer:

Market Changes in Recent Years:

- There are many different products and services in front of us.
- We have now access to the latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and TVs from the world's leading manufacturers.
- Example: New models of cars can be seen on Indian roads every season.

- Today, Indians buy cars from almost every leading company in the world.
- A similar brand explosion can be seen in many other products. From shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.

29. Why are rules and regulations required for the protection of the consumers, in the market place? Explain with examples.

Ans. Need for rules and regulations:

- Individual customers often find themselves in weak positions.
 - The sellers try to shift all the responsibility on to the buyers.
 - Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices.
 - Adulterated goods are sold.
 - False information is passed by advertisements.
 - Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained

Detailed Answer:

Protecting consumers in the market requires rules and regulations to protect them from exploitation. Consumer exploitation can be used by purchasing or exploiting goods while consuming services. This can occur through improper weighing, contamination, and tampering, intentional concealment of facts, the creation of artificial shortages or surpluses in the marketplace, or physical, mental or spiritual harm.

Here's why we need rules and regulations.

• **Checking for contamination**

The process of mixing or substituting the same undesirable ingredients in food. This leads to great losses for consumers and also to many illnesses while consuming unwanted goods. For example, when brick powder is mixed with chilli powder, both are the same and consumers cannot distinguish between them. Adulteration of this type of food can cause serious illness and should be carefully controlled.

• **Privatization**

After the government withdrew from many manufacturing activities in 1991 and private companies were given manufacturing autonomy. However, since private institutions are profit-making and charge high prices for low-quality goods, there are some rules and regulations to prevent them from exploiting consumers.

• **To prevent monopolies**

When there are few strong producers, they can easily conquer the market, and their influence on the production market affects consumers in terms of price, quality, quantity, etc. increase. Therefore, preventing this monopoly position in the market is a very important rule.

• **To Remediate**

It is the rules and rights that allow consumers to seek redress when the goods they purchase adversely affect them. This process of providing remedies will be very useful to consumers and manufacturers will produce high quality products to avoid additional compensation imposed by the collapse of the company.

30. 1. Two features A and B, are marked in the 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:

A. The place, where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

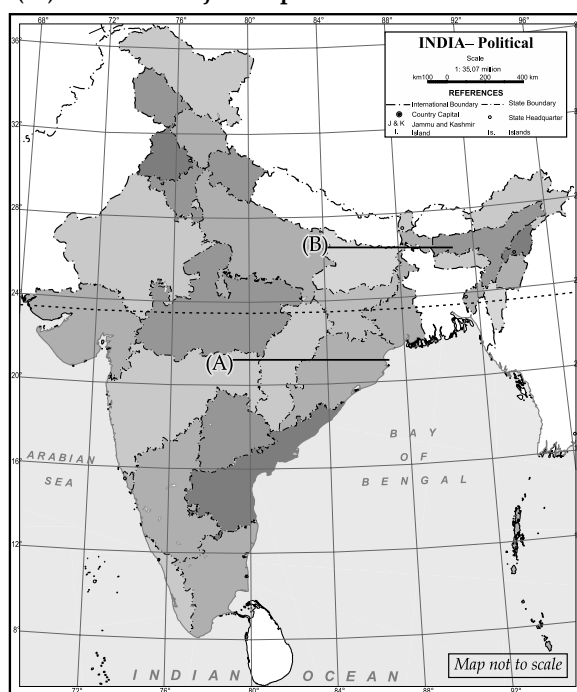
B. The place, where the 'Movement of Indigo Planters' was started.

30. 2. On the same given political outline map of India, locate and label the stop following features with appropriate symbols:

(i) Kalpakkam - Nuclear power plant

(ii) Bhadravati - Iron and steel plant

(iii) Kochchi - Major sea port



Ans. See filled map attached for answer

For blind candidates only

30.1 Nagpur

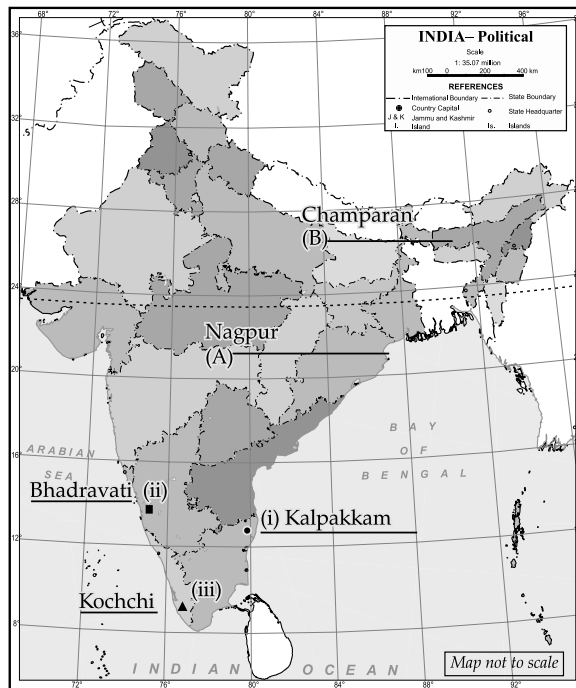
30.2 Champaran (Bihar)

30.3 Narora atomic power station

30.4 Bhilai steel plant

30.5 Tuticorin port

Detailed Answer:




Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of 0 question number 30.

- 30.1. Name the place, where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.
- 30.2. Which is the place, where 'Indigo Planters Movement' started?
- 30.3. Name the nuclear plant located in Uttar Pradesh.
- 30.4. Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
- 30.5. Which is the major sea port of southern most part of India?





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