

Solved Paper 2014

Social Science

CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions:

(i) The Question paper is divided into four sections:

Section A — Answer in a word or sentence

8 marks

Section B — Answer the following briefly

42 marks

Section C — Answer in detail

45 marks

Section D — Map based questions

5 marks

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) You may attempt any section at a time.

(iv) All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

1. Which method of hand-printing was developed in China? 1

OR

* Who wrote the novel 'Oliver Twist'?

Ans. Wood block printing

2. What is the most common indicator for measuring economic development of a country? 1

Ans. Gross Domestic Product

3. What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy? 1

Ans. Majoritarianism

4. Much of the official work in Indian States is done in which language? 1

Ans. Official language of the concerned states

5. Who are represented by the term 'African American'?

Ans. Afro-Americans

6. What is the advantage of per capita income? Mention any one. 1

Ans. It helps to examine and scrutinise the wealth of diversified people.

7. Name the sector which continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000. 1

Ans. Primary Sector

8. What do final goods and services mean? 1

Ans. These goods are consumed by the consumer directly.

9. "The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain how. 3

OR

Describe any three main reasons for the decline of textile exports from India in the 19th century. 3

OR

* How did the development or expansion of Bombay (Mumbai) differ from London? State any three points of difference between the two. 3

Ans. (i) The silk routes played vibrant role in the pre-modern trade and cultural links.

(ii) It was used by the Chinese travelers and traders.

(iii) It also helped to spread the various religions like Buddhism, Islam and Christianity among countries.

OR

(i) The British Cotton manufacture began to expand.

(ii) British manufacturers pressurized the government to restrict cotton imports.

(iii) Manufacturers began to search the Overseas Markets for selling their cloth.

(iv) Indian textiles faced stiff competition in other international markets.

(v) There was a decline in the share of the textile.

(vi) Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain.

10. What attracted the Europeans to America? Give any three reasons.

OR

Explain the role played by advertisements in creating new consumers for the British products. 3

OR

* How did air pollution become a nuisance for the Londoners? What steps were taken to solve the problem?

Ans. Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because:

(i) Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.

(ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.

(iii) Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.

OR

- (i) Advertisements play a very vital role in the marketing of any product. One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements.
 - (ii) Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.
 - (iii) They try to shape the minds of the people and create new ideas.
 - (iv) Today, we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in the newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls and television screens.
 - (v) From the very beginning of the industrial age. Advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture.
- * 11. Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture. 3

OR

* How did the historical novels in India try to create a sense of Pan-Indian belonging? 3

12. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards.

OR

* Describe the growth of Hindi novels from their origin to the period of excellence. 3

- Ans. (i) In 19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York discovered the cylindrical press which was capable to print 8000 sheets per hour.
- (ii) The off set press was developed in the 19th century.
- (iii) The books covered with dust jackets were introduced.

13. Mention any three features of arid soils. 3

- Ans. (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- (ii) These are sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster. These soils lack humus and moisture.
- (iv) These soils are occupied by Kankar. Kankar layer formation in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

14. Assess the need for the conservation of forests and Wildlife in India. 3

Ans. We need to conserve our forests and wildlife because:

- (i) Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support system- air, water and soil.
- (ii) Conservation also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
- (iii) It makes the planet Earth safe.

15. Describe any three traditional method of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India. 3

- Ans. (i) In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like 'gul' or 'kul' in Western Himalaya for agriculture.
- (ii) Roof-top rainwater harvesting was commonly practiced to store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (iii) In West Bengal, people develop inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- (iv) In semi-arid regions agricultural fields are converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moist the soil.

16. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your viewpoint. 3

Ans. It is so because:

- (i) India is a secular state, there is no official religion in our country.
- (ii) The Constitution provides freedom to all to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

17. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. 3

Ans. The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows:

- (i) **Central Legislature:** Less than 10 percent of its total members are women.
- (ii) **State Legislature:** Less than 5 percent of its total members are women.
- (iii) **Panchayat Raj:** One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- (iv) India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in this aspect.

Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

* 18. Why do some people think that it's not correct to politicize social divisions? Give three reasons. 3

19. Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each. 3

Ans. Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows:

- (i) **Primary Sector:** When we produce goods by utilizing natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- (ii) **Secondary sector:** In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be

made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.

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

20. Why is NREGA also called the Right to Work? Explain. 3

Ans. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in 2005. It is also called the Right to Work because it aims to give employment opportunities to the people who live in rural areas. It also raise the standard of living of the people. It tries to implement the right to work.

21. Apart from income, which other six things people look for growth and development? 3

- Ans. (i)** Independence
(ii) Security
(iii) Respect
(iv) Equitable treatment
(v) Companionship
(vi) An unpolluted environment.

22. Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

OR

Explain the process of industrialization in Britain during the 19th century. 5

OR

*** Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta (Kolkata) as viewed by the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Ray.** 5

Ans. The impact of Great Depression on Indian economy:

- (i)** India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
(ii) Agricultural prices fell sharply internationally and as a result of this, prices plunged in india too.
(iii) Despite this, the colonial governemnt refused to reduce revenue demands.
(iv) Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their jewellery and precious metals.
(v) India became exporter of metals.
(vi) Town dwellers found themselves better off.
(vii) Industrial investment grew.

OR

The earliest factories in England were set up by 1730s.

Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Cotton mill and metal were the most dynamic industries in Britain.

The industrial workers were known as factory workers.

In 1764 James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny

They extracted the raw materials from their colonies and sold their finished goods in their colonies.

23. How far is it right to say that the print culture was responsible for the French revolution ? Explain. 5

OR

*** Analyse the role and involvement of women in the readership and authorship of novels in India.** 5

Ans. The French Revolution occurred as printing helped in spreading the ideas of liberty, freedom and nationalism.

Ideas of various French philosophers were printed and read by a large number of audience.

Printed materials carried information about wars, trades as well as development in other places and it enlightened the people of France to involve themselves in the revolution.

24. Suggest any five measures to control land degradation in India.

- Ans. (i)** Afforestation
(ii) Proper management of grazing
(iii) Planting of shelter belts of plants
(iv) Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
(v) Control of mining activities
(vi) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

25. Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources. 5

Ans. On the basis of ownership resources can be classified as individual resources and community owned resources.

Individual resources: these are owned privately by individuals. Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells are example of such resources.

Community Owned Resources: these are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons like grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds are example for such resources.

*** 26. Identify the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division and explain them.** 5

27. Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India. 5

Ans. Decline of the Caste System in India:

- (i)** Efforts of social reformers like Phule, Gandhiji, Ambedkar against caste system have helped to promote a casteless society .
(ii) Economic development has reduced the emphasis on scale.

- (iii) Large scale urbanization has diminished the awareness of caste, as people rub shoulders in buses, trains and offices.
- (iv) Growth of literacy and education has helped to decrease the belief in caste.
- (v) Occupational mobility is possible now and children are not compelled to continue the profession of the family or father.
- (vi) Weakening of the position of landlords in the villages has led to decline of the rigid caste barriers in villages.
- (vii) Constitutional provisions such as Right to Equality of all before the law have helped to prevent discrimination legally.
- (viii) Policy of Reservation of seats in Local Self-Government bodies and Legislature as well in Educational Institutes have helped to uplift the political, social and economic position of lower castes.

28. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job. 5

- Ans. (i) Job security
 (ii) High pay
 (iii) Fixed time of work
 (iv) Annual increment in the salary and promotions
 (v) Paid leave

29. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income. 5

Ans. Development involves many questions for better life and the ways in which one can work to achieve goals. Since every individual is different from the other, the nation of development also varies. The difference in social and economic positions of the people generally results in different goods of development. For examples, development goals of landless rural labour, may seek to earn more wages. Development of a farmer may seek to get high wages. For an urban youth, it may be employment. For a girl it may be the gender equality

30. (i) One item A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this item with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.

(A) A Type of Soil

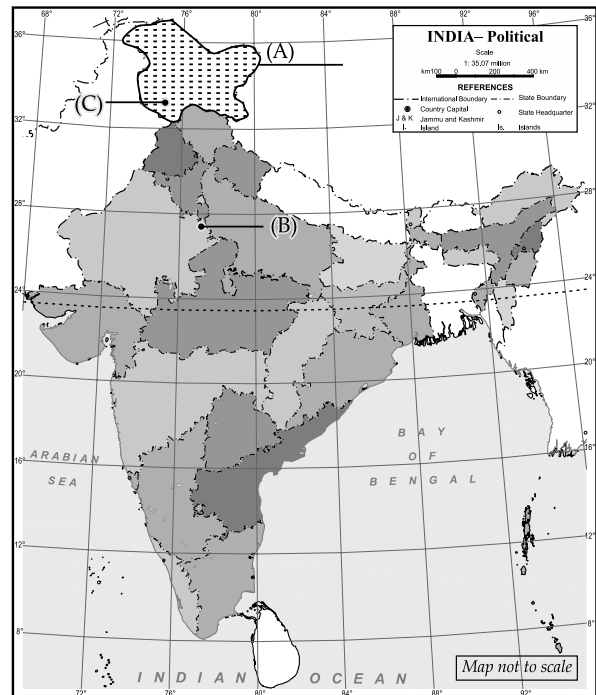
(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols.

(B) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary

(C) Salal Dam

3

Question



(30.3) In which State is Salal dam located?

Ans. (i) (A) Alluvial Soil.

(ii) (A) Alwar, Rajasthan

(B) Weir, Jammu and Kashmir

