

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2017 All India Scheme SET - 3

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

SET-3

CODE NO. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.	H-55	1
2	Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints of the rocks.	G-51	1
3	Transparency is when a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.	DP -91	1
4	<b>Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:</b> i. The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP). ii. We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP. (Any one point to be given)	E-80	1
5	<b>Example of violation of consumer's right to choose is:</b> If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush your <u>right to choice is denied</u> . Any other relevant example can be given. (one example to be explained)	E-81	1
6	Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.	DP-111	1

7	<p><b>Political party in India which grew out of a movement is :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asom Gana Parishad</li> <li>2. DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)</li> <li>3. AIADMK ( All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)</li> <li>4. AAP (Aam Admi Party)</li> <li>5. Any other relevant party.</li> </ol> <p>(Any one party to be named)</p>	DP -67,82	1
8	<p><b>A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.</b></p> <p>Example :- The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.</p> <p>Any other relevant example.</p>	E -39	1
9	<p><b>Importance of the three –tier Quasi judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Under COPRA three tier Quasi –Judicial machinery at district, state and National level set up.</li> <li>ii. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto 20 lakhs.</li> <li>iii. The state level courts deals with between 20 lakhs to one crore.</li> <li>iv. The national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding one crore.</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	E-84	3x1=3
10	<p><b>Multi –National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.</li> <li>ii. By setting up partnership with local companies by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them.</li> <li>iii. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at the distant locations.</li> </ol>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.</li> <li>v. Example – Cargill Foods , Parakh Food</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-58	3x1=3
11	<p><b>Loan activities of Banks in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.</li> <li>ii. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.</li> <li>iii. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).</li> <li>iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-42	3x1=3
12	<p><b>Pressure groups and movements strengthens democracy :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carry out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions etc.</li> <li>ii. They often organize protest activities like strike etc.</li> <li>iii. Sometimes the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties.</li> <li>iv. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP-66 , 67	3x1=3
13	<p><b>Minerals are unevenly distributed in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal , metallic , minerals , mica and many other non metallic minerals.</li> <li>ii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.</li> </ul>		

	<p>iii. Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserves of many – ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost derived of economic minerals.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	G-52	3x1=3
14	<p><b>Three features of Golden quadrilateral Super Highways:</b></p> <p>i. It is the government project of major road development linking Delhi , Kolkata , Chennai ,Mumbai and Delhi.</p> <p>ii. It is six lane super highways.</p> <p>iii. It has the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.</p> <p>iv. It is implemented by the NHAI for quick and comfortable movement of goods and passengers in India.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three features to be evaluated)</p>	G-82	3x1=3
15	<p><b>Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power :</b></p> <p>i. Voicing different views.</p> <p>ii. Criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.</p> <p>iii. Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Analyse any three points.)</p>	DP-74	3x1=3
16	<p><b>Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s :</b></p> <p>i. Enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe.</p> <p>ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England.</p>		

	<p>v. In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>vi. The rise of food prices as a result of bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:</b></p> <p>i. The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture.</p> <p>ii. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese.</p> <p>iii. Chinese language used by the elites so far, had to be replaced.</p> <p>iv. There were two broad opinions. Some policy makers emphasised the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	H-15	3x1=3
		H-34	3x1=3
17	<p><b>The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :</b></p> <p>i. Equality among all human beings.</p> <p>ii. Respect for individual freedom.</p> <p>iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions.</p> <p>iv. Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.</p> <p>v. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three values to be explained.)</p>	DP-96	3x1=3
18	<p><b>Gandhiji decided to withdraw the ‘Non- Cooperation Movement’:</b></p> <p>i. Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.</li> <li>iii. Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections.</li> <li>iv. Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-62	3x1=3
19	<p><b>Role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.</li> <li>ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</li> <li>iii. In order to organise business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.</li> <li>iv. They gave financial assistance for the movement.</li> <li>v. They refused to buy and sell imported goods.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-66	3x1=3
20	<p><b>Characteristics of Durg-Bastar –Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The region lies in Chattisgarh and Maharashtra.</li> <li>ii. Very high grade haematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila ranges of hills in the Bastar district.</li> <li>iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade haematite iron ore.</li> <li>iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.</li> <li>v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-53	3x1=3

21	<p><b>Liberalisation means:</b></p> <p>Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization:</p> <p><b>Impacts of Liberalisation :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.</li> <li>ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily.</li> <li>iii. Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production.</li> <li>iv. It allows making decisions freely.</li> <li>v. The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any four effects to be described)</p>	E-64	1+4=5
22	<p><b>Following methods were adopted by Gandhiji to eliminate untouchability :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.</li> <li>ii. He called the ‘untouchables’ harijan or the children of God.</li> <li>iii. He organized satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public well , tanks roads and schools.</li> <li>iv. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangi , the sweepers.</li> <li>v. He persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up ‘the sin of untouchability’.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five measures to be explained.)</p>	H-67,68	5x1=5
23	<p><b>Five factors effecting the location of industries in India :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Availability of raw materials.</li> <li>ii. Skilled labour.</li> <li>iii. Abundant power supply.</li> <li>iv. Availability of market.</li> <li>v. Capital – It required for purchase of land , machine and payments for labours and other requirements for the industry.</li> <li>vi. Water facility.</li> </ol>		

	<p>vii. Transport.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p>	G-66	5x1=5
24	<p><b>Positive effects of Globalisation :</b></p> <p>i. Globalisation has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>ii. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improve quality at lower prices.</p> <p>iii. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.</p> <p>iv. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered.</p> <p>v. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition.</p> <p>vi. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies.</p> <p>vii. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.</p> <p>viii. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.</p> <p>ix. Globalisation has created opportunities for new jobs.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	E-66,67	5x1=5
25	<p><b>“The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789” :</b></p> <p>i. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.</p> <p>ii. Sense of collective belonging with La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen).</p> <p>iii. Formation of National Assembly.</p> <p>iv. Hymns were composed and oaths were taken.</p> <p>v. Centralised and uniform laws were introduced.</p>		





27	<p><b>Role of chemical industries in the Indian Economy :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It contributes approximately 3 % of the GDP.</li> <li>ii. It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in Asia and occupies the 12<sup>th</sup> place in the world.</li> <li>iii. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units.</li> <li>iv. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector.</li> <li>v. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs.</li> <li>vi. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc.</li> <li>vii. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.</li> <li>viii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	G-75	5x1=5
28	<p><b>Characteristics of Democracy :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promotes equality among citizens.</li> <li>ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual.</li> <li>iii. Improve the quality of decision making.</li> <li>iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>v. Allows room to correct mistakes.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP-90	5x1=5
29	<p><b>See the attached filled Map.</b></p> <p><b>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29.1 - Amritsar</li> <li>29.2 - Bihar</li> <li>29.3 – Dandi</li> </ol>		3x1=3

30

See the attached filled Map.

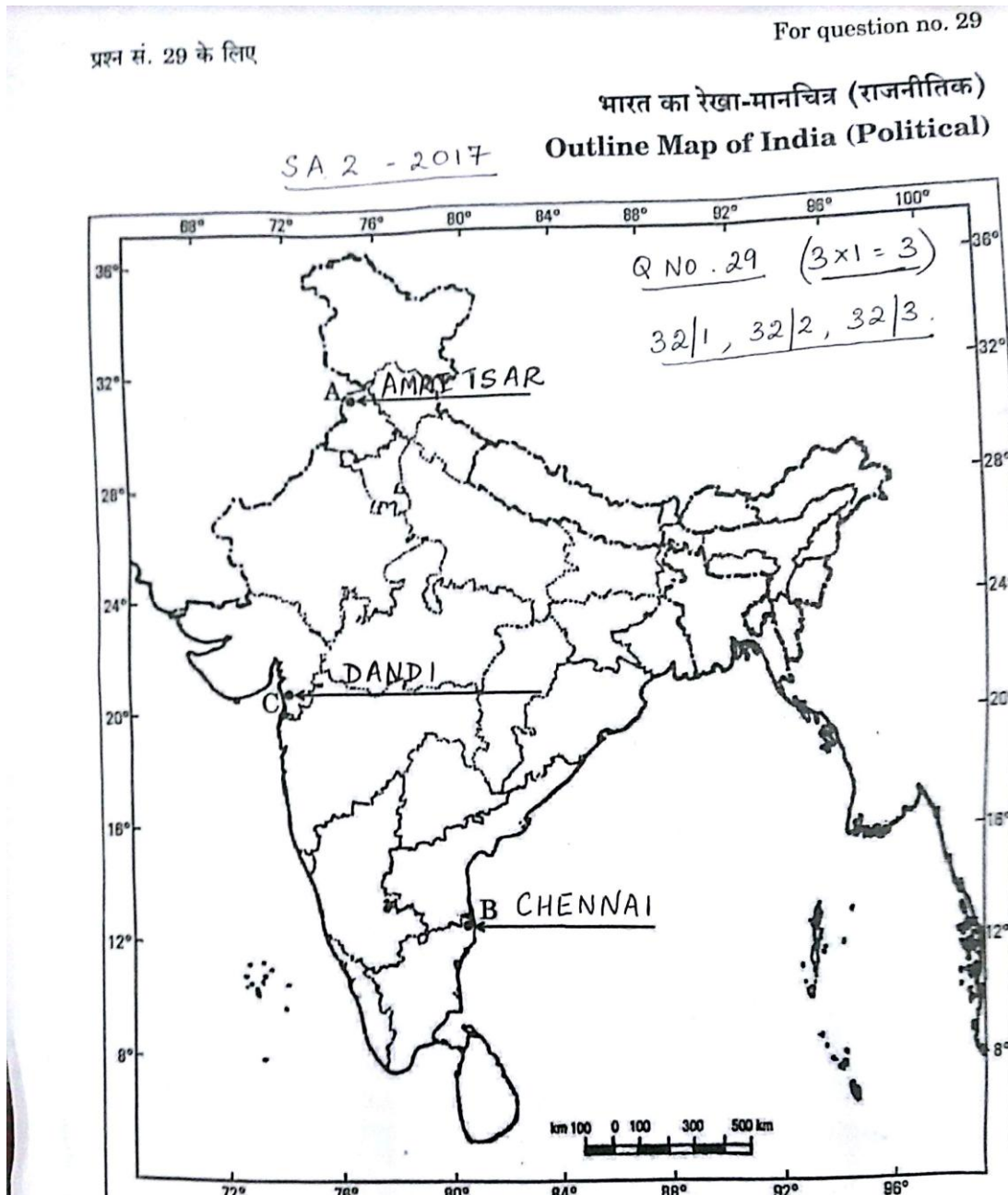
For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

30.1 - Uttar Pradesh

30.2 - Tamil Nadu

30.3 - Chhattisgarh

3x1=3



भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)

SA-2 - 2017

