

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2017 Foreign SET - 2

SOCIAL SCIENCE
(FOREIGN)
SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2017
CODE NO. 32/2/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	<p>Political Reforms :</p> <p>Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms.</p>	108(PS)	1
2	<p>International Airport of Mumbai-Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport.</p>	89(G)	1
3	<p>Advertisements</p> <p>“Win a Gold Coin inside a pack”</p> <p>Any other relevant advertisement.</p>	84 (E)	1
4	<p>Money beneficial in transactions</p> <p>It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants./It act as a medium of exchange.</p>	40 (E)	1
5	<p>Public welfare groups work in favour of-All Sections of society.</p>	64(PS)	1
6	<p>“Vande Mataram” was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.</p>	71 (H)	1
7	<p>Sectional Interest Group – It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.</p>	64 (PS)	1
8	<p>Logo on electric goods -ISI</p>	85(E)	1
9	<p>Role of Loan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role. ii. It helps to increase earnings. iii. It makes a person economically better off than before. iv. It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis. v. It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time. vi. In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap. vii. Examples of Salim and Laksmi could be given viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	43(E)	3X1=3

10	<p>Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy. ii. People’s Successful struggle against privatization of water in Bolivia and peoples struggle in Nepal for restoring democracy are good examples of popular struggles. iii. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. iv. Public demonstrations of mass support clinched the disputes. v. Both instances involved critical role of political organization. Example in Nepal- SPA and Maoist organizations and in Bolivia – the FEDECOR. vi. Democracy evolves through popular struggle. vii. These movements became source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained</p>	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
11	<p>First World war created a new economic situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure. ii. Increase in taxes. iii. Custom duties were raised. iv. Introduction of income tax. v. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and forced recruitment in rural area. vi. Any Other relevant point. <p>Any Three points to be examined.</p>	54(H)	3X1=3
12	<p>Ways Of Consumer Exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adulteration. ii. Over weighing/Under Weighing. iii. Rough behavior of shopkeepers. iv. Incomplete information of ingredients. v. Absence of expiry date on products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	76(E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. 	59-61(E)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. iii. Producers can sell their produce in local and foreign market. iv. It is one way of expanding the choice of goods. v. Choice of goods in the markets rises. vi. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. vii. Close competition with each other. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>						
14	<p>Difference between ferrous and non ferrous minerals:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Ferrous Minerals(Containing Iron Context)</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Ferrous Minerals(Non Iron Context)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total value of metallic minerals. ii. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. iii. Iron manganese etc. is the example. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India's reserves and production of non ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory. ii. They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical engineering electrical industries. iii. Bauxite, lead, gold etc. are the examples. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>iv. Any Other relevant Differences.</p> <p>Any three differences to be stated.</p>	Ferrous Minerals(Containing Iron Context)	Ferrous Minerals(Non Iron Context)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total value of metallic minerals. ii. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. iii. Iron manganese etc. is the example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India's reserves and production of non ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory. ii. They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical engineering electrical industries. iii. Bauxite, lead, gold etc. are the examples. 	52,53(G)	3X1=3
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15	<p>The formation of British Nation State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. ii. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. iii. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. iv. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. v. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. 	22(H)	3X1=3				

	<p>vi. Any other relevant points. Any three points to be described.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <p>i. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. ii. They put him in a mental asylum. iii. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. iv. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. v. Any other relevant points Any three points to be described</p>	40(H)	3X1=3
16	<p><u>Importance of Political Parties:</u></p> <p>i. Parties contest elections to form government. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them iii. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country v. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the Government vi. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. vii. Any other relevant Point. Any three points to be explained.</p>	74(PS)	3X1=3
17	<p>Values of Democracy</p> <p>i. Values of social justice, equality, fraternity. ii. Transparency. iii. Legitimacy. iv. Importance to public opinion. v. Provides rights to people. vi. Feeling of collective belonging. vii. Secularism and tolerance. viii. Feeling of integrity and dutifulness. ix. Respecting minorities. x. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained</p>	91,92(PS)	3X1=3
18	<p>Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement</p>	65 (H)	3X1=3

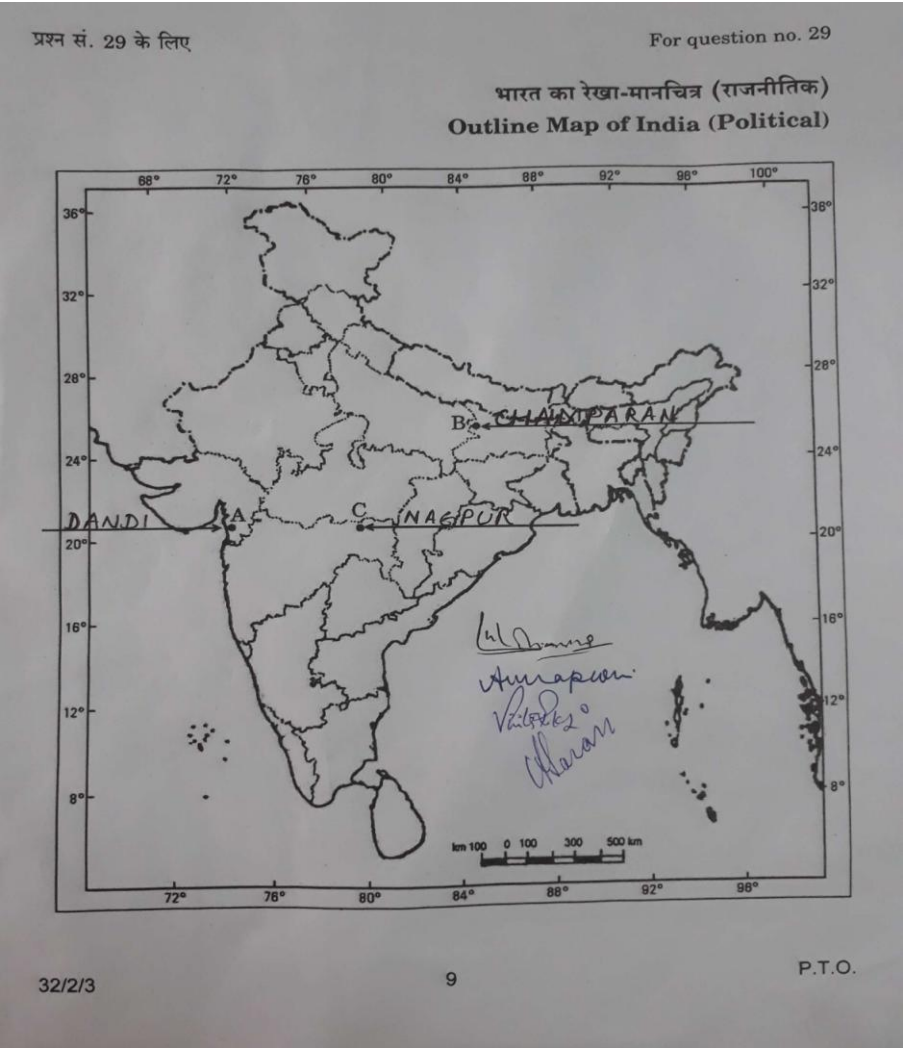
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The negotiations with regard to India's freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London. ii. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. iii. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail. iv. The Congress had been declared illegal. v. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation he decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
19	<p>Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. vi. Any Other Relevant Points <p>Any three points to be described</p>	53(G)	3X1=3
20	<p>Manufacturing industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It helps in modernizing agriculture . ii. Helps in providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Reduces unemployment and poverty. iv. It brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It brings in much needed foreign exchange. vii. Example- Cotton textile, Iron and Steel industry, etc. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	65(G)	3x1=3
21	<p>Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent). ii. Helps in employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture). iii. Helps in earning foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. v. This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain from rawmaterial to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point. 	68(G)	5

	<p>two or more successive stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
24	<p>Importance of Salt Satyagraha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All classes of Indian society brought together, a united campaign. ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi. iii. Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes . vi. Village officials resigned . vii. In many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. viii. The different social groups participated. ix. In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movement. x. The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement. xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	62 - 65(H)	5

25	<p>German Unification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. ii. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. iii. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century. iv. in 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. v. This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. vi. Prussia took on the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process . vii. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. viii. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor. ix. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a Whole. <p>OR</p> <p>Impact of Great Depression on Vietnam</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The prices of rubber and rice fell . ii. Led to rising rural debts. iii. Unemployment. iv. Rural uprisings, such as in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh. v. These provinces were among the poorest, had an old radical tradition, and have been called the ‘electrical fuses’ of Vietnam. vi. The French put these uprisings down with great severity, even using planes to bomb demonstrators. vii. Ho-Chi-Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnam’s communist party to fight the freedom. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	19 (H)	5
26	<p>Features of Democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotes equality among citizens. ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual. iii. Improves the quality of decision making. iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. v. Allows room to correct mistakes. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	90 (PS)	5

27	<p>Problems created by globalizations for Small Producers and Workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tough competition with the Big Companies. ii. Several small units are being shut down. iii. Unemployment of Workers. iv. Insecurity of Job. v. Small producers and exporters try hard to cut their cost due to competition vi. Workers are hired on temporary basis vii. Workers have to put in long working hours and work night shifts viii. Wages are low and forced to work overtime ix. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization. x. Any other relevant point Any five to be described. 	66-69(E)	5
28	<p>Globalization More Fair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The government needs to frame policies for all. ii. Ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. iii. Labour laws should be properly implemented. iv. Support to small scale industries. v. Use of trade and investment barriers. vi. Negotiations in the WTO for fairer rules. vii. Aligning of countries having similar interest. viii. Massive companies and representation related to trade and investment at WTO. ix. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all. x. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. 	71(E)	5

29



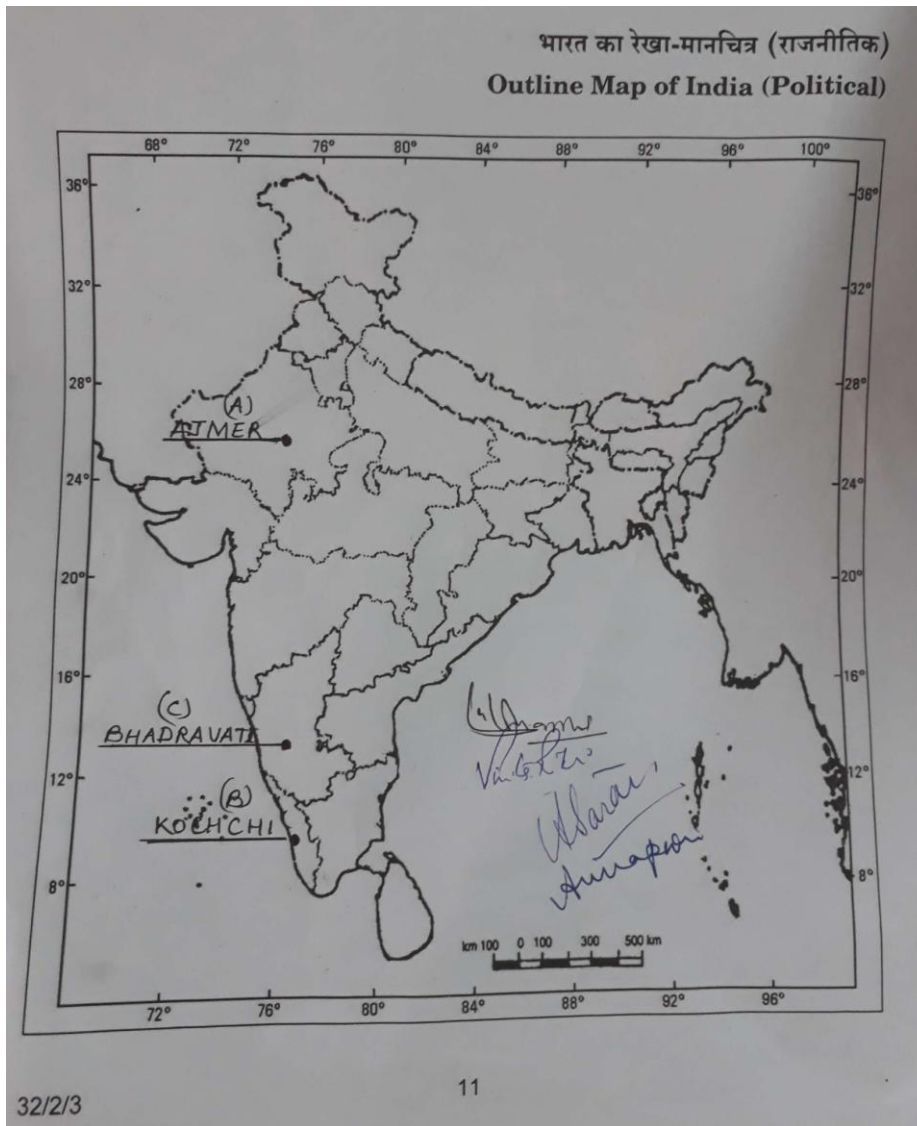
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For Visually Impaired:

29.1 Ahamdabad

29.2 Bihar(Champaren)

29.3 Punjab(Amritsar)



For Visually Impaired-

30.1 Karnataka.

30.2 Tuticorin.

30.3 Karnataka.