

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2017 Foreign SET - 3

SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL
EXAMINATION MARCH 2017
CODE NO. 32/2/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	<p>Advertisements</p> <p>“Win a Gold Coin inside a pack”</p> <p>Any other relevant advertisement.</p>	84 (E)	1
2	<p>First Sea Port developed after independence –Kandla</p>	87(G)	1
3	<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
4	<p>“Vande Mataram” was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.</p>	71 (H)	1
5	<p>Two Regional Political Parties of UP</p> <p>i. S. P (Samajvadi Party)</p> <p>ii. Rastriya Lok Dal</p>	82(PS)	1
6	<p>Sectional Interest Group – It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.</p>	64 (PS)	1
7	<p>Political Reforms :</p> <p>Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms</p>	108(PS)	1
8	<p>A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to a specific amount from the persons account to pay the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.</p>	41(E)	1

9	<p>Ways Of Consumer Exploitation</p> <ol 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
10	<p>Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. 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. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	59-61(E)	3X1=3
11	<p>Role of women in the CDM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Large scale participation of women in CDM ii. During Gandhi ji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of the homes to listen to him iii. They participated in protest marches iv. Manufactured salt v. Picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops vi. Many went to jail vii. They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	67 (H)	3X1=3

12	<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
13	<p>Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia</p> <ol 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 points to be explained</p>	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
14	<p>Problems Faced by Road Transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Keeping in view of the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. ii. About half of the roads are unmetalled which limits their usage during the rainy season. 	84(G)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Many of the bridges are old and narrow. iv. The National Highways are inadequate too. v. The roadways are highly congested in cities. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
15	<p>Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <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>	65 (H)	3X1=3
16	<p>Role of political parties in shaping public opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They raise and highlight issues of public interest. ii. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread over the country. iii. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of political parties iv. Parties sometimes also launch movement for the resolution of problems faced by people v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be analysed.</p>	74(PS)	3X1=3
17	<p>Values of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	91,92(PS)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Respecting minorities. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
18	<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
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>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. vi. Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	22(H)	3X1=3

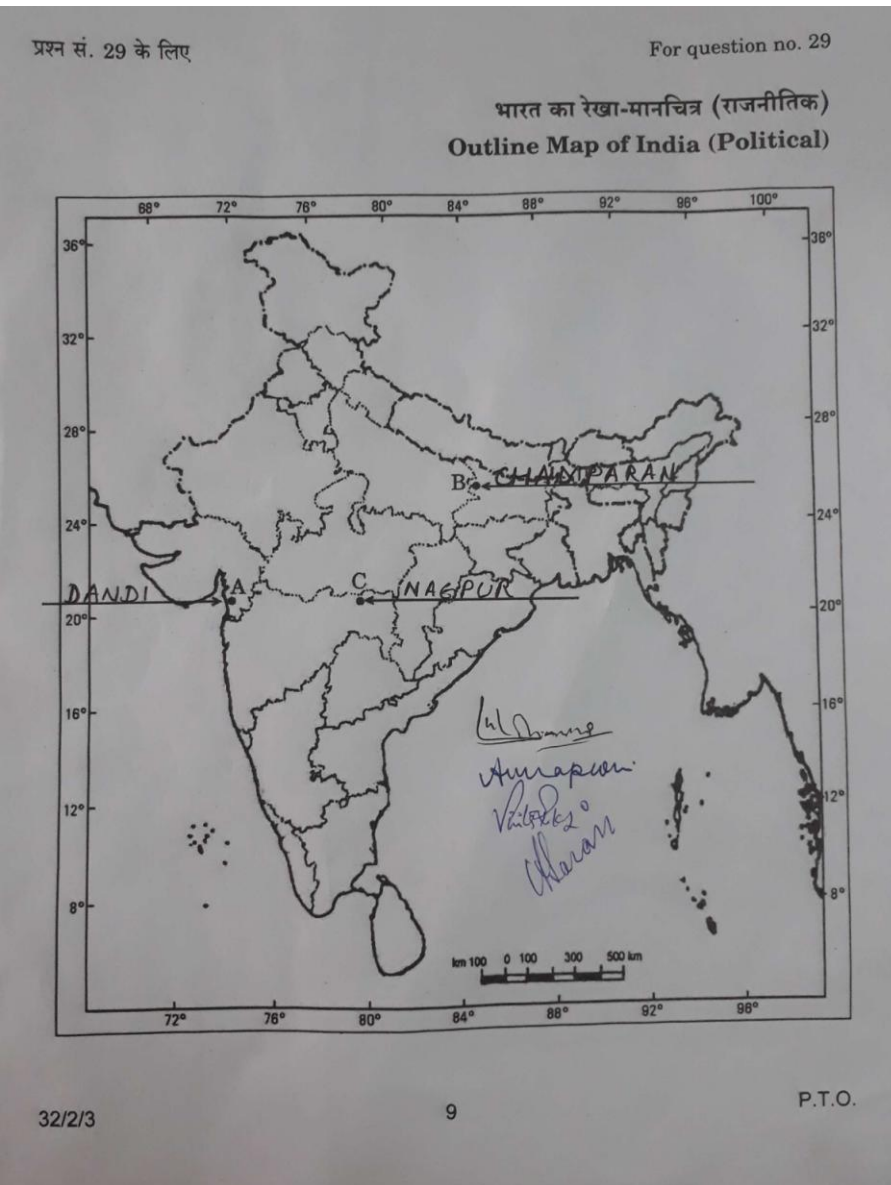
	<p>OR</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. They put him in a mental asylum. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower; finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	40(H)	3X1=3
21	<p>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals . Their activity includes carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media. They often organise protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes. Workers’ organisations, employees’ associations and most of the movement groups often resort to these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demand. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	66(PS)	5
22	<p>Features of Democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes equality among citizens. Enhances the dignity of the individual. Improves the quality of decision making. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. Allows room to correct mistakes. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	90 (PS)	5

23	<p>Measures To Control Industrial Pollution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in to rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases v. Primary treatment by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. , Secondary treatment by biological process, Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This Involves recycling of wastewater. vi. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally. vii. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. viii. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. ix. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. x. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. xi. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. xii. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained 	78(G)	5X1=5
24	<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. sIn 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. 	19 (H)	5

	<p>ix. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a Whole.</p> <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. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	43(H)	
25	<p>Importance of Salt Satyagraha</p> <ol 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

26	<p>Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy</p> <ol 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 raw material to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	68(G)	5
27	<p>Transformation of Markets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wide choice of goods and services. ii. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. iii. New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. iv. Explosion of brands. v. Integration of production and integration of markets. vi. Rapid improvement in technology. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	66(E)	5X1=5
28	<p>Advantages to Consumers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is greater choice before consumers ii. Helps in improving the standard of living of the people iii. Improved quality of products iv. Competitive price v. Strengthening of Consumer Rights like – Right to Information, Right to Choose, Right to be Heard, and Right to Seek Redressal has been given to consumers. vi. Legal rights of consumers have become more effective. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	66(E)	5X1=5

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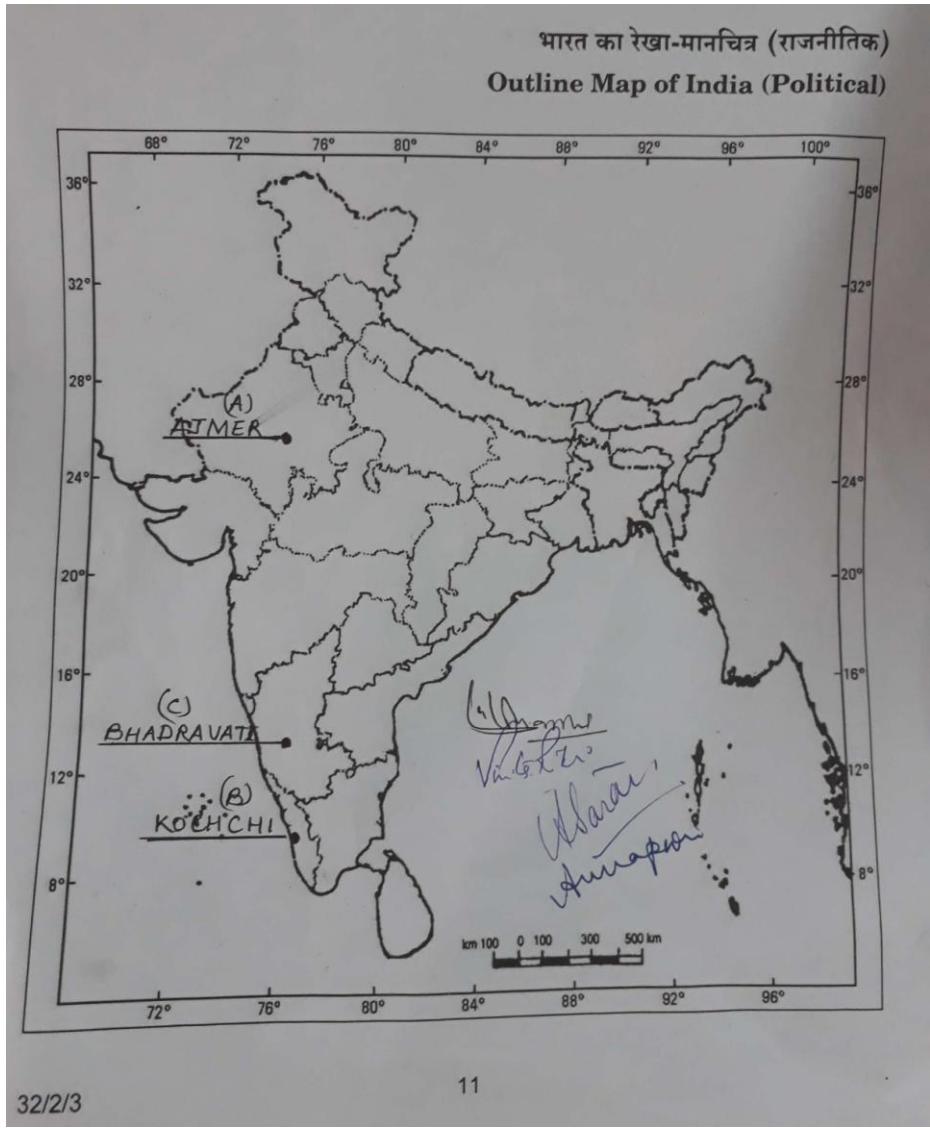
1+1+1=3

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.