

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper

Solution 2019 SET - 2

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

32/2/2

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Well developed irrigation system/ compensation in the absence of rain/ crop insurance/ highest support prices to their crops/ Non farming activities –Dairy etc/ should be encouraged /Agricultural loans(KCC)	4(Eco)	01
	(Any other relevant point) (Any One) OR To get job/ loans for business/start up skill development /career counselling(Any One)	4(Eco)	01
2.	Roof top rain water harvesting was practiced; total water requirement of the household was fulfilled.	31(Geog)	01
	Or Tamil Nadu is the first in India which has made roof top rain water harvesting structure compulsory under the law to all the houses across the state	32(Geog)	01
3.	Vast number of printing textbooks were required: For the recruitment of huge no. of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in china.	154(H)	01
	Or (i) Readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English novels lived; their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them. (ii) They would find a direct translation of an English novel dread fully boring. (Any One)	187(H)	01
4.	The Sri Lankan Government adopted some measures to establish Sinhala supremacy /These were : Sinhala was declared as the only official language / Sinhala applicants were preferred in university positions & Government jobs(Any one)	3(p.sc)	01
5.	(i) To abolish tariff barriers (ii) To reduce number of currencies from 30 to 2 (Any One)	10(H)	01
	Or A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench, she refused and she was expelled.	36(H)	
6.	On line transfer, by cheque (Any other relevant point)(Any one)	41(Eco)	01
7.	District Consumer Court	84(Eco)	01
8.	(i) Access to books created a new culture of reading	159(Hist)	03

	<p>(ii) Common people lived in a world of oral culture</p> <p>(iii) Now the books were less expensive and could be produced in sufficient number.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Effects of industrialization-</u></p> <p>(i) In hard times Charles Dickens describe a fictitious industrial town, coke town , a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, Polluted rivers</p> <p>(ii) Workers are known as hands</p> <p>(iii) Dickens criticized not just greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human being into a simple instruments of production.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p>	180(Hist)	03
9.	<p>(i) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan river systems - The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmaputra.</p> <p>(ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types.</p> <p>(iii) Alluvial soil classified as Bhangar and Khader.</p> <p>(iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(I) Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil.</p> <p>(II) Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture</p> <p>(III) It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime.</p> <p>(IV) It is ideal for growing cotton.</p> <p>(V) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau.</p> <p>(VI) It is made up of lava flow</p> <p>(VII) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p>	8(Geog)	1×3=3
		8 & 10 (Geog)	1×3=3
10.	<p>Economic hardships:</p> <p>(i) Increase in population all over Europe</p> <p>(ii) More job seekers than employment</p> <p>(iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Problems faced by modern part of Hanoi –</u></p> <p>(i) Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague.</p> <p>(ii) Measures to control the spread of disease created social conflicts</p> <p>(iii) Rats problem</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p>	15(Hist)	03
		37-38 (Hist)	03
11.	<p>(i) Flood control</p> <p>(ii) Electricity generation,</p> <p>(iii) water supply, domestic & industrial,</p> <p>(iv) Breeding of fishes,</p>	26(Geog)	

	(v) (Any other relevant point) (Any three)		
12.	<p>Benefits to the Consumers:</p> <p>(i) Information regarding particulars of goods and services that they purchase.</p> <p>(ii) Complaints, compensation or replacement if the product is defective.</p> <p>(iii) Product cannot be sold above M.R.P.</p> <p>(iv) Further the consumer can bargain with the seller to sell at less than the M.R.P.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point to be explained with examples (Any three)</p>	80(Eco)	03
13.	<p>Role of Government in making Globalisation fairer:</p> <p>(i) The Govt. policies must protect the interest of not only the rich but all citizens of the country.</p> <p>(ii) It can ensure the proper implementation of labour laws.</p> <p>(iii) Small producers should be supported to improve their performance</p> <p>(iv) Use of trade & investment barriers to protect the small producers.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant to be explained (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Effects of Globalisation:</p> <p>(i) Advantage to consumers particularly well off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>(ii) Wider choice before the consumer</p> <p>(iii) Improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	70(Eco)	03
		66(Eco)	03
14.	<p>Indian society as male dominated society:</p> <p>(i) Literacy Rate among women is low</p> <p>(ii) Proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very low.</p> <p>(iii) Skewed sex Ratio.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	42,43 (p.sc.)	03
15.	<p>Increase large number of banks:</p> <p>(i) To reduce the dependence on informal sector of credit</p> <p>(ii) To provide cheaper loans.</p> <p>(iii) To provide accessibility towards loans for the poor</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Formal sector are better than informal sector:</p> <p>(i) Low interest rate</p> <p>(ii) Transparency</p> <p>(iii) Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India on the functioning of the formal sector.</p> <p>(iv) No use of unfair means for getting the money back. Any other relevant point to be explained (Any three)</p>	50(Eco)	03
		48-49 (Eco)	03

16.	Reserves of crude oil: (i) Judicious use of oil (ii) Use of renewable resources (iii) Sustainable development of energy resources (iv) Promotion of energy conservation. (v) Any other relevant point to be explained (any three)	63(Geog)	1×3=3
17.	Concurrent list – Education , Forest, Marriage, Adoption and Succession (Any Two) Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list if their laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail. Or Power sharing basic structure of constitution : (i) It is not easy to make changes to power sharing arrangement. (ii) Parliament can't on its own change this arrangement (iii) Any change to it has to be first passed by both the houses of parliament, with at least 2/3 majority. (iv) Then it has to be ratified by legislature of at least half of the total states. (v) Any three points to be analyzed	17(p.sc) 17 (p.sc)	1+2=3 03
18.	Every social differences does not lead to social division: (i) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. (ii) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. (iii) For example: Carlos and Smith were similar in one way with Norman but different in other ways. (Any other relevant point to be justified)	32(p.Sc)	03
19.	Role of technology: (i) The railways, steamships, the telegraph for example were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth century world. (ii) Technology advances were often the result of larger social political and economic factors. (iii) Colonization stimulated new investment (iv) Improvement in transport (v) Larger ships helped move food more cheap. (vi) Any other relevant point to be described (Any five) Or Life of Workers: (i) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers. (ii) As the news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. (iii) The actual possibility of getting job depends on existing network of friendship & kinship (v) Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under	83(Hist) 110-111 (Hist) 132-133	05 05

	bridges or nights in Shelters (vi) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any five)	(Hist)	05
20.	First World War created economic problems in India: (i) It led to a huge increase on defence expenditure (ii) Taxes were increased (iii) Custom duties were raised. (iv) Income Tax was introduced. (v) Forced recruitment in Army from rural areas. (vi) The failure of crops in many parts of India. (vii) Prices of consumer goods almost doubled from 1913-1918 (viii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)	54(Hist)	05
	Or	70(Hist)	05
	Collective belongingness: (i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, All played a part in the making of nationalism. (ii) Identity of the Nation was most often symbolized in a figure or image. (iii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. (iv) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and Ravindra North Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata. (v) Vande Matram as a hymn for the motherland. (vi) Folklores and tales gave true picture of traditional culture. (vii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)		
21.	Two fibre crops – cotton and jute Cotton : Blacksoil, high temp, light rainfall, clear sky Jute: Well drained fertile soil, high temp.(Any other relevant point)	42(Geog)	1+2+2=5
22.	Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities: (i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries. (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. (iv) The income of poor have been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty & hunger. (vi) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five)	95(p.sc)	05
	OR		
	Democracy as better form of government: (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 conflict	90,91 &96 (p.sc.)	05

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Allows room to correct mistake. (vi) Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government. (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner. (viii) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five) 		
23.	<p>Control of industrial pollution of fresh water :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing. (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement. (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. (iv) Regulation of use of ground water by industries. (v) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling. (vi) Any other relevant points to be explained (Any five) 	78(Geog)	05
24.	<p>Functions of ruling party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To contest elections. (ii) Formation of Government (iii) Shaping of public opinion (iv) Providing people access to Govt. machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the Govt. (v) Decisive role in making laws. (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five) 	73,74 (p.sc.)	1×5=5
25.	<p>Organized and unorganized sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Organized sector enjoy security of employment while unorganized sector depends on requirement. (ii) In organized sector get paid leave while unorganized sec does not have paid leave. (iii) Over time to be paid in organized sector while unorganized do not have necessarily. (iv) Govt. rules and regulations are applicable while unorganized sector have own rules and regulations. (v) Organized sector may be controlled either by Govt. or individuals while unorganized sector is controlled by individuals (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five) 	30-31 (Eco)	1×5=5

26. Map is attached for question no 26 A & B

For visually impaired students only

- (i) Maharashtra,
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Chauri Chaura,
- (iv) Jharkhand ,
- (v) Maharashtra
- (vi) Eastern or Coromandel coast
- (vii) Jammu & Kashmir



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

J. D.

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

