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

SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 32/1/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Н-68	1
2	Kanyakumari	G-82	1
3	RTI Act (Right to Information Act)	E-80	1
4	Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.	DP-72	1
5	If a person wants to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she can sell the toothpaste only if the customer buys toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush, you have right to deny.		
	Any other relevant example.	E-81	1
6	Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation interest, aspirations or opinion come together in order to achieve a common objective.	DP-63	1
7	Trade unions/Students' organizations, INTUC, AITUC, ABVP, NISU	DP-67	1
8	The inherent problem in double coincidence of wants is that both parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities.	E-39	1

9 Reasons for the beginning of the Consumers Movement: i. Dissatisfaction of the consumers. ii. Many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers. iii. No legal system available to consumers to protect them from exploitation. iv. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analysed. Reasons for slowing down of Non-Cooperation Movement: i. The Indians could not boycott for a long time because, Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. ii. The boycott of British institutions posed a problem as alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of British ones. iii. Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts in the absence of alternate Indian Institutions. iv. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analysed. II. Banks are efficient medium of exchange: i. Demand deposits share the essential features of money. ii. The facility of cheque against demand deposit make it possible to directly settle payment without use of cash. iii. Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment. iv. Any other point. Any three points to be explained. E-41 3x1=3 Pressure groups and Movements influence politics: i. They try to gain public support and				
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12 Pressure groups and Movements influence politics:		Any three points to be explained.		
			E-41	3x1=3
i. They try to gain public support and	12	Pressure groups and Movements influence politics:		
		i. They try to gain public support and		

		sympathy for their goals and activities by carrying out information campaign, organizing meeting, filing petition etc. Most of these groups influence the media.		
	ii.	They often organize protest activity like strike or disrupting govt. programme.		
	iii.	Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.		
	iv.	Most of the leaders of such groups are usually activists or leaders of parties. They influence politics. Some persons from Pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that often advise the government.		
	vi.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any three points to be explained.	DP -66	3x1=3
13	Requ	irement of efficient means of transport:	/_	
	i.	We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places.	×b,	
	ii.	Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.		
	iii.	The products come to the consumers by transportation.		
	iv.	The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.		
	v.	Any other relevant point.	G-81	
		Any three points to be explained.	U-01	3x1=3

14	Inter	rdependence of agriculture and industry :		
17	i.	The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by rising its productivity.		
	ii.	They depend on the latter for raw materials.		
	iii.	They sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisesrs, insecticides, pesticides and PVC pipe, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.		
	iv.	Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their productions, but also made the production processes very efficient.		
	v.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any three points to be explained.	G-65	3x1=3
15	Differ	rence between interest groups and movements:	Z_0	
	i.	Interest groups seek to promote the interest of a particular section or a group of society such as, trade unions/business association doctor etc. Whereas, the movements groups are issue specific that seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame such as the Nepalese movement for democracy/ Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.	761	
	ii.	Interest groups promote collective rather than selective good such as BAMCEF(Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) whereas the movement groups are more general or generic movement that seek to achieve a broad goal in the very long term such as women's movement.		
	iii.	Interest groups represent some common or general interest that needs to be defended such as FEDECOR whereas movement group are long term and involve more than one issue such as environmental movement.		
	iv.	Any other relevant point of difference.	DD 64.65	
		Any three differences to be analysed.	DP-64,65	3x1=3
16	Colle	ective identity amongst French People:		
	i.	The ideas of La patrie (the father land) and le citoyen(the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.		

iii. A new French flag the tricolor, was chosen to replace the formal Royal standard. iii. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. iv. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished. v. A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described. OR Change in the life of Vietnamese: i. Conflict with the colonizers in all areas of life. ii. The most visible form of French control was military and economic
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ii. The most visible form of French control was military and economic
domination.
iii. French built a system that tried to reshape the culture of the Vietnamese.
iv. Nationalism in Vietnam merged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French and all they represented.
v. Any other relevant point. 3x1 H-30
Any three points to be described.
17 Values that make democracy better:
i. Provides equality among citizens.
ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
iii. Improves the quality of decision making.
iv. Provides methods to resolve conflicts.
v. Allows to correct mistakes.
vi. Guarantees rights of citizens.
vii. Any other relevant point.
Any three points to be analysed. DP-90 $3x1=$

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18	Ro	le of folklore:		
	i.	History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism.		
	ii.	Identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.		
	iii.	In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.		
	iv.	Idea of Nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.		
	v.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any three points to be evaluated.	H-71	3x1=3
19	Ben	efits of Local Company by collaborating with MNC:		
	i.	MNCs provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production.	90	
	ii.	MNCs bring with them the latest technology for production.	1	
	iii.	They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production.		
	iv.	Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.		
	v.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any three points to be explained.	E-66,67	3x1=3
20	Od	isha- Jharkhand Belt:	,	
20	i.	In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found.		
	ii.	It is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhauj and Kendujhar districts.		
	iii.	In the adjoining Singbhum district of Jharkhand hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.		
	iv.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any three points to be described.		
			G-53	3x1=3

21	Conti	ribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation:		
	i.	Past fifty years have seen several improvement in transportation technology.		
	ii.	This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance possible at former costs.		
	iii.	In recent times technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers and internet has been changing rapidly.		
	iv.	Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices.		
	V.	Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.		
	vi.	Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail(e-mail) talk(voice mail) across the world at negligible costs.		
	vii.	Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices.	<i>"</i>	
	viii.	Any other relevant point.	06	
		Any five points to be explained.	E-62,63	5X1=5
22	Effor	ts to reform for political parties in India:		
	i.	The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties to stop defection.		
	ii.	The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.		
	iii.	It is mandatory for every candidate who contests election to file an affidavit giving details of his properly and criminal cases pending against him.		
	iv.	The election commission paved an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their Income tax return.		
	v.	The new system has made a lot of information available to the public.		
	vi.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any five points to be described.		
			DP-85,86	5X1=5

23	Road	ways still have an edge over railways in India :		
	i.	Construction cost of roads is much lower than that railway line.		
	ii.	Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.		
	iii.	Roads can negotiate higher gradient of slopes and as such can traverse mountains.		
	iv.	Road transport is economical in transportation of a few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over shorter distances as compared to railways.		
	v.	It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.		
	vi.	Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, airport and seaports.		
	vii.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any five points to be explained.	G-82	5x1=5
24		na Congress: The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor te Metternich".		
	i.	The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.		
	ii.	France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon		
	iii.	A series of states were setup on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in future.		
	iv.	Kingdom of the Netherlands, included Belgium was setup.		
	v.	Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.		
	vi.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any four points to be analysed. (4x1)	H-10,11	1+4=5
	OR			
	Hoa-	Hao Movement:		
	i.	It drew on religious ideas popular in anti French uprising of 19 th		

		century.		
	ii.	The founder Hoa-Hua performed miracles and help the poor.		
	iii.	He criticised against the useless expenditure and had a wide appeal.		
	iv.	Opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium.		
	v.	Political parties often drew upon their support, but were uneasy about their activities.		
	vi.	Significance of these movements in arousing imperialist sentiments should not be underestimated.		
	vii.	They could not control or discipline these groups nor support their rituals and practices.		
	viii.	Any other relevant point.	H-40	
		Any five points to be analysed.	-0	5X1=5
25	Main	function of political parties:	76,	
	i.	Contest election.		
	ii.	Put forward different policies and programmes.		
	iii.	Making laws.		
	iv.	Form and run the government.		
	v.	Role of opposition.		
	vi.	Shape public opinion.		
	vii.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any five points to be described.	DP-73,74	5X1=5
26	1	ation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhis' and the notion of 'Swaraj':		
	i.	Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space.		
	ii.	Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.		
	iii.	Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without		

		permission and in fact they were rarely given.		
	iv.	When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.		
	v.	They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given land in their own villages.		
	vi.	Any other relevant point.	H-60	5X1=5
		Any five points to be explained.		
27	Need	for rules and regulations:		
	i.	Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position. Whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought, the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer.		
	ii.	Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices, such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should.		
	iii.	Markets do not work in a fair manner when producers are few and powerful. A long battle had to be fought with court cases to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept that their product could cause cancer.		
	iv.	Large companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers.		
	v.	Consumer is also exploited when buyers purchase in small amount and are scattered. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims.		
	vi.	Any other relevant point.		
		Any five points to be examined.	E-76,77	5X1=5
28	Chal	lenges faced by the jute industry:		
	i.	Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.		
	ii.	To stimulate demand the products need to be diversified.		
	iii.	Stiff competition from the other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil etc.		
I		10	1	<u> </u>

	iv.	Any other relevant point.			
		Any two points to be explained.	(2x1)		
		Objective of National Jute policy:			
	i.	Increasing productivity			
	ii.	Improving quality.			
	iii.	Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.			
	iv.	Enhancing the yield per hectare.			
	v.	Any other relevant points.	(3x1)		
		Any three points to be explained.		G-70	2+3=5
29	See th	he attached filled map		9	
	For v	risually impaired candidates only:		- A	
	29.1 Chauri chaura			76 h	
	29.21	kheda			
	29.3	Madras(Chennai)			3x1=3

	MAP for Q. No. 29 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3		
	CHAURICETAU AAR B. KHEDA KOLKAFAS Major Major	A PP	
30	See the attached filled map		
	For visually impaired candidates only:		
	30.1 Kalapakkam		
	30.2 Paradwip		
	30.3 West Bengal		3

