

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper Solution SET - 2

## CLASS X SAMPLE PAPER 02 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) SAMPLE ANSWERS

1. **What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century?**

**Ans:** The emerging middle class of Europe demanded constitutionalism with national unification.

OR

**What was the main aim to establish Tonkin Free School in Vietnam by French?**

**Ans:** The Tonkin Free School was started to provide western-style education to the Vietnamese.

2. **What was the contribution of Richard M. Hoe to the art of printing?**

**Ans:** Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected the power driven cylindrical press. It could print 8000 sheets per hour. It was useful for printing newspapers.

OR

**What is 'Kissa-goi' ?**

**Ans:** Kissa-goi is a storytelling method.

3. **What factor is responsible for maximum land degradation?**

**Ans:** Human activities.

4. **In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of government?**

**Ans:** Power is shared at different levels of government in vertical form of power sharing.

5. **What is the meaning of barter system?**

**Ans:** A system where goods are directly exchanged, without the use of money, is called barter system.

6. **Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason.**

**Ans:** To save domestic producers from international competition so that they may develop.

7. **What do you understand by 'Consumers International'? When was it adopted?**

**Ans:** At the international level, Consumers International is an umbrella body, which has become the foundation for consumer movement. It was adopted in 1985.

8. **How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century? Explain.**

**Ans:**

- Romanticism criticised glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings. The poets and romantic artists tried to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of nationalism.
- Some Romantics, like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder, tried to popularise the true spirit of the nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
- The Polish artist, Karol Kurpinski encouraged national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the 'polonaise' and 'mazurka' into national symbols. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist feelings. The Grimm Brothers promoted German language to oppose French domination through their collection of folk tales. The Polish used language as a weapon against Russian domination.

OR

---

---

**Examine the events that turned Vietnam into a war zone after 1954.**

**Ans:**

- Bao Dai's government in South Vietnam was overthrown by Ngo Dinh Diem through a coup. He set up an oppressive and dictatorial government. Anyone who opposed him was called a communist and jailed.
- He allowed Christianity and banned Buddhism which turned the people against him. This led to the formation of National Liberation Front.
- With the help of Ho Chi Minh government in the north, NLF started a war against Bao Dai's government.
- The US began to fear the growing communist influence in the region and thus decided to intervene in the situation in Vietnam, turning it into a war zone.

**9. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself?**

**Ans:**

- Louise-Sébastien Mercier was a novelist in 18th century France. He described the impact of books on himself, as follows.
- He compares himself to a man dying of thirst and gulping down some fresh, pure water.
- He lighted the lamp and started reading page to page, without keeping a track of time, the clock went on ticking. In spite of the oil being run out in the lamp, he kept on reading. He did not want to interrupt his pleasure of reading.

**OR**

**Describe how the works of Munshi Premchand reflect the social conditions of the Indian society in the early 20th century?**

**Ans:**

- The central theme of Munshi Premchand's novels was life in the villages as it then existed.
- His works have a social purpose. They are intended to awaken the reader to the harsh realities of life in rural India.
- His characters are not imaginary but lifted from real-life situations. His themes cover the curse of untouchability as practised, specially in rural India.
- In addition, the problems of tenant farmers, the oppressive culture of the zamindars and the struggles of ordinary people have been highlighted in his works. He was in this sense a social reformer and a great novelist.

**10. Why did some leaders fear when the demand for formation of states on language was raised? What was the outcome?**

**Ans:** (a) When the demand for the formation of the states on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. That is why the central government resisted linguistic states for some time.

(b) The creation of linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states and this was done to ensure that people who spoke the language lived in the same state.

(c) But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united. It has also made the administration easier.

**11. Most of the differences are not of our own making. Even our race, our colour, our gender is not chosen by us.**

**(a) Which type of social division does the above statement signify?**

**(b) Which values do you learn from the statement?**

**Ans:** (a) The above statement signifies social difference based on the accident of birth for which we cannot have any choice or option.

(b) The values learnt are:

- (i) Respect for human rights and liberty.
  - (ii) Promote individual talent.
  - (iii) Self-assessment and self-judgement.
- 
-

**12. Mention three major sources of irrigation in India. Which source of irrigation is more popular in southern states? Why?**

**Ans:** The three major sources of irrigation in India are:

(a) Canals (b) Wells and tube wells (c) Tanks

Tank irrigation is most popular in southern states because these states mostly come under Deccan plateau which is not suitable for irrigation by canals.

**13. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.**

**(a) What are the pre-requisite for the development of plantations?**

**(b) What values does such an interface support?**

**Ans:** Large tract of land, well developed network of transport and communication, processing industries in close vicinity, market and ample labour are the prerequisite for the development of plantations. Values supported by such an interface are:

- (a) Development
- (b) Cooperation
- (c) Positive outlook
- (d) Team work
- (e) Innovation

**14. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.**

**Ans:** The democratic governments play an important role in reducing economic disparities by adopting the following measures.

- (a) Government ensures just one equitable distribution of wealth, so that there is no gap between the rich and the poor.
- (b) Government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and strives to achieve complete literacy.
- (c) Government takes care to provide equal opportunities to all.

**15. What are public facilities? Give examples. What values do the public facilities strengthen?**

**Ans:**

- Public facilities are the provisions aimed for welfare of masses. Every individual has equal access to such facilities.
- These facilities cannot be owned or maintained by one individual, nor can an individual use them alone for his/her personal interest.
- These facilities are required for an overall development of the citizens of a country or an area. A few examples of public transportation and communication, roads, bridges, hospitals, pollution free environment, etc.
- Public facilities strengthen the values like cooperation, sharing, practical and positive approach, concern, care and prevention.

**16. How do the deposits with the banks become their source of income?**

**Ans:**

- Banks use the major portion of the deposits with them to extend loans. As there is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities, the banks make use of the deposits with them to meet the above loan requirements.
- In this way, the banks mediate between the depositors and the borrowers. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they pay on the deposits.
- The difference between interest rate charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is, thus, the main source of income for the banks.

**17. Explain the role played by WTO in liberalising international trade.**

**Ans:** (a) WTO, which was started at the initiative of the developed countries, establishes rules regarding international trade and ensures that they are obeyed by its members.

---

---

(b) Despite of WTO's permission to free trade for all, it has been noticed that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the contrary, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove the trade barriers.

(c) But the unfair way of retaining trade barriers by the developed countries depicts its bias in favour of them. But this has led to massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations.

**18. How has a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery has been set up for redressal of consumer disputes? Explain.**

**Ans:** A three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national level, was set up under COPRA, for redressal of consumer disputes in India.

(a) At the district level, consumer courts deal with cases involving claims up to 20 lakh.

(b) At the state level, consumer courts deal with cases involving claims between 20 lakh and 1 crore.

(c) At the national level, consumer courts deal with cases involving claims exceeding 1 crore. If the case is dismissed at the district level, then the consumer can appeal at the state and then at the national level, if required.

**19. What solution was suggested by the dalit leaders to solve the problems of the depressed classes? How did Dr. B R Ambedkar try to improve the condition of depressed classes? Explain any three points.**

**Ans:** The dalit leaders sought a political solution to the problems faced by the depressed classes. They organised themselves and demanded reservation of seats in educational institutions so that they could be a part of the decision-making process. Dr. B R Ambedkar believed that it was only through political empowerment that the situation of the depressed classes could be made better. He tried to improve the condition of depressed classes in the following ways.

(a) He organised the dalits into an organisation called the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

(b) He demanded separate electorates for dalits at the second Round Table Conference, which was finally conceded by the British.

(c) He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and gave up the demand for separate electorates but secured reserved seats for dalits in the provincial and central legislative councils to be voted in general election.

**OR**

**“Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage a feeling of nationalism.” Give any five arguments to support this statement.**

**Ans:** Reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India in the following ways.

(a) By the end of nineteenth century, there developed a feeling of sense of pride in the nation and this could be done through interpreting Indian history in a different way.

(b) The British considered Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. Indians responded by looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.

(c) Glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished and began to be re-written.

(d) It was felt that Indian glorious past was neglected with the coming of foreign powers.

(e) The readers were urged to read history and take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British.

**20. How were the working conditions for the indentured migrants overseas? How did the different cultural form blend into new forms?**

**Ans:** On arrival at the plantations, the indentured labour found extremely horrible and miserable living and working conditions. Working hours were very long and labourers had few legal rights.

---

---

The indentured labour in the Caribbean islands gave rise to new forms of individual and collective self expression which blended different old and new cultural forms in the following ways.

- (a) In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- (b) Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.
- (c) 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.
- (d) These forms of cultural fusion are part of the making of the global world, where things from different places get mixed, lose their original characteristics and become something entirely new.

**OR**

**Explain any five ways by which new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufacturers.**

**Ans:** British manufacturers created new markets and consumers for their products in the following ways.

- (a) Advertisements made products appear desirable and necessary. They tried to shape the minds of people and create new needs. They tried to persuade the customers and buyers by using such advertisements as would appeal Indians.
- (b) The labels were needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw MADE IN MANCHESTER written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.
- (c) Images of Indian gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati were intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian people.
- (d) Historical figures were used to create respect for the product and spread the message that the goods produced or used under such personalities can never be questioned for their quality.
- (e) Printing calendars to popularize their products unlike newspapers and magazines. Calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people's homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

**OR**

**When and where was the very first section of the underground railway in the world opened? Describe in brief the difficulties of travelling in the underground railway.**

**Ans:** The first section of the underground railway in the world opened on 10 January 1863 between Paddington and Farrington Street in London. On that day 10,000 passengers were carried with trams running every ten minutes. Following were the difficulties of travelling in the underground railway.

- (a) At first, the people were afraid to travel underground. They found the atmosphere a mixture of sulphur, coal dust and foul fumes from the gas lamps above posing a danger to health.
- (b) Most felt the "Iron Monsters" added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city. To make two miles of railways, 900 houses had to be destroyed. Streets were knocked up, pits and trenches dug. The underground railway led to a massive displacement of the London poor, specially during the two world wars.
- (c) The underground railway not only broke down social distinctions but also created new ones.

**21. Why does the north-eastern part of the Peninsular Plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?**

**Ans:** The north-eastern part of the Peninsular plateau, the Chota Nagpur plateau region, has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries because of the following reasons.

- (a) The region has rich reserves of iron ore of mainly haematite variety. Availability of good quality of iron ore at low cost, provides ideal location for setting up of iron and steel industries.
  - (b) High grade coking coal is available from the coalfields of Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- 
-

- (c) High quality manganese and limestone is available in proximity.
- (d) The surrounding densely populated region supply cheap labour.
- (e) The vast growth potential in the home market is an additional advantage. Local market for the finished goods are provided by other industries using steel as raw material. Good linkage of roads and railways helps in the distribution of finished products all over the country.

As iron and steel is a heavy industry, availability of raw materials like iron ore, coking coal and limestone, all of which are bulky, as well as market within easy reach has provided the region ideal location for setting up of iron and steel industries.

**22. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.**

**Ans:** Five major problems faced by road transport in India are:

- Road network is inadequate as volume of traffic and passengers is more.
- Many roads are unmetalled which limits their usage.
- Roads are congested in cities.
- Quality of roads is poor (potholes).
- Less roads to connect villages to cities.

**OR**

**How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples.**

**Ans:** The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been greatly influenced by physical and economic factors.

- (a) Level lands of the Northern Plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region. The regions, therefore, have the densest network of railways in India.
- (b) The rugged terrain of the Himalayan mountain region in the north and north-eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic opportunities is unfavourable for the construction of railway lines and railway network is lacking in these regions.
- (c) Sparsely populated sandy deserts of Rajasthan, hilly contiguous tracts of the Sahyadri swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand, the floodplains of Bihar and Assam have posed great difficulty in laying of railway lines.
- (d) On account of the economic importance of the region, the Konkan Railways were developed along the west coast in spite of problems of sinking of tracks and landslides.

**23. Examine the impact of caste system on Indian democratic system. List out any two measures to irradicate effects of casteism.**

**Ans:** Casteism is the exploitation of caste consciousness for narrow political and electoral gains. For a casteist Jattis are the primary relevant group for political bargaining and for capturing power.

It has various implications on society as well as on political community like:

- (a) Casteism fragments society and weakens national unity. It leads to caste violence and caste interest being given predominance over national interest.
- (b) It violates and goes against the democratic principles of our Constitution that of justice, equality and fraternity.
- (c) To maintain and promote caste identity, democratic facilities like fundamental rights, formation of political parties, free media and press and even legislative platform are misused.
- (d) By encouraging outdated caste loyalties at different levels of politics, casteism creates an obstacle in the development of a secular society.
- (e) Casteism leads to an atmosphere of destruction, fear and suspicion in the society. All this in turn leads to violence and polarisation on caste lines.
- (f) Caste also acts as a divisive factor. The overemphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest and weakens the modernisation of the polity. (any three)

### Measures to Combat the Evils of Caste System

- (a) Everyone, including political leaders, social reformers and general people, should discourage casteism and work for socio-economic and political harmony.
- (b) The political and regional political parties based on caste should be removed from the political horizon.
- (c) The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes should be given up. (any two)

In this way, we can try to check the evil effects or implications of casteism.

**24. Name the national party which draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj. Mention any four features of that party.**

**Ans:**

Bahujan Samaj Party, formed in 1984, draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj.

The following are the features of BSP.

- (a) It is the youngest among the national parties and is an example of dalit resurgence.
- (b) It seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj, including the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
- (c) It draws its inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.
- (d) Its main base is in Uttar Pradesh. It also has its presence in neighbouring states of Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Uttarakhand.

**OR**

**Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement with examples.**

**Ans:**

In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

- (a) every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
- (b) no one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
- (c) there will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
- (d) no one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.
- (e) there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (any three)

**25. Describe the provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.**

**Ans:**

The following are the provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.

- (a) It guarantees 100 days of regular employment per rural household per year to those willing to work.
- (b) If work is not provided within 15 days, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance, i.e. one-third of the wage rate for the first thirty days, and one half thereafter.
- (c) The Act is to come into force initially in 200 districts, and is to be extended to the whole of rural India within five years of its enactment.
- (d) One-third of the jobs are to be reserved for women.
- (e) Labourers are entitled to various facilities at the worksite such as clean drinking water, shade for rest, emergency health care etc.

**OR**

---

---

**Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?**

**Ans:**

- In case of developed countries, the evolution of the economy happened on the most logical pattern. Growth in the primary sector was followed by a growth in the secondary sector. After that, the growth of the tertiary sector followed.
- The employment generation also kept pace with related changes in different sectors. The case of India is somewhat different.
- The growth of the primary sector was not followed by the growth of the secondary sector, rather it was the tertiary sector which took the lead. But employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace.
- Still a larger number of people depend on the primary sector for employment; compared to the other two sectors. This shows a disturbing trend because the primary sector is beset with the problem of hidden unemployment.

**26. Map Work**

**27. Map Work**

**28. Map Work**

