

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper Solution

## SET - 3

### CLASS X SAMPLE PAPER 03

#### SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

#### SAMPLE ANSWERS

1. **Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament?**

**Ans:** The middle class lost its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.

OR

**What were the religious beliefs of the people of Vietnam?**

**Ans:** Religious beliefs of the people of Vietnam were a mixture of Buddhism and Confucianism along with local practices.

2. **In early times how did silk and spices from China reach Europe?**

**Ans:** Silk and spices from China reached Europe through the 'Silk Route'

OR

**'It is the truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife'. Name the novel from which this quotation has been taken.**

**Ans:** Pride and Prejudice.

3. **According to the National Forest Policy, what should be the percentage of forest area in a country?**

**Ans:** 33%

4. **In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of which language speaking people?**

**Ans:** In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government under the Act of 1956 sought to ensure the dominance of Sinhala speaking.

5. **How does money acts as a medium of exchange.**

**Ans:** Money acts as an intermediary in the exchange process, thus it is called a medium of exchange.

6. **Mention two benefits that local companies get when they set up production units in association with the MNCs.**

**Ans:** The benefits that local companies can get are:

(a) MNCs can provide money for additional investment like buying latest and new machines for faster production.

(b) MNCs might bring the latest technology of production with them.

7. **The scope of Consumer Protection Act has widened. Explain, how?**

**Ans:** The scope of consumer protection act has widened with the amendment in 2003, wherein the use of good by a person exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood, by the means of self employment is recognised as a consumer.

8. **Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Explain with the help of three relevant examples.**

**Ans:** Yes, it is possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but still faces water scarcity mainly due to the following reasons.

(a) Many cities in India are facing this problem because of large and growing population, the increasing demand for water and unequal access to it. More water is needed for domestic purposes.

(b) Water resources are exploited to irrigate agricultural areas. Due to expansion of agriculture to feed the growing population and to get higher food production, farmers have wells and tube wells in their farms to irrigate their fields and to increase their produce. As a result the underground water levels are falling tremendously and affecting water availability and food security.

(c) Intensive industrialization and urbanization has led to more demand for water. Industries exert pressure on fresh water resources. Industries also need power to run them. Hydroelectric energy provides most of the power. Today hydroelectric power contributes about 22 per cent of the total electricity produced.

**9. Why does the government announce minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops?**

**Ans:** The government announces the minimum support price and procurement price to save the farmers from exploitation by speculators and middlemen. Procurement price is the price at which the government actually buys the produce from the farmers. At the beginning of the growing season, the government announces the minimum support price and if the farmers do not get that price from the middlemen, the produce is purchased by the government.

**10. Ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Who favoured the ideology of liberalism? What values can be derived from the term 'liberalism'?**

**Ans:** The educated middle class including industrialists, businessmen and professionals, favoured liberalism. Values that can be derived from the term liberalism are:

- (a) Freedom for all and equality of all before the law.
- (b) Creation of a nation-state on parliamentary basis, i.e., government by consent of the people.
- (c) National unification.

**OR**

**'The Ho Chi Minh Trail' became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against the US'. Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:** Ho Chi Minh Trail was a network of roads and footpaths. Most of the trail was in Laos and Cambodia.

- (a) The trail was used by the Vietnamese in their war against the US forces.
- (b) It was used to transport goods and people from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.
- (c) It led to the quick movement of forces from one war front to the other and maintained quick supply of food, arms and ammunition to the soldiers.
- (d) It had support bases and hospitals along the way. (any three)

**11. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments.**

**Ans:** It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter because:

- (a) We find print everywhere around us in books, newspapers, journals, magazines, famous paintings, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements and cinema posters.
- (b) We read printed literature, books, novels and stories.
- (c) We read newspapers everyday and track public debates.

**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.
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- 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.

**12. 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism.' Justify the statement.**

**Ans:** (a) Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex is the sole interpreter of Indian Constitution.

(b) It plays a pivotal role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

(c) Judiciary administers both the union and state laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication.

(d) The disputes about the division of powers are settled by the Judiciary.

Hence, judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism. (any three)

**13. "Some people conclude that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix."**

**Support this idea with arguments.**

**Ans:**

The statement is very much true because if we observe social division and politics together at first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social division is very explosive and dangerous.

(a) Democracy involves competition among various political units/parties. Their competition tends to divide and if they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions it can make social division into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. This has happened in many countries like India, Belgium, etc.

(b) In the case of Northern Ireland, this region of the United Kingdom has been for many years the site of violent and bitter ethno-political conflict.

All this shows that politics and social divisions, must not be allowed to mix?.

**14. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement.**

**Ans:** Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government because of the following reasons.

(a) In democracy, decisions are delayed because of a long decision-making process. Too many people have to be consulted before reaching a consensus. Non-democratic governments take quick decisions as they are not worried about deliberations and public opinion.

(b) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.

(c) Democracies often frustrate the aspirations of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

**15. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. What non-material things do we need in life? What values do such things reflect?**

**Ans:** Money can buy material things alone. Apart from these, we require non-material things like love, affection, care, freedom and concern, that form the basis of our life. Values reflected by these things are respect, cooperation, confidence, strong willpower, etc.

**16. Should there be a supervisor, such as the Reserve Bank of India, that looks into the loan activities of informal lenders? Why would its task be quite difficult?**

**Ans:** There should be a supervisor for checking the loan activities of informal lenders. However, its task is quite difficult because informal sector constitutes many people who have different kind of businesses of their own, besides lending. They are not registered with the government.

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**17. “Due to globalisation, competition and uncertain employment prevails”. Comment.**

**Ans:** It is correct to say that the globalisation and pressure of cut-throat competition has led to uncertain employment. This is on account of the changed global scenario where the employers today prefer to employ workers flexibly and not on a permanent basis. As a result, workers are being denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalisation. MNCs are interested in making large profits at the cost of small producers and workers, whose jobs are no longer secure.

**18. ‘Consumer movements can be effective only with the active involvement of the consumers.’**

**Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:** (a) The Government of India enacted the Consumer Protection Act 1986. It can be implemented effectively only with participation of consumers. Consumers should be aware of their rights and duties. They should be vigilant in the market against any unethical practices.

(b) More and more Consumer Protection Councils should be formed in towns and cities to make consumers aware of their exploitation.

(c) Consumers should lodge complaints against exploitation. It is the ignorance and illiteracy of the consumers that the traders exploit in the market.

**19. “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.

**OR**

**“Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.”**

**Support the statement with four examples.**

**Ans:** Nationalism developed through revival of the Indian folklore in the following ways.

(a) Indian nationalists took the responsibility of collecting and recording folktales sung by bards as well as legends.

(b) Many nationalists travelled to villages to gather folksongs, folktales and legends and considered them to give a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by the outside forces.

(c) They felt that it was necessary to preserve folk tradition to discover national identity and restore a sense of pride in one’s past.

(d) Rabindranath Tagore began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.

(e) Natesa Sastri began publishing a massive four-volume of Tamil folk tales, called The Folklore of Southern India. He assumed folklore as national literature and the most trustful source of people’s thoughts and characteristics.

**20. How far is it correct to say that “The First World War was the first modern industrial war”? Explain.**

**Ans:** The First World War was the first modern industrial war because:

(a) The fighting involved the world’s leading industrial nations which now harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies.

- (b) It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.
- (c) These were all products of increasingly modern large scale industry.
- (d) The scale of death and destruction (9 million dead and 20 million injured) was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.
- (e) During the war, industries were restructured to produce war-related goods.

**OR**

**“By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India.” Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans:** By the first decade of twentieth century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India to the following ways:

- (a) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, the nationalists mobilised the people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups pressurised the government to increase tariff protection and grant concessions.
- (b) In 1906 the export of Indian yarn to China declined. The industrialists shifted from yarn to cloth production.
- (c) The beginning of First World War created a new situation. Since British mills were producing war materials to meet war needs, exports to India declined. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- (d) As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs for example, jute bags, saddles etc. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- (e) Industrialists consolidated their position and captured home markets.

**OR**

**'A large city population was thus both a threat and an opportunity'. How? Explain with examples.**

**Ans:** The assertion 'A large city population was both a threat and an opportunity' means that the state authorities tried their utmost to reduce the possibility of rebellion and spread urban development and progress.

- (a) In the winter of 1886 the London poor rebelled when outdoor work came to a standstill. They wanted relief from terrible conditions of poverty. A crowd of 10,000 was marching from Deptford to London. The shopkeepers closed their shops. The marchers were dispersed by the police.
- (b) In 1887, also a similar riot occurred. It was brutally suppressed by the police. The incident is known as Bloody Sunday.
- (c) In 1889, the dockworkers in London went on a 12-day strike to gain recognition for dockworkers union.

So a large city population was a threat and there was an opportunity for advancement and progress when new laws were passed for their betterment.

**21. Write about the role of Information Technology Industry in modern India. What are software technology parks and where in India are they located?**

**Ans:**

- Information Technology industry or IT as it is popularly known specialises in Research and Development (R&D), manufacture of electronics and production of hardware and software.
  - A major impact of this industry in India has been on employment generation. Up to 31st March 2005, the IT industry employed over one million persons. This number was expected to increase eight fold in the following 3 to 4 years. This means that by 2008-2009 the IT industry was expected to provide employment to nearly 8 million people.
  - The industry has also provided employment opportunity to women, and about 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women. The IT industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.
  - The continuing growth in hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.
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- The IT industry has provided India a special position in the industrial world. Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- There are 18 software technology parks in India. They are located at Srinagar, Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mysore, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram and Vishakhapatnam.

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

**Ans:** Road transportation is economical in the transportation of a smaller amount of goods and a few passengers over short and medium distances. Though they are relatively cheap and easy to construct and maintain, road transportation in India is confronted with a number of problems.

- (a) On account of its large population, India has a large volume of freight and passenger traffic, which requires a large number of vehicles. But the road network is not adequate to handle heavy traffic.
- (b) As most roads are kuccha or unmetalled, their usage is limited during the rainy season. The potholes on roads in the monsoon season lead to accidents.
- (c) More national highways need to be built to connect the different parts of the country.
- (d) The roads in the cities are highly congested and traffic jams are a constant problem. Most of the bridges and culverts are also old and narrow aggravating the problem.
- (e) Roadside amenities like emergency medical facilities, telephone booths etc. are lacking.
- (f) Police patrolling on the highways is not adequate. So, goods and passengers are not safe at times. (any five)

**OR**

**What is international tourism? Name two major items of export and two items of import in India.**

**Ans:** International tourism is the movement of people outside the country for various reasons like pleasure, medical treatment, business etc. Products which are exported from India are agricultural and allied products, ores and minerals. The main items of import include petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stones.

**23. Prove by giving examples that it is not the caste, but other factors matter in electoral politics.**

**Ans:** The increased focus on caste in politics gives an impression that caste and elections are the two sides of the same coin. But it is not true.

- (a) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
  - (b) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.
  - (c) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste.
  - (d) The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.
  - (e) The voters have strong attachment to political parties, which is often stronger than their attachment to their caste or community.
  - (f) People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their economic condition. Rich and poor or men and women from the same caste often vote very differently.
  - (g) People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and are often decisive in elections.
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**24. 'Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.' Examine the statement.**

**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)

**OR**

**Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker section and minorities. Mention any four features of that party.**

**Ans:**

The Indian National Congress (INC) espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

Four features of INC are as follows.

- (a) INC is one of the oldest parties of the world. It played a dominant role in Indian politics for several decades.
- (b) Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, INC sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- (c) It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.
- (d) Currently, INC is leading the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) as the opposition party at the centre.

**25. Give five reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production.**

**Ans:**

Tertiary sector is the service sector that provides support to the primary and secondary sectors and to itself. Over the forty years, between 1970 and 71, and 2010 and 11, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

The following factors are making the tertiary sector important in India.

- (a) Basic services: In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.
  - (b) Development of primary and secondary sector: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.
  - (c) Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
  - (d) Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.
  - (e) Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.
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**OR**

**Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India.**

**Ans:** The following are the causes of rural unemployment in India.

- (a) Lack of education and skill: Rural areas are far behind in education and thus are not able to access required skill.
- (b) Less scope for industrialization: Industries are generally not set up in the rural areas due to lack of services.
- (c) Stress on family occupation: More family members are supposed to assist in production of crops rather than going for other occupations because of the fact that agriculture is labour intensive.
- (d) No access to opportunities: Rural areas and occupations are devoid of investment. This makes the inadequate opportunities.
- (e) Lack of infrastructure: Seasonal roads, lack of electricity, etc. keep the rural areas far behind development.

**26. Map Work**

**27. Map Work**

**28. Map Work**

