

Time : 3 hrs. 15 min.

## Social Science Class | 10

M.M. : 70

- **Note :** First 15 minutes are fixed for candidates to read the question paper.

**Direction :** (i) This question paper is divided into two sections 'A' and 'B'. It is necessary to solve all the questions of each section simultaneously. Answers to each section must be started from the new page. (ii) The marks prescribed for each question are marked against it. (iii) There are four types of questions in the question paper - Multiple Choice, Ultra Short Questions, Short Questions and Detailed Questions, in which the instructions are given against them. (iv) It is necessary to attach the maps given for 'A' and 'B' clauses to be firmly attached to the answer sheet. (v) Maps for visually impaired examiners have been given to write the answer in question no. 14 in section A and question no. 28 in section B in separate clause at the place of work.

### Section - A (Multiple Choice Questions)

- **Instructions :** Choose the correct answer from the following options and write in your answer sheet :

1. Presently, how many union territories are there in Indian union : 1

- (a) nine (b) seven (c) ten (d) eight.

**Ans.** (d) eight.

2. The Renaissance era was started in : 1

- (a) Rome (b) Italy (c) Britain (d) USA.

**Ans.** (b) Italy.

3. World Trade Organization was raised in : 1

- (a) New York (b) Washington  
(c) Geneva (d) Austria.

**Ans.** (c) Geneva.

4. Human Rights Day is observed on : 1

- (a) 10 December (b) 5 September  
(c) 14 November (d) 15 August.

**Ans.** (a) 10 December.

5. Nationalism erupted in which country : 1

- (a) Germany (b) Italy  
(c) France (d) England.

**Ans.** (c) France.

6. The main cause of Non-Cooperation Movement was : 1

- (a) Rowlatt Act (b) First World War  
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) Chauri-Chaura incident.

**Ans.** (a) Rowlatt Act.

### (Very Short Answer Questions)

7. Why casteism harmful for democracy? Write two reasons. 2

**Ans.** Casteism is harmful for democracy as :

- (i) the notion of untouchability is the result of it.  
(ii) it is against democratic principle as it is based on discrimination among different caste groups.

8. Write two features of democracy. 2

**Ans.** Two features of democracy are :

- (i) Democracy tries to install harmony among all social differences.  
(ii) Democracy is the best way to deal with the problem of social division.

9. How and when was the unification of Germany done? 2

**Ans.** On 18 January 1871, an assembly of important ministers of Prussia led by Otto Von Bismarck took place to proclaim the new German Empire. William the First of Prussia became the head of unified Germany.

### (Short Answer Questions)

10. Write the condition of women's representation in Indian legislatures. 3

**Ans.** Condition of women's representation in Indian legislatures :

The representation of woman members are very low in the Indian parliament. They have not even reached the mark of ten per cent of the total members of the House. Women are not showing interest to take politics as their career.

The representatives of women in state legislatures is less than five per cent. India stands very low in representing women as parliamentarians in comparison to many countries of the world. Even India lacks behind with many African and Latin American countries in this regard. A very few women have become prime minister and chief minister.

Or

**Write two features of responsible government. 3**

**Ans.** Two features of Responsible Government :

- (i) Democracy constitutes a responsible government. In democracy, the public chooses their representatives. These representatives form the government and perform their functions. They are responsible to the public for their actions. In this

way, democracy constitutes a responsible government by arranging elections at the intervals of certain time.

- (ii) Democracy constitutes a responsible government. In this, the representatives are elected by public achievements. These representatives regularly debate on the problems of the society and form public policies and programmes. These policies and programmes are implemented to solve problems in a major way.

**11. What is meant by 'Corn Law'? Why did the British government decide to end this law? 3**

**Ans.** Increasing population in Britain increased the demand for food items. The government was under the pressure of large landowners, due to which it refused the import of food grains. The law enforced under this restriction is called Corn Law.

After the ending of Corn Law by the British Government, food items were being imported at very low cost. The cost of imported food was less than the food produced in Britain. As a result, the condition of the Britain's farmers started to deteriorate because they could not match the value of imported goods. Agricultural work stopped on vast terrain. Thousands of people had become unemployed. They started migrating to cities or other countries by destroying the village.

Or

**Write a note on incident of Chauri-Chaura. 3**

**Ans. Incident of Chauri-Chaura**

Chauri-Chaura is a town near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh where on 4th February 1922 Indians burnt the police checkpoint of the British Government and in which 22 police personnels died alive. This incident is known as Chauri-Chaura massacre. As a result of it, Gandhiji said that such non-violence movement was not suitable due to the violence and he withdrew it. Just after this incident, Gandhiji declared to stop this movement. Many people did not like this decision of Gandhiji. Specially revolutionaries opposed it directly or indirectly. During the Congress Gaya Session, Ram Prasad Bismil and his young colleagues opposed Gandhiji.

**(Detailed Answer Questions)**

**12. What is pressure group? Discuss. 6**

**Ans.** There are different types of groups, which influence the policies of the government, they are called as pressure groups. They do not have any purpose to participate in politics directly. Pressure groups arise when people of the same profession, interests, aspirations or ideas come together to achieve the same objectives.

Or

**Discuss the centre-state relationship in Indian Union. 6**

**Ans.** The relations between Centre and States can be discussed in the following way :

- (i) The most remarkable achievement of Indian constitution is to confer upon a federal system the strength of a unitary government. The relations

have been amicable between the central government and state governments.

- (ii) After independence, for most of the years Congress party was the ruling party in both centre and states. So, there arose no disputes between the two governments.
- (iii) After 1967 the trend changed and non-Congress cabinets were formed in a number of states. So Congress misused the powers through Governors to destable non-Congress governments in states. So, the relations were full of tension during this time.
- (iv) For financial resources states are dependent on Centre, as Centre sanctions grants to states. Thus states are fully dependent on central government in this arena.
- (v) The final power to interpret the constitution is vested in the judiciary. There is unified judicial system in the land.
- (vi) The Supreme Court of India is empowered to nullify any action on the part of the Union and State governments or their different organs which violates the provisions of the Constitution.

**13. Discuss the causes of Great Depression and what effect was done of it on economy. 6**

**Ans. Causes of Great Depression**

As a result of World War I, the indemnity and warfare crisis problems disrupted the world's economic resources and international trade. Mechanization and scientificization in industries, the excess of production, the decline in the purchasing power, economic nationalism and inequality in gold division caused a gruesome economic crisis in the world. In October 1929, the value of shares in the stock market of New York dropped slightly, as a result, there was a panic in the financial world. It was called the Great Depression of 1929.

**Causes for depression :** The Great Depression started in 1929. This depression persisted till the mid- 30s. It was the time between two World Wars. After the First World War, America emerged as the international debtor country. The emergence of capital production and utilization and flow of capital out of the country led buoyancy in its economy. But it did not last long. As soon as the boom ended, prices of agricultural commodities came down. Farmers were in debt due to loss. The entire banking system of the United States became messy. The international economy which was largely dependent on American capital also became perplexed, that led the period of economic depression in the whole world. Thus, the Great Depression became entrenched due to the withdrawal of US investment from the agriculture, excess production and the world market.

**Consequences of economic recession :** Following were the consequences of the economic recession :

- (1) Nearly all the capitalist countries of the world suffered a severe blow.
- (2) As a result of the financial crisis, fascist forces in Europe began to catch up.

- (3) Due to non-consumption of goods, many factories were shut down.
- (4) Due to decreasing the demand for goods, the production of many commodities had decreased.
- (5) Due to the closure of many factories, nearly 8 crore workers of the world were in van.
- (6) Poverty increased more due to economic recession.

Or

**How has the world economy taken the shape ? What is the contribution of technology in shaping it ?** 6

**Ans. Shaping of World Economy :** The changing trends of food production and consumption started in industrial Europe. In the last decades of the eighteenth century, the population of the European country Britain started increasing rapidly. Of food demand increased. Demand for agricultural products started increasing as cities expanded and industries grew. Agricultural products started getting expensive. Under pressure from big landowners, the government had also banned the import of maize. The laws by which the government enforced this ban were called 'Corn Law'.

Industrialists and city dwellers, upset over the high food prices forced the government to abolish the Corn Law immediately.

After the Corn Law was abolished, food items were imported at very low prices. The cost of imported foods was also lower than those produced in Britain. As a result, the condition of British farmers began to deteriorate as they could not compete with the value of imported goods. Farming stopped on vast tracts. Thousands became unemployed. They started migrating from the villages either to the cities or to other countries.

**The flow of labour :** Clearing the land for farming was not enough. Railways were also needed to connect the agricultural areas with the ports. To transport large quantities of freight, it was necessary to build new towers and spread the old dock. In order to cultivate new lands, it was necessary that people from other areas would come and settle there i.e. to build new houses and to establish new settlements. All these works required capital and labour. For this, capital started coming from financial centres like London. In places like America and Australia, where there was shortage of labour, people started to move and that meant labour flow.

**Contribution of Technology in Shaping the Economy :**

In all the changes that were taking place, technology played an important role. Railways, steamships, telegraph etc. were playing a very important role in the transformation. Changes in the nineteenth century were not imaginable without technology. Technological progress is also the result of social, political and economic factors. For example, due to colonization, huge improvements in traffic and transportation were made. Fast moving trains were built, the weight of the bogies was reduced, the size of

the ships increased so that any product could be delivered easily far markets from the fields at lower cost.

The situation changed with the advent of new technology. Refrigeration techniques have been installed in water vessels so that perishable things can also be carried on long voyages. Life was improving and peace began to prevail in the country and imperialist desires were supported in other countries.

### (Map Related Questions)

- **Instructions :** Show the following places with the name by sign ⊙ in the given line-map of India. For correct name and correct marking,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark are allotted :

14. (i) The place where Congress session of September 1920 took place.
- (ii) The place where Jallianwalla Bagh massacre took place.
- (iii) The place where Satyagrah was done by cotton mill labourers.
- (iv) The place where Congress session of 1927 was held.
- (v) Main centre of salt agitation.

Ans.



### Section-B (Multiple Choice Questions)

- **Instructions :** Choose the correct answer from the following options and write in the answer booklet.

15. Chipko Movement is related with : 1
  - (a) soil conservation
  - (b) forest conservation
  - (c) water conservation
  - (d) wind conservation.

**Ans.** (b) forest conservation.



16. Which is the best soil for cotton cultivation : 1

- (a) black soil (b) red soil  
(c) alluvial soil (d) laterite soil.

**Ans.** (a) black soil.

17. Which one is a Rabi harvest : 1

- (a) paddy (b) pulses  
(c) coarse grain (d) cotton.

**Ans.** (c) coarse grain.

18. When was the Consumer Protection Act came into force : 1

- (a) 1982 (b) 1984 (c) 1985 (d) 1986.

**Ans.** (d) 1986.

19. Which one is the basic industry : 1

- (a) tea (b) sugar  
(c) iron and steel (d) jute.

**Ans.** (c) iron and steel.

20. Who has the sole right to issue currency notes in India : 1

- (a) Reserve Bank of India  
(b) State Bank of India  
(c) Punjab National Bank  
(d) Bank of Baroda.

**Ans.** (a) Reserve Bank of India.

### (Very Short Answer Questions)

21. What are biotic resources and abiotic resources? 2

**Ans.** Those resources that have a fixed cycle in the biosphere are called biotic resources, such as fauna and flora.

Those resources which lack a certain life activity and are made from inanimate objects are called abiotic resources, such as iron, coal, rocks etc.

22. Give the meaning of average income. 2

**Ans.** The average income is obtained by dividing the total income by the total population of the country. Average income is an important criterion to understand growth.

23. Write names of two atomic energy centres in India. 2

**Ans.** Two atomic energy centres are :

- (i) Naraura (U.P.)  
(ii) Kalpakkam (T.N.)

### (Short Answer Questions)

24. Define the primary sector. 3

**Ans.** **Primary sector :** When an object is produced using natural resources, then it is called activity of primary sector, such as cotton cultivation, dairy products etc. In our country, more than half workers are working in the primary sector mainly in the agriculture sector.

25. What is meant by degradation in environment? 3

**Ans.** **Degradation in environment :** The life on the earth is sustained by a sort of balance created by nature. However, this balance created by nature is so delicate that if a part of it is destroyed, disturbed or diminished, it will be found that the whole is destroyed. The increasing interference of man with the elements of nature such as air, water, forests, wildlife has greatly disturbed our environment. This all is called degradation in environment.

### (Detailed Answer Questions)

26. What are those means by which exploitation of people can be done in market? 6

**Ans.** **Exploitation of People in Market**

The exploitation of the people can be done in different ways. The following are some of the main ways :

1. The moneylenders impose different types of restrictions on the debtor. They force the producer to sell their products at a lower rate. They can also force to sell the land to repay the debt.
2. Many people working in the unorganized sector have to work on low wages and also withstand the worst conditions.
3. The merchant/producers exploit consumers with fraudulent and unfair trade practices.

Traders weigh the less in weight, in addition, they add the charges which have not been described before or mix the products.

As a major step in protecting the interests of the consumers, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was enacted in the country. It was enacted to implement the following :

1. To protect the interests of the Consumer
2. To control the value of goods
3. To encourage the producers to produce good quality goods using the appropriate and the best raw materials.

The consumer has four rights :

**1. Right to protection against exploitation :** Inappropriate and restrictive business practices, by eliminating independent competition, neglect the interests of the society and keep the consumers away from their rights. Inappropriate business practices are : primitive advertising, fake or adulterated goods, less measurements, inappropriate assurance, profiteering, hoarders and black marketing etc. Through these practices, traders exploit consumers widely. Therefore, consumers should have the right to protection against exploitation. The Consumer Protection Act is a step in this direction.

**2. Right to protection of health and safety :** Many goods are unsafe and many risks are involved in their use. Protection should be provided against the sale of such items. For this, it is necessary that consumers should be given regarding properties, reliability and performance of goods and the act passed strictly to provide security to the consumers against the unsafe items should be strictly implemented.

**3. Right to Information :** Consumers have the right to be informed about the properties, level of performance of goods and services, elements of the products, the purity and freshness of the goods, the possible effects of the item and other related items. After obtaining complete information regarding the object, the consumer can make suitable decision regarding purchasing.

**4. Right to hear :** Consumers have the right that producers and distributors hear their complaints. This is an important authority because in its absence, other rights are meaningless. This right is essential for the protection of the interests of consumers.

Or

**How does the public sector collaborate in the economic development of the country? Explain.**

**Ans.** In the economic development of a country, the public sector contributes to the following :

- (1) Public sector is helpful in increasing the rate of capital formation by investing more in it.
- (2) With the expansion of the public sector, employment opportunities have enhanced.
- (3) Industrial development of a country depends on its basic structure. Large amount of investment is required for the development of basic structure, whereas its conceiving period is too long. Due to the lower rate of return, private sector cannot create interest in its development. Public sector alone plays this responsibility.
- (4) Public sector has been an important contributor to the creation of a strong industrial base in the country. By capitalization and establishing basic industries, and bringing diversity in them, public sector has accelerated the economic development of the country.
- (5) Public sector has encouraged the small scale industries.
- (6) Some public sectors undertaking in the country have been helpful in reducing our dependence on foreign imports.
- (7) Public sector has made possible a balanced territorial development in India.

**27. Write the problems which erupt in agriculture sector.**

6

**Ans.**

### **Problems which erupt in Agriculture Sector**

With respect to our country, the important thing is that the contribution of the three sectors to the GDP has changed, but there has not been such a change in employment, whereas in developed countries the contribution has been accomplished at both levels. Despite growth in secondary sector and boom in tertiary sector, primary sector still remains the largest employer. According to the growing population, sufficient employment opportunities could not be created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in the agricultural sector, while both the secondary and tertiary sector is also able to provide employment to less than half the workers.

Workers working in the agricultural sector have a low unemployment status. For example, a small farmer who has two hectares of land, which is dependent on rainfall for irrigation and grows crops like jowar and arhar, all five members of his family work on the same land throughout the year because they have no employment elsewhere. Every member of that family is working, everyone has work. Everyone is working, but no one is fully employed. This is a situation of low unemployment, where people work directly, but all work below their potential.

Or

**Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors.**

**Ans. Distinction between Organized and Unorganized Sectors**

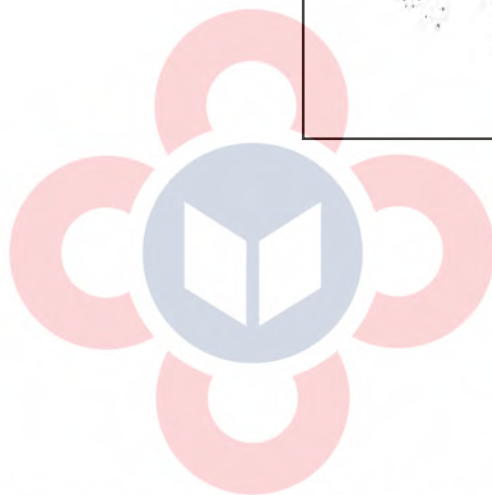
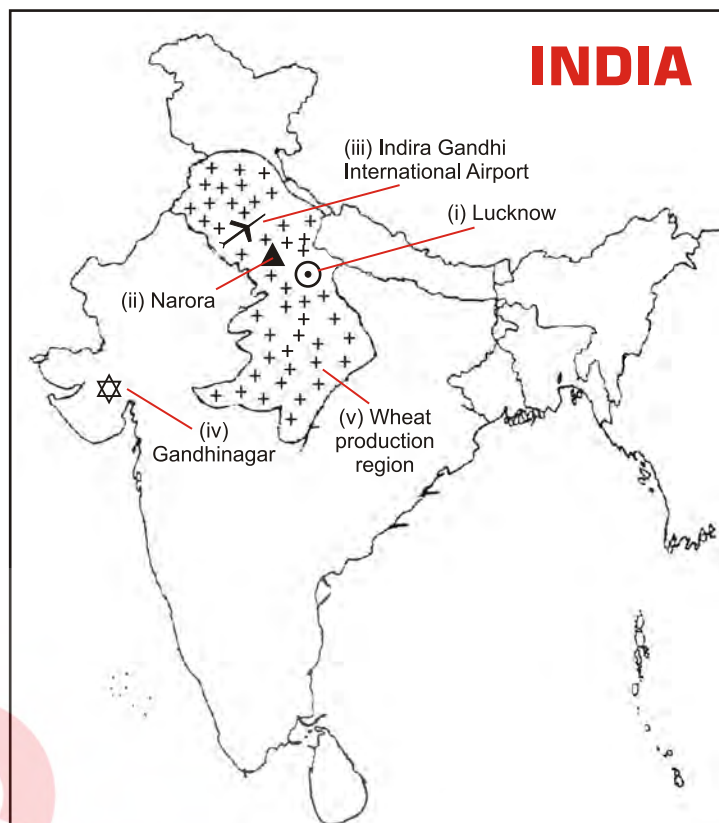
	<b>Basis of Comparison</b>	<b>Organized Sector</b>	<b>Unorganized Sector</b>
<b>1. Registration</b>		In this sector, it is necessary to register for industries/establishments in the government/administration of the central, state or union territory.	In this, to register for industries/establishments are not necessary.
<b>2. Rules and Regulations</b>		The organized sector operates under the prescribed rules/regulations.	In unorganized sector, rules and regulations are there but are not followed.
<b>3. Work, wages, allowances etc.</b>		The work and working hours are fixed in the organized sectors. Employees are appointed on predetermined pay scales. They are given various types of allowances (transport, housing, expenses, bonus, medical and education) and provident fund as per rules. They also get annual increments.	Salary, allowances and contingency benefits are not predetermined in the unorganized sector. They are paid lower wages and show higher wages on forms. Allowances are given arbitrarily and sometimes not given. Due to irregularity of the job, annual increment is also given to them arbitrarily.
<b>4. Employment security</b>		Employment security is provided to the employees in the organized sector. Employees cannot be separated arbitrarily from their job. They are required to pay notice or pay for a fixed period before being laid off from the job.	In the unorganized sector, employment is not fixed. Workers can be removed from work at any time.
<b>5. Exploitation</b>		Labour union plays an important role in the organized sector. Therefore, the organization does not exploit workers.	In unorganized sector, there is no organization called labour union. Hence, the workers are greatly exploited.

## (Map Related Questions)

- **Instructions :** Show the following in the given map of India :

28. (i) Capital of Uttar Pradesh by the sign ☉ with the name.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$   
 (ii) Name of any atomic energy centre by the sign ▲ with name.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$   
 (iii) Indira Gandhi International Airport by sign ✈ with name.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$   
 (iv) Capital of Gujarat by sign ☆ with name.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$   
 (v) Main region of wheat production by sign ☺ with name.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

**Ans.** Map Figure.



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