

2018 SOCIAL SCIENCE SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER – 3

Class: X

Marks: 80 Time: 3 hr

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are 1 mark questions.
3. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Questions from 26 to 28 are map questions. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.

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1. What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe? 1
Ans. LIBERALISM - stood for freedom for individual and equality for all before the laws.
 2. Name of famous novel of Jane Austine. 1
Ans. Pride and prejudice
 3. What are gullies? 1
Ans. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.
 4. Which prudential reasons make power sharing desirable? 1
Ans. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
 5. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India? 1
Ans. To expand formal sources of credit in rural India, dependence on informal sources of credit has to be reduced.
 6. Which is the most common route for investment by MNCs in countries around the world? 1
Ans. To buy local companies and then expand production.
 7. Which logo will you like to see on the jewelery to be sure of its quality? 1
Ans. BIS Hallmark
 8. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? 3
Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation through:
 - Art and poetry, Romanticism
 - Folklores, stories and music
 - Languages
 9. How did early novels contribute to colonialism? 3
Ans. Colonial rulers regarded the contemporary culture of India as inferior. On the other hand, Indian novelists wrote to develop a modern literature for the country that could produce a sense of national belongingness and cultural equality with their colonial masters.
 10. What are the main causes of water scarcity? 3
 - Overpopulation
 - Commercialization of agriculture
 - Urbanization(Explain three points)
 11. Write any three changes in Indian agriculture after the Green Revolution. 3

Ans.

- HYV seeds are used for better output of some major crops like wheat and rice.
- For irrigation, canals are laid to produce water to all water scarce states.
- Use of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides has enhanced the production of various crops.

12. What difficulties are faced during local government elections? 3

Ans .

- While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, Gram Sabhas are not held regularly.
- Most State governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.
- Nor were they given adequate resources.

13. Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions. 3

Ans.

- The outcome depends on how people perceive their identities.
- The outcome depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community.
- It depends on how the government reacts to the demand of different groups.

Thus, the assertion of social diversities in a country need not be seen as a source of danger . In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy.

14. “No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations” Justify the statement with arguments.

3

Ans. No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations:

- Party system is not something, any country can choose.
- It evolves over a long time depending on the nature of the society.
- Its social and regional division, its history of policies and its system of elections.
- Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

15. “Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well” Is it true or not? Elucidate. 3

Ans. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Normally, money cannot buy us a pollution-free environment or ensure that we get unadulterated medicines. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

16. “The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with argument.

3

Ans. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

- 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans
- They try to charge more and more interest on their loans.
- There are no boundaries or restrictions.
- Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.

17. ‘Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.’ Justify the statement. 3

Ans. Removal of barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment:

- Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.
- Goods could be imported and exported easily.
- Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
- Opportunities for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.

18. How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.

3

Ans. Money acts easier to exchange for goods and services:

- A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.
- Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want. For example: A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only want to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both the parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

19. Explain what is referred to as G-77 countries?

- Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the western economics experienced in the 1950's and 1960's.
- Therefore, they organised themselves into a group-the group of 77 or G-77 to demand a new international economic order.
- NIEO means a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, fair prices for raw material and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries market.

20. How had Non-cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain.

5

Ans. Non-cooperation movement in cities:

- The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
- Thousands of student left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved.
- In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

21. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans. Role of manufacturing industries in the economic development:

- Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development.
- Industries help in modernizing agriculture
- Trade and commerce brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- It helps to eradicate unemployment and poverty
- Reduce heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them job.

22. Name any two states which are benefitted by the Kandla Port. Mention three advantages of waterways.

- Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh.
- Three advantages: Waterways are the cheapest means of transport
- They are fuel efficient
- Ecofriendly

23. State different forms of communal politics.

- The most common expression of communalism is in every day beliefs. These involve religious prejudices, stereo types of religious communities and belief in the superiority of ones religion over other religions.

- A communal mind often leads to the political dominance of one's own religious community. For eg. those belonging to majority community takes the form of majoritarian dominance and the minority community take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.
- Political mobilization on religious lines is another form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders and emotional appeals in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

24. . "Increase in the number of State or regional parties strengthen democracy in India". Comment.

- Over the last three decades the number and strength of these parties have expanded. This made parliament of India more and more diverse.
- No one party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties.
- Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

25. Why in public sector certain things are available at a reasonable cost?

- The purpose of public sector is not just to earn profit but to think about the social benefits also.
- There are several things needed by the society as a whole but the private sector will not be able to provide at a reasonable cost.
- Some of these require large amount of money to be spent like roads, railways, bridges, dams etc which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.

26. Locate and Label the place in the given outline political map of India: 1

The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in 1927

Ans: Madras

27. Locate and Label the place in the given outline political map of India: 1

The place Where Mahatma Gandhi launched civil disobedience movement.

28. Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India:

3

Tuticorin seaport

Guwahati Software Technology Park

Rawatbhata Nuclear power plant