

2018 SOCIAL SCIENCE SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER – 1

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.

1. Why was Zollverein formed? 1

Ans: To harness economic interest to national unification.

2. Write the main contribution of Vaikkom Muhammad Basheer as a novelist in Malayalam literature. 1

Ans: His novels and short stories were written in ordinary language with humour.

3. In which type of energy is the state of Rajasthan rich? 1

Ans: Solar energy.

4. Which type of powers does the community government of Belgium enjoy? 1

Ans: power regarding culture, education and language related issues.

5. In India, who is authorized to issue notes and currency? 1

Ans: Reserve Bank of India

6. What is the objective of WTO? 1

Ans: Liberalization of trade at international level.

7. Which logo will you like to see on the electric heater to be sure of its quality? 1

Ans: ISI

8. Explain the role of romanticism in national feeling. 3

Romantic artists and poets created a sense of shared collective heritage, a common culture, as the basis of a nation.

It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances

Vernacular language and folklore carry the modern nationalist message.

9. How did the historical novels in India try to create a sense of Pan- Indian belonging? 3

♣ In Bengal many historical novels were about Marathas and Rajput's which produced a sense of a pan-Indian belonging.

♣ Imagine the nation to be a full of adventure, heroism, romance and sacrifice.

♣ Novels were so powerful that could inspire actual political movement.

10. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the “temples of modern India”? Give any three reasons. 3

- ♣ Provide water for irrigation
- ♣ They eliminate or reduce flooding
- ♣ Provide water for human and industrial consumption

11. Explain any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. 3

- a) A single crop is grown over large area
- b) Capital intensive and done with migrant labour
- c) All produce is used as raw material in industries such as tea, coffee etc.

12. Describe the factors which decide the outcomes of the politics of social Division 3

- a) It depends on how people perceive their identities
- b) How the leaders raise the demands of the people
- c) How the government reacts the demands of the people

13. Which three provisions of the Constitutional amendment of 1992 strengthen the third tier of democracy in India? Explain. 3

- a) Now it is mandatory to hold regular election to local government bodies.
- b) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for SCs ,STs and OBC.
- c) At at least one third of all positions are served for women.
- d) State Election commission has been formed in each state to conduct local elctions.
- e) The state governments are required to share some power and revenue with local government bodies.

14. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens?clarify. 3

- a) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- b) Respect differences and evolve mechanism to negotiate these differences.
- c) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. Eg. Belgium

15. Explain the three components of human development Index. 3

- a) Per capita income--
- b) Education:
- c) Health:

16. How are cooperatives functioning in the rural areas to solve the problem of credit? 3

□ Besides banks, the major sources of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperatives.

- Members of a cooperative, pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas
 - Cooperatives form members, who accept deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the cooperative obtain a large loan from the bank.
17. How are MNCs spreading their production across the globe? 3
- Setting up partnerships with the local companies
 - Using the local companies for supplies
 - Closely competing with local companies or buying them
18. What factors led to the beginning of the 'consumer Movement' in India? 3
- Dissatification of the consumers as many unfair practices were being indulged in by sellers.
 - There was no legal system to protect consumers
 - It was presumed that it was the responsibility of the consumers to be careful
19. How did the Great Depression of 1929 affect the farmers and middle classes in India in different ways? 5
- India's export and imports nearly halved
 - Wheat prices in india fell by 50 per cent
 - Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers
 - Colonial government refused to reduces revenue demands
 - Peasants indebtedness increased
20. What do you mean by sense of collective belongingness and was it practiced in India by the Indians? 5
- Main cultural process:the identity of India of India was associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
 - This image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram'
 - Indian Folklore: Ideas of nationalism also developed through movement to revive Indian folklore.
 - In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of Tamil folk tales, 'The folklore of south India'.
 - Icons and symbols: by 1921, Gandhi designed the swaraj flag.
21. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy."Justify. 5
- It contributes to the industrial production(14 per cent)
 - It employs about 35 million people directly and earns foreign exchange of about 24.6 per cent.
 - Large share in the world trade of cotton yarn
 - It contributes 4 per cent to GDP
22. What is Trade? Explain the importance of international trade. 5
- Exchange of goods among people, states and countries.
 - International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity

- As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks
- It helps the exchange of information and knowledge.

23. Describe any five ways in which women in India are still discriminated and oppressed. 5

- The literacy rate among women is only 54% compared with 76% among men. The parents preferred to spend the resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work but in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born.

24. What are the various challenges faced by political parties? 5

Lack of Internal democracy within parties:

- There is a tendency in political parties towards concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- Parties do not keep membership registers and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

Dynastic succession:

- In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- It is difficult for an ordinary worker to rise to the top position in a party.

Growing role of Money & Muscle Power in parties:

- The parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- In some cases parties support criminals who can win elections.

Parties do not seek to offer a meaningful choice to voters:

- Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
- In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of world.
- Example. The difference between the Labour party and Conservative party in Britain is very little.

25. What do you mean by unorganized sector? Write few disadvantages. 5

Unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

Disadvantages: 5

- Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
- Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
- There is long working hours.
- There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

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

The place Where the Indian National Congress session held in 1929

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

The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for peasants in 1918

28. Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India: 3

- a. Talcher Thermal Power Plant
- b. Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant
- c. Bhilai steel plant

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