

2018 SOCIAL SCIENCE SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER – 2

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. What was the aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815? 1

Ans: Undo the changes made by Napoleonic period

2. Name the novel written by Advaita Malla Burman. 1

Ans: 'Titash Ekti Nadir Naam'.

3. What is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? 1

Ans: Over irrigation

4. Why power sharing is good for democracy? 1

Ans: It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups

5. What is 'collateral'? 1

Ans: Assets of the borrower that keep as security until the loan repay

6. Why do Government use trade barriers? 1

Ans: Regulate foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods come to the country

7. What is COPRA? 1

Ans: Consumer Protection Act, 1986 passed by Indian government,

8. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? 3

- The term liberalism derives from the Latin word 'liber' meaning free.
- For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

9. Describe the role of early novels with the help of an example that they promoted colonialism in Europe. 3

- Novels in Europe originated at a time when European countries were colonizing various parts of the world.
- This attitude began to be reflected in the works of the authors.

The early English novels contributed to colonialism by making the readers feel that they were part of a superior community of fellow colonialists.

For eg. the hero of Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' a slave trader, treated the coloured people as primitive and not as human beings equal to him.

10. How does urbanization and urban lifestyle lead to over exploitation of water resources? Explain. 3

Arrival of MNCs and water requirement increased

Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations demand water and energy

Large scale migration from rural areas to urban is causing over exploitation of water resources.

11. What is commercial farming?

The main purpose of commercial farming is to sell in the market and to make profit.

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

It also needs large scale irrigation and machineries.

12. What is federalism? Write any three salient features of federalism. 3

Power shared between central authority and various constituent units of the country

Different levels of government with its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration

Powers of each specified in the constitution

Supreme court has been given power to settle dispute between federal units

13. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples 3

Northern Ireland: ethno political conflict between Protestants and Catholics.

Protestants were represented by unionist who wanted to remain with the U.K. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the fight between unionist and nationalist.

Disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries due to ethnic and religious differences.

14. Democracy accommodates social diversities. Support the statement with example. 3

Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.

Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

For example Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among different ethnic population.

15. Explain the term 'sustainable development'. Suggest two measures to ensure sustainable development. 3

Development without damaging the environment and should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

Controlling overuses and creating an awareness

Increased use of renewable resources

Adopting measures to reduce global warming

16. How is the concept of Self Help Group important for poor people? 3

- SHGs help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people
- Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes.
- They get loan at a reasonable rate of interest
- It saves them from exploitation of the money lenders

17. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Give reasons 3

- It wanted to protect the producer within the country from foreign competition.
- As the industries were just coming up in 1960's the competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up.
- India allowed import of only essential items.

18. What is the role of 'consumer forums? 3

- They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.
- On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the consumer court.
- Forums receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.

19. Why did the British government scrap the "Corn Laws"? What were its effects on Britain? 5

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- Population growth from the late 18th century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain.
- As urban centers expanded and industries grew, the demand for agricultural products increased, pushing up food grain prices.
- Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn.
- Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.

Effects:

- After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
- British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
- Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked the cities or migrated overseas.

20. How was the notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers? 5

- For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- When they heard of the Non-cooperation movement, thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

On the way they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

21. Explain the favourable factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in the Hugli river Basin. 5

- Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- Inexpensive water transport.
- Good network of roadways, railways and waterways to facilitate the movement of raw material to the mill.
- Abundant water for processing raw jute.
- Provide cheap labour from W. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & UP.
- Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities.

22. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with arguments. 5

- Construction cost of roadways is much lower.

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- Roads can negotiate higher gradient of slopes and can traverse mountains like Himalayas
- It provides door to door services
- Cost of loading unloading much lower
- It is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway station, airports and seaports.

23. 'Caste and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.' State the reasons to support the view. 5

- Partly due to the efforts of political leaders and social reformers and partly due to other socio-economic changes, caste and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.
- With economic development, large scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.
- Now in Urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.

24. Explain the recent legal measures in our country to reform political parties and its leaders. 5

- Anti-Defection law: The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or to receive cash rewards.
- Affidavit: It is mandatory for every candidate who contest elections to file an affidavit giving details of his properties and criminal cases.
- Organisational Elections: The Election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational election and file their income tax returns.

25. Why is the tertiary sector gaining importance in India? 5

- 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, insurance companies etc are required. These can be considered as basic services.

- The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.
- As income level rises, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.

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- Over the past decades 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.

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 December 1920

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

The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for indigo planters

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

- a. Tuticorin Sea port
- b. Nellore (mica mine)
- c. Bailadila (Iron ore mines)