

**Class X  
(CBSE 2019)  
Social Science  
Delhi (Set-3)**

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**General Instructions:**

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections. Section **A**, Section **B**, Section **C** and Section **D**.
  - (ii) The question paper has **26** questions in all.
  - (iii) All questions are compulsory.
  - (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
  - (v) Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers to these should not exceed 30 words.
  - (vi) Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
  - (vii) Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
  - (viii) Question number **26** is a map question of **5** marks with two parts – **26 A** from History (**2** marks) and **26 B** from Geography (**3** marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
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**Question 1**

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

**OR**

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

**Solution**

Print technology in Japan was started by the Buddhist missionaries from China around AD 768-770. The Buddhist Diamond Sutra was the oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868. It contained six sheets of texts and woodcut illustrations. Picture printing became popular in Japan. Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money which made publishing very interesting. More and more books were published. Libraries and book stores were flooded with hand printed books on women, flower arrangements, cooking, musical instruments, calculations, daily habits and proper etiquette etc.

**OR**

English novels translated into regional Indian languages were initially not very popular as the Indian people could not relate to the stories or characters in those novels. People wanted novels that narrated stories close to their own lives and set in their own geographic location.

Novels became important piece of literary work that connected cultures, people

With more and more novels began to be published, a new readership of novel came to be formed. With increase in literacy rate, more people were interested in reading and buying books. Later women, children, workers also became part of the reading culture. Novels also created a sense of shared community, bringing understanding of different cultures, values. Many novels were written in the west that connected the urban people with the plight of rural communities. For example, Hardy's Mayor of Casterbridge focused on traditional rural communities and the impact of commercialization and mechanization on the farmers.

### Question 2

Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

**OR**

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

### Solution

The ideology of liberalism is very broad and comprehensive and it became popular in the early 19th century. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. Economically, The ideology propagated natural right to Property and stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**OR**

The French built canals and drained lands in the Mekong delta to increase rice cultivation. Used forced labour for construction of irrigation facilities to improve rice cultivation, built infrastructure and transportation facilities for the export of agricultural produce.

Infrastructure projects were undertaken for the transportation of goods for trade, movement of military garrison and to establish control over the entire region.

### Question 3

What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?



**OR**

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

### **Solution**

**Development goal for a landless rural labourer would be:**

- a. To be able to manage his basic necessities of life.
- b. To get more days of work, better wages.
- c. To be able to live a life with dignity.
- d. To aspire to own a small piece of land.

**OR**

**Development goals of the prosperous farmers from Punjab are: -**

- Low price food grains
- Hardworking and Cheap Labour
- High prices for their produce
- Cheap inputs used in agriculture

### **Question 4**

How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens?

### **Solution**

The best laws are those which make people to carry out democratic reforms. The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that gives the powers to the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy.

### **Question 5**

How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?

**OR**

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

### **Solution**

Water is very important for the growth of plants but excessive irrigation of field leads to water logging of soil. Too much water is harmful for crop production because too much water in the soil inhibits the process of germination of seeds. It due to the reason that under these conditions the seeds do not get sufficient air to respire, the seeds do not get sufficient air to respire

You must have seen that potted plants do not grow well if they are given excess water. This is due to the reason that excess water affects soil aeration and hence plants roots do not grow properly. Thus, Overirrigation is a big problem.

**OR**

Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry, and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industries generates heavy amount of dust and releases it in the atmosphere. It later on settles down in the surrounding areas, affecting infiltration of water and crop cultivation.

### **Question 6**

Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors.

### **Solution**

The primary sector or the agricultural sector constitutes the backbone of our economy, and the major sources of employment. Primary activity which is involved with the production or extraction of natural resources. It involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, rearing of livestock all which are required for a living.

Secondary sector involves use of natural goods and transform them into something more valuable by the process of manufacturing.

### **Question 7**

Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

### **Solution**

Formal sector of credit refers to the loans taken from banks and cooperative societies. Formal sector charges reasonable rate of interests, seeks repayment within a stipulated time with a degree of flexibility with proper documentation.

### **Question 8**

Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

**OR**

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

### **Solution**

Rabi crops are sown in October to December, and harvested in April to June. Some Rabi crops cultivated are: wheat in Punjab, barley in Uttar Pradesh, etc.

**OR**



Kharif crops are sown in June to August, and harvested in September to October. Some Kharif crops cultivated are: paddy in Assam, Maize in Andhra Pradesh, etc.

### Question 9

How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.

**OR**

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

### Solution

The Civil Code of 1804 known as the Napoleonic Code were the revolutionary principles of administration.

It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

This Code was exported to the regions under French control.

In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

Transport and communication systems were improved.

Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

**OR**

There were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam which are given hereunder:

1. High population level in Vietnam
2. Low agricultural productivity
3. Extensive indebtedness among the peasants
4. To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms as the Japanese had done in 1890s. But this could not ensure sufficient employment



5. The French colonialists did little to industrialise Vietnam and in the rural areas, landlordism spread and the standard of living declined.

### Question 10

How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

OR

How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

### Solution

The following can be the cause why China is still regarded to be the pioneer in printing materials:

The earliest print technique developed in China

In this technology, books were printed by rubbing paper against inked wooden blocks

It was in vogue for a long time till print technology improved with the use of printed material

The imperial state in China was a large bureaucratic system, that sponsored the printing technique by way of conducting examination for recruitment of its personnel

This print volume increased every year which made the Imperial state in China a major producer of printed material for a long time

OR

Novels created a sense of belonging on the basis of ones language. They dealt with the life of common people and they were cheap. Various ideas became widespread. Novel was such a medium which began to link the whole nation. Publishing markets helped in more sell and produce of novels which was available to the masses.

### Question 11

Analyse the impact of 'water scarcity.'

### Solution

Water is one of the most important requirement for agriculture and also for the livestock. Water is needed for irrigating the crops; thus, water scarcity would lead to the damage of crops. Livestock is affected as the fodder (animal feed) production is also decreased due to water scarcity. Also, the domestic farms need water for its proper maintenance. So, water scarcity is a threat to both the sectors.



Water scarcity refers to the shortage of water. Its main causes are, over-use of water, usage of pesticides, emissions of waste from industries into the rivers, lack of water management, lack of water treatment plants, ignorance of people, land forms and changes in climate.

**Reasons for water scarcity are given below:**

1. The main cause is the population. Population of India is so high that it is difficult to meet with the demands of water of each and every one.
2. Water is wasted unnecessarily in many activities like, in farms pipes are left open for many days, etc.
3. Many of the people living in India are illiterate and so they do not understand the importance of water.

**Question 12**

"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.

**Solution**

It is true that environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. In other words, we can say that environmental degradation is not confined within a state or a nation. It has international and global affects. Its consequences are felt globally and internationally.

For example, If India is creating air pollution by massive thermal power plant or other sources, the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka are affected. It is so because acid rain, climate change do occur due to air pollution which becomes a transcontinental issue. Similarly, deforestation in Brazil has caused disturbance in rainfall pattern throughout South America. Land degradation and dam burst in India affects Bangladesh a lot as flood increases and there is more siltation.

Environmental degradation is not a nationwide or statewide issue. It is continental and global which needs precaution and protection of the natural environment.

**Question 13**

Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons.

**OR**

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.

**Solution**

Importance of tertiary sector:

- i. the tertiary sector provides the basic services like public transportation, medical car, electricity, banking, post office etc under the control of the govt.
- ii. the tertiary sector creates an huge area for employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers.
- iii. the tertiary sector distributes the consumer goods to different suppliers
- iv. the tertiary sector accounts for most of the national income and per capita income

**OR**

The various goods and services are counted on the basis of the value of each good or services not on the basis of actual numbers.

The value here is referred to the value of final goods and services not the value of intermediate goods.

It is understood that the value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.

The total production of each sector is calculated by adding the value of all final goods and services of the sector in a year.

The total production of all the three sectors with in a country is known as Gross domestic product of the country.

### **Question 14**

Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.

### **Solution**

The Opposition's main role is to question the government of the day and hold them accountable to the public. ... In legislature, Opposition Party has a major role and must act to discourage the party in power from acting against the interests of the country and the common man.

They question the ruling government and make them accountable to the public.

Their role is to ensure that the government should not take any step which is against the interest of the public.

Their duty is to check and ensure the action of the ruling party is for the benefit of the masses and to support the government in such things.

### **Question 15**

How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with example.

### **Solution**



It is defined as the right to seek compensation due to damage caused by unfair trade practices and exploitation. The compensation awarded depends on the degree of damage. Consumers have the right to get their claims settled in their favour in case of being cheated and exploited by the producers. Under the Consumer Protection Act 1986, a three-tier judicial system has been formed. This act provides establishment of consumer disputes redressal agencies at district, state and national level. Consumers can invoke their right to redressal and right to represent. We may give the example of a person who is dissatisfied with services provided by say MTNL, BSNL, or Airtel and thereafter files a case at the consumer court.

### Question 16

"The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments.

OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

### Question 17

"Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement.

### Solution

#### **Women are still lagging behind men under certain scenarios in India:**

In political aspects, the role of women is still the lowest in Houses of Parliament and in State legislatures. While in America, England etc, women are given seats in Parliament even though there are male members.

In India, though there are many organisations fighting for equal participation of women in politics, it has been fulfilled to some extent.

Only in local governing bodies are women given priority as ward members, councillors, etc.

In rural areas, female foeticide and female infanticide persists as girl child are considered as a burden to family here.

Child marriage and dowry system is prevalent in some parts of Rajasthan where people are illiterate and marry girls at a young age.

### Question 18

Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

OR



Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

### Solution

Formal sources of credit are beneficial in the sense that they provide credit at reasonable rates without any undue exploitative practices as faced under informal sources of credit. For instance, taking credit from informal sources can have serious repercussions in the form of exorbitant rate of interest, high mortgage obligations, etc. Formal sources of credit are organised and free from such exploitative practices.

OR

The informal sources of credit are the moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends. No external organisations control the credit activities of lenders. The rate of interest can be really high as it depends on the wishes of the lender. They can also use unfair means to get their money back.

### Question 19

"Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples.

### Solution

Roadways have an edge over the railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons:

Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

### Question 20

Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.



**OR**

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

### **Solution**

In Sri Lanka and Belgium, there were ethnic conflicts for power on basis of the language. The group being numerically larger were in conflict with the groups lesser in number. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka were bothered by the issue of power sharing. However, Belgium worked out an accomodation principle as compared to Sri Lanka which switched to majoritarianism. Power sharing took place in different ways in Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium opted for a conciliatory mode of power sharing through respect and representation for different communities and regions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka adopted a confrontational approach where the majority community exerted its dominance over others and refused to share power. The first approach led to stronger unity while the later approach undermined the unity of the country and brought untold catastrophe.

**OR**

It is true that the idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. Traditionall, it was believed that power should be concentrated in one hands because if power is divided then it would be difficult to take rapid decisions and apply them. But the development of the concept of democracy has changed this notion of power concentration in one hands. This is so because democracy believes in distribution of power among people as people are the source of authority. Power can be divided among the various organs of the government, two sets of the government, hat is central and the state, community government etc. Moreover, concentration of power in one hands leads to revolution and war in the long run and breaks the unity of the nation.

Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. For example, ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Power shared among governments at provincial or regional level is called as vertical form of power sharing. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. State Governments and Central Government have their distinct areas to exercise power.



## Question 21

Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.'

### Solution

Industrial pollution creates environmental degradation in the following ways :

**Air pollution:** Air pollution is caused mainly due to the release of following materials in the atmosphere;

1. Undesirable gases like Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. Air borne particulate matter containing smoke, dust and spray mist.
3. Toxic gases by burning fossil fuels in the industries.

#### **Water pollution:**

1. Caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes discharged into the rivers.
2. Liquid wastes produced by chemical and textile industry, tanneries, petroleum refineries, electroplating industries and metallic pesticides etc.
3. Solid wastes like fly ash, phospo-gypsum and slags produced by iron and steel industries.

**Land pollution:** All the pollutants that cause water pollution, along with wastes from nuclear power plants are responsible for land pollution. Water and land pollution are closely related. All the liquid and solid affluent if not going into the rivers goes into the soil and degrade the land areas.

**Noise pollution:** All the unwanted sound caused due to industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators and drilling activities create irritants and are a source of stress.

#### **Industries pollute environment in the following ways:**

1. Industries emit harmful gases which pollute the air and water.
2. Generally, industries release gases like carbon monoxide and Sulphur dioxide which are dangerous to the eco system.
3. Industrial wastes are discharged into the rivers. They mainly contain contaminated products like plastics, rubber, coal, fertilizers, pesticides etc. These pollutes the water level.
4. Industries and factories create unwanted noise or sound causing pollution. This may lead to hearing impairments.
5. Sometimes, industrial wastes are dumped into the isolated areas. This pollutes the land and the soil in the nearby regions.

## Question 22

Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

OR

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

## Solution

B.R Ambedkar sought reservation for Dalits in educational institutions. For him, political empowerment was the only way of achieving upliftment for dalits B.R. Ambedkar and other dalit leaders demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes in order to protect their interest and extending political power to them. B.R. Ambedkar formed the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 and demanded the following:

To bring about political empowerment of the depressed classes.

To have reserved seats in the educational institutions.

Demanded separate electorates and bring about social justice.

He also mooted the idea of reservation for Dalits which brought him in clash with Gandhi.

It was with Ambedkar's constant persuasion which was eventually resolved with the Poona Pact of 1932, which provided for reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislatures for them.

Ambedkar also launched protest and movement against untouchability.

He also launched Kalaram temple movement that sought entry of dalit in the Brahmin dominated temple.

He also sought the support of Constituent assembly members for providing reservation to SC's and ST's.

OR

The Civil Disobedience Movement led by M K Gandhi, in the year 1930 was an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism. it began with gandhiji 's famous salt march of about 240 miles from sabarmati ashram in ahmedabad to the coastal town of dandi in Gujarat.

Rich peasants the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing their communities, and at times forcing reluctant



members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.

The rich peasants were greatly affected by the economic depression and fall in prices of goods. he wanted reduction in land revenue. Swaraj for them meant reduction of taxes. So they participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The poor peasants, on the other hand, wanted reduction in rent or revenue. For them Swaraj meant reduction of taxes. This was their aim in participation of the movement.

### Question 23

"Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyze the statement with special reference of London.

### Solution

The role on Indian economy in the nineteenth century world economy can be explained as follows:

India was a major exporter of raw materials to Britain.

Indian markets were flooded with the British manufactured goods.

There was a trade surplus for Britain while trading with India. SO this trade surplus was used in many ways.

Not only with Britain, India also traded with China mainly in opium.

OR

The pattern of industrialization changed in the 20th century due to various reasons. They are:

The growth of Nationalism in the first decade of the 20th century resulted in Indians shifting towards Swadeshi goods and boycotting foreign goods especially cloth.



Industrialists lobbied and pressurised the government to safeguard their interests through concessions and tariff protection.

Indian yarn exports to China decreased Chinese shift from Indian yarn to Chinese and Japanese yarn. So, Indian industries shifted from yarn production to piece-cloth production.

The World Wars increased the number of Indian industries. During the wars, the mills and factories in Britain were busy producing for the war and imports into India decreased. So, Indian industries were now left to supply to the Indian markets. New industries were established.

With the Second World War and the prolonged war, Indian industries also started supplying for the war. For instance, uniforms, bags, leather goods were produced. Industrial production boomed during the Wars.

After the World Wars, Britain could not compete with the emerging economies like the USA and Japan. With the collapse of the British economy, Indian exports to Britain also fell. The newly established Indian industries now had to look for newer domestic and international markets and consolidate their position.

**OR**

Industrialisation in Britain has widely changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period. Many rural migrants have been attracted to the industrial cities of Leeds and Manchester with the craze for working in mills and factories. As a result, population of these industrial cities had increased and were mostly occupied by the rural migrants. Urbanization led to migration and overpopulation and changed the atmosphere of the newly grown industrialised cities.

### **Question 24**

Describe any five factors that make democracy is a better form of government than other alternatives.

### **Solution**

Democracy is a better form of government than other alternatives because:

- i. Democracy improves quality of decision making
- i. Provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts
- iii. Enhances dignity of citizens.
- iv. Equality is the basic point in democracy. It ensures equality before law
- v. Fair share of all in the government making process
- vi. Freedom of expression to all



- vii. Guarantees stability to the government
- viii. Guarantees legitimacy to the government

### Question 25

Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investment.

### Solution

The government attracts foreign investment in the following ways:

Allowing the foreign companies as tax free for the first five years in the industrial zones or SEZs (special economic zones).

Industrial zones called SEZs (special economic zones) are being setup. SEZs are to have world class facilities, such as electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational & educational facilities.

flexibility in labour laws.

Establishment of Special Economic Zones, which would provide the industries and factories world class facilities like constant electricity, water, etc.

There was exemption for industries set up in desired locations from paying taxes for the first 5 years.

These industries and factories were also allowed flexibility in labour laws, thus not making it compulsory to employ workers on a permanent basis.

### Question 26

(A) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- a. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- b. The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

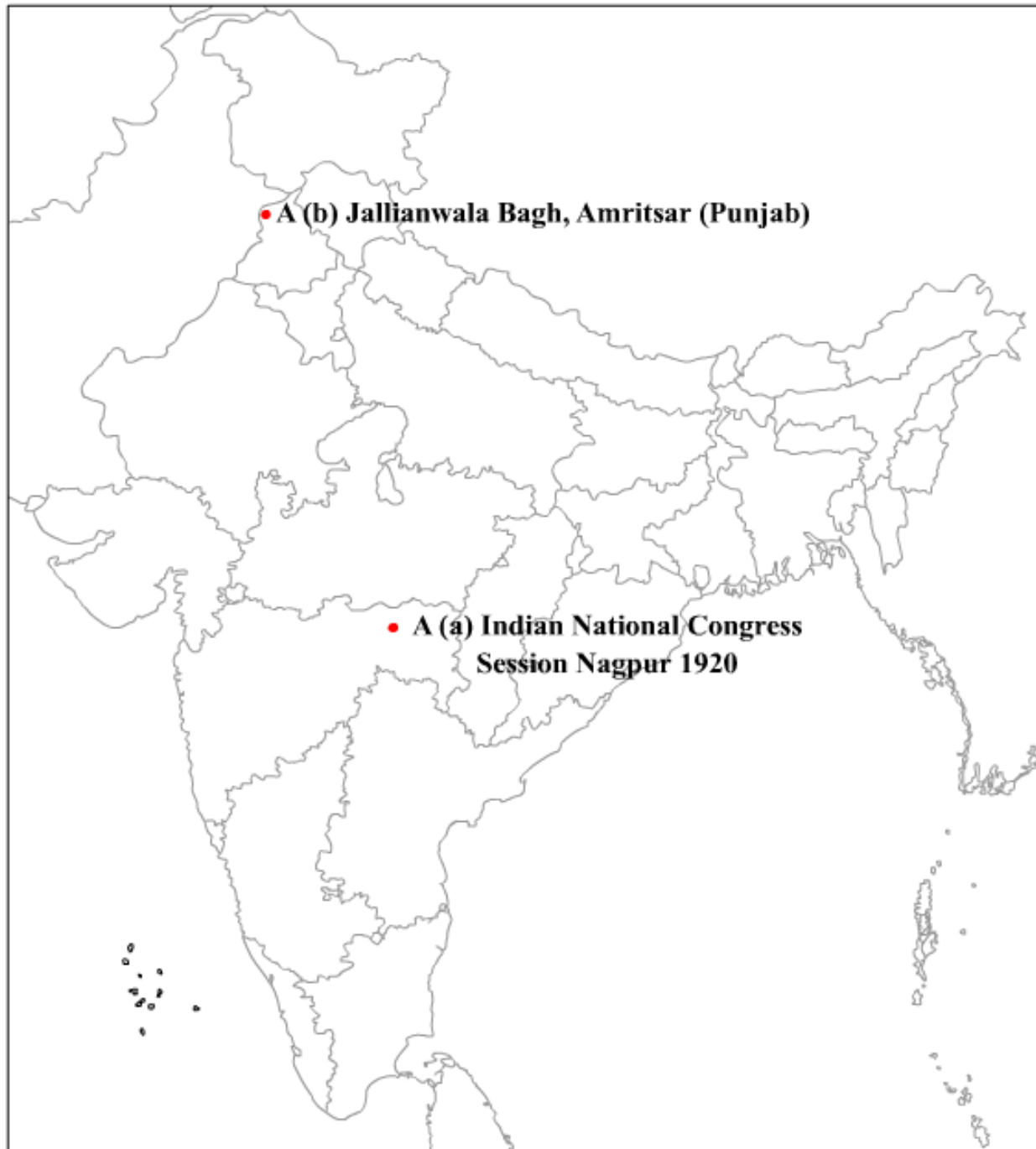
- (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port



(v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam

## Solution

(A)



(B)

