

CBSE Board
Class X Social Science
Board Paper – 2019 (Set 2)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
 - (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
 - (iv) Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
 - (v) Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
 - (vi) Question number **26** is a map question. It has two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)**. **26(A)** of 2 marks from History and **26(B)** of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your another book.
 - (vii) There is no overall choice. However internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.
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SECTION A

- 1. What may be a development goal of a girl who belongs to a rich urban family? 1

OR

What may be a developmental goal of a rich farmer? 1
- 2. How are mining activities responsible for land degradation in Jharkhand? 1

OR

How is overgrazing responsible for land degradation in Gujarat? 1
- 3. Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print? 1

OR

Why were women and children often discouraged from reading novels in the early decades of the twentieth century in India? 1
- 4. Why did a civil war start in Sri Lanka? 1
- 5. Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815? 1

OR

Why was the "Tonkin Free School" established in Vietnam in 1907? 1

6. Give two examples of economic activities of the secondary sector. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7. In what way are MNC's different from other companies? 1

SECTION B

8. Describe any three steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign investment in India. $1 \times 3 = 3$
9. "Credit can play a positive role." Justify the statement with arguments. 3

OR

"Credit can play a negative role." Justify the statement with arguments. 3

10. How can more employment be created in agriculture sector alone? Explain any three ways. $1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

How can the problem of unemployment be eradicated in India? Explain any three ways. 3

11. "India has land under a variety of relief features." Justify the statement with three examples. $1 \times 3 = 3$

12. Why should we use natural resources properly and judiciously? Explain your views. 3

13. How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain. 3

OR

How had schools in Vietnam become an important place for political and cultural battles? Explain. 3

14. "Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion." Support the statement with examples. 3

15. How had a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe? Explain with examples. 3

OR

How were vernacular novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs for colonial administration? Explain with examples. 3

16. Describe the importance of manufacturing industries as a backbone of economic development of the country. 3

OR

Describe the role of industries in the development of agriculture. 3

17. How can caste take various forms in politics? Explain with examples. 3

OR

How had the position of women improved in our country since independence? Explain with examples. 3

18. "Democracies have had greater success in setting regular free and fair elections." Analyse the statement. 3

SECTION C

19. Describe the importance of a third-tier of government in a vast country like India. $1 \times 5 = 5$

OR

Describe any five features of federalism. $1 \times 5 = 5$

20. How did plantation workers have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain. 5

OR

How had peasants and tribals participated in the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in different parts in India? Explain. 5

21. Describe any five technological and institutional reforms undertaken by the Government of India to improve Indian agriculture. $1 \times 5 = 5$

22. How had the U.S. economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s? Explain with examples. 5

OR

How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of workers in England during the nineteenth century? Explain with examples. 5

OR

How had widespread use of coal in homes and industries in nineteenth century England raised serious problems? Explain with examples. 5

23. "International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country." Justify the statement with arguments. 5

24. Identify and list the symbols of the following political parties with their States: $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) Shiromani Akali Dal

(ii) Samajwadi Party

(iii) A.I.A.D.M.K

(iv) Trinamool Congress

(v) Rashtriya Janata Dal

25. "Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation." Support the statement. 5

SECTION D

26.

(A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.

(b) The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

(B) Locate and label **any three** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of **India** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) Hirakud - Dam
- (ii) Kochi - Major sea port
- (iii) Salem - Iron and Steel Centre
- (iv) Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
- (v) Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Board Paper 2019 (All India Set 2) - Solution

SECTION A

Answer 1

A development goal of a girl who belongs to a rich urban family is to pursue her study abroad from a reputed educational institution.

OR

The development goals of a rich farmer is to purchase several hectares of land, employ cheap labour and maximise his income.

Answer 2

Deforestation due to mining and the abandoning of mining sites after the completion of work has resulted in the creation of waste lands in Jharkhand.

OR

Due to overgrazing, the vegetation cover of the land in Gujarat had depleted. This has resulted in soil erosion leading to the degradation of the land.

Answer 3

Manuscripts in India were not widely used before the age of print because these were very expensive and fragile.

OR

Women and children were discouraged from reading novels in the early decades of the twentieth century in India because it was considered by the people that novels have an immoral influence, and women and children were seen as easily corruptible.

Answer 4

Civil War started in Sri Lanka because of the majoritarian policies followed by the Sri Lankan government. The Sinhalese who were in majority were appointed to preferential positions in the government and Sinhala was made the only official language of the nation. This led to dissent among the Tamil community who were in minority in Sri Lanka.

Answer 5

Most of the 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws after 1815 so that they could control the material published in newspapers and books that reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

OR

'Tonkin Free Schools' were established in 1907 to provide western style education to the Vietnamese.

Answer 6

Two examples of the economic activities of the secondary sector are manufacturing and food processing.

Answer 7

An MNC heavily invests in foreign countries and indulges in foreign trade, while other companies may only trade in their own countries.

SECTION B**Answer 8**

Steps taken by the government to attract foreign investments to India:

- Industrial zones, called special economic zones (SEZs), have been set up. These have world-class facilities with regard to electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
- Companies who set up production units in SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- The government has also allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment. For example, instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the labour cost of the company.

Answer 9

Credit can play a positive role because of the following reasons:

- It helps people to set up their businesses or industries. This helps in the development of the economy.
- Credit is also provided to people for fulfilling their educational and training needs. Educated and trained citizens are an asset to the country's economy.
- Farmers use credit in purchasing seeds and fertilisers. This helps in improving the productivity of their land. This helps in increasing farmers' earnings.

OR

Credit can play a negative role. This is because

- In case of crop failure, credit pushes the person into a debt trap.
- To repay the loan, a farmer has to sell a portion of his land. His condition becomes much worse than before.
- Farmers take loans from moneylenders at an extremely high rate of interest. Most of the time, his income is spent on paying interests. This affects his standard of living.

Answer 10

More employment opportunities can be created in the agricultural sector by taking the following measures:

- The government should build dams and dig canals in villages so that water may be supplied to irrigate crops. This will reduce the problem of employment generation and underemployment in villages.

- The government should make arrangements to provide cheap and affordable credit to farmers so that he does not take loans from moneylenders and traders at a high rate of interest.
- The government should invest money in transportation and storage of crops or should take initiative to build better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere. This will help farmers to easily transport and sell their crops.

OR

The problem of unemployment in India can be eradicated in the following ways:

- Small and large scale industries should be set up to eradicate unemployment.
- The school curriculum should give more emphasis on providing vocational and technical training to students. Further, various institutions need to be set up which can offer vocational courses.
- Self-employment opportunities should be encouraged by introducing cheap credit facilities to people in rural and urban areas.

Answer 11

India has land under a variety of relief features. These are mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

- The largest percentage of land in India is plain which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- Mountains occupy 30% of the total surface area of the country. Many rivers originate in the mountains. They also provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- Plateaus occupy 27% of the country's area. Plateaus are the storehouses of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Answer 12

We should use natural resources properly and judiciously because natural resources are limited in nature. Most natural resources are non-renewable. This means that once exhausted, it will take geological Ages for the natural resources to replenish. If we keep on exploiting natural resources and do not use them in a sustainable manner, we will exhaust them and will deprive the future generation of their use.

Answer 13

The transformation of Great Britain into a nation state was not a sudden process. There was no British nation before the eighteenth century.

- People residing in the British Isles were mainly English, Welsh, Scots and Irish. These ethnic groups had distinct political and social traditions. As the English nation grew in wealth and power, it began to dominate the other islands.
- In 1688, the English Parliament seized power from the monarchy. The Parliament passed the Act of Union, 1707, by which England and Scotland were unified resulting in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- Ireland was inhabited by both Protestants and Catholics. The English supported the Protestants and established their rule with their help and support. Catholics, who constituted a majority in Ireland, revolted against the British on numerous occasions but were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly integrated into Britain in 1801.

OR

Education was seen by the French as a means to civilise the natives. The Colons (French people in Vietnam) feared that if the Vietnamese are provided with modern French education, they might lose their jobs in the region. 'Tonkin Free Schools' were set up by the French in Vietnam to impart western education to the natives. School textbooks commissioned by the French glorified the French colonial rule and described the Vietnamese as inferior and backward. The Vietnamese fought against such a view. Sometimes they opposed openly, like in the case of the Saigon Native Girls School, and sometimes there was silent resistance. The Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the curriculum and criticised. This encouraged students to rise up in protest despite opposition from the colonial government and the traditional elite. They formed political parties like the 'Young Annam' and published nationalist journals such as the 'Annamese Student'. As a result, schools gradually became the epicentre of political and cultural struggles in Vietnam.

Answer 14

Most established democracies face the challenge of expansion.

- The challenge of expansion involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions and various institutions.
- It also includes ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation and to empower women and weaker sections of society.
- The decisions should be taken by representatives of the people through the process of discussions and deliberations.

For example, countries such as India and the US face the challenge of expansion. They have to ensure that government decisions must be taken democratically and considering the views and opinions of the minority.

Answer 15

A large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe.

- After primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. School textbooks began to be published on a large scale. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales.
- Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as these were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the well-known novelists were women. These included Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters and George Eliot.
- In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instrumental in educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people.

OR

- Vernacular novels were an important source of information on native life and customs for the colonial administration due to the following reasons:

- The novels depicted the norms of Indian society. They also revealed caste practices. This helped the British authorities in governing Indian society.
- Since the British were outsiders, they had little knowledge of life inside the Indian household. The novels gave vivid description of the Indian households.
- The novels reflected on how people dressed, their religious sentiments, beliefs and culture. This helped the English in understanding Indian culture and society.

Answer 16

Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development of a country. This is because

- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. For example, manufacturing industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to farmers.
- Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- It helps in eradicating unemployment and poverty by providing jobs to millions of people.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in the much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries which transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries.

(Write *any three* of the above points)

OR

Role of industries in the development of agriculture:

- Industries help in modernising agriculture and reduce the dependence of people on it.
- Industries supply various machines to agriculture which help in raising its productivity. Agricultural production has increased as a result of the use of irrigation pumps, insecticides, pesticides and fertilisers manufactured by industries.
- The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by using agricultural products as raw materials and have played an important role in raising its productivity.

Answer 17

Caste can take various forms in Indian politics. These are

- While choosing candidates for elections, parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes to gather support to win elections.
- Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to gather peoples' support.
- While campaigning for elections, parties appeal to voters to give votes to their candidates on caste lines. Voters too at times vote for candidates from their own caste. For example, if a voting constituency has a Brahmin majority, the political parties in India are likely to field a Brahmin candidate in that constituency and are likely to appeal to voters to give votes to their candidates on caste lines.

OR

Position of women in India has improved in our country since independence. This is because we now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women.

According to the 2011 census, the current female literacy rate in India is 65.46% which is a sharp increase from the female literacy rate in 1947. Women also enjoy a greater degree of freedom now.

Answer 18

Democracy has had greater success in setting regular and free and fair elections because holding free and fair elections is one of the basic conditions required for a country to become democratic. A democratic government is a legitimate government which is chosen by the people during elections. Thus, one of the prime responsibilities of a democratic country is to hold regular, free and fair elections. This basic condition also points and leads to the greater success of democracy.

SECTION C

Answer 19

Importance of a third-tier of government in a vast country like India:

- The local self-government takes steps to solve the problems of the people at the grassroot level. This saves time, energy and money.
- State government may be too busy in looking after bigger issues in the state. It may not have time to look into the day-to-day problems of the people in a village. The local self-government thus reduces the burden of the state government.
- Local bodies perform various important functions which help in the development of a village or a locality. For example, construction of roads, provision of clean drinking water, schemes related to the improvement of agriculture and irrigation are some of the important functions performed by local bodies.
- Local bodies help in the emergence of local leadership. Because the state and central ministers and other important people are busy managing the affairs of the state at large, the problems at the local level are solved by the leaders of local bodies. This leads to the emergence of leadership at the local level.
- Local institutions act as a training ground for the local people to confront and solve their own problems. Some people emerge as leaders who solve various socio-economic problems in an area at the local level. Many state and national-level politicians had started their careers by being the leaders of local bodies.

OR

In a federal form of government, there are two or more levels of government. Important features of the federal form of government:

- Each level of government administers over the same region, but they have their own jurisdiction in matters of administration, taxation and legislation.
- The government at each level derives its power from the Constitution of the country. Thus, the central government cannot dilute the powers of the state or local governments.
- The basic principles of the Constitution and the rights given to the people cannot be changed by only one tier of the government. It requires the consent of governments at both levels.
- Courts of the country act as a referee between central and state governments if any dispute arises between the two.

- Both levels of the government can collect taxes from the people according to the guidelines of the Constitution of the country.

Answer 20

Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. 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 and visit villages from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission, and they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

The plantation workers and other communities interpreted Swaraj as a time when all their sufferings and troubles would dissipate.

OR

The Non-Cooperation Movement spread rapidly in the rural hinterland, assimilating within its fold the different peasant and tribal struggles which were brewing in India at that point of time. In Awadh, the movement was led by a sanyasi Baba Ramchandra. Under his leadership, the peasants launched a struggle against the exploitation by the 'talukdars' and landlords. By October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru. In the Gudum hills of Andhra Pradesh, the tribals rebelled against the repressive forest laws blocking their access to forest produce and initiated a militant guerilla movement against the government. The movement was led by Alluri Sitaram Raju, who was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement. He encouraged people to wear khadi and give up drinking, but he also insisted that India could rid itself of colonial control only through the use of force and not non-violence. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried out guerilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

Answer 21

The government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in 1980s and 1990s. These were

- Crop insurance was provided to farmers against drought, floods and cyclones.
- To provide cheap loans to farmers, many 'Grameen banks' or cooperative credit societies have been established in various villages.
- Farmers are provided insurance for crop protection, droughts, floods, fire and diseases. Apart from this, the government has initiated credit cards for farmers and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- The government also announced the minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Answer 22

US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s in the following ways:

- One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. It was started by Sir Henry Ford. He adopted the assembly line of mass production. In the assembly line of mass production, workers had to pick and fix manufacturing parts as they came down a conveyor belt. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously. Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods. As a result of higher wages, workers could afford to purchase durable consumer goods.
- The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s created the basis of prosperity in the US. Large investments in housing and household goods created a cycle of higher employment and incomes, rising consumption demand and more investments.
- In 1923, the US resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and became the largest overseas lender. This also boosted European recovery and world trade.

OR

Abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers in several ways. As soon as the news of possible jobs reached the countryside, hundreds of people migrated to the cities. Most of them were not able to find shelter in the cities. Since the number of workers exceeded the job opportunities, it was hard to find work. Only those who had some friends or family members working in a factory were more likely to get a job quickly. But not everyone had social connections. Many jobseekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters or stayed in night refuges which were set up by private individuals. The abundance of labour and the fear of losing work made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. For example, several cases in Britain were recorded in which workers attacked the Spinning Jenny.






OR

The widespread use of coal in homes and industries in nineteenth-century England raised serious problems. In industrial cities such as Leeds, Bradford and Manchester, hundreds of factory chimneys discharged black smoke into the skies. People joked that most inhabitants of these cities grew up believing that the skies were grey and all vegetation was black. Shopkeepers, homeowners and others complained that the black fog which descended on their towns caused bad tempers, smoke-related illnesses and dirty clothes.

Answer 23

International trade is considered an economic barometer of a country because no country is self-sufficient in all resources or services. It has to resort to international trade in order to satisfy one or the other need of its economy. If the balance of international trade is favourable to a country, it can earn more foreign exchange and hence strengthen its financial position in the market. International trade induces a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange. A country's economic prosperity can be measured by the favourable volume of its international trade.

Answer 24

Serial No.	Party	Symbol	State
(i)	Shiromani Akali Dal		Punjab
(ii)	Samajwadi Party		Uttar Pradesh
(iii)	AIA·D·M·K		Tamil Nadu
(iv)	Trinamool Congress		West Bengal
(v)	Rashtriya Janta Dal		Bihar

Answer 25

Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices leading to their exploitation. If a consumer suffers physically, monetarily or emotionally, he/she has the complete right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

For example, an inordinate delay in handing over of a flat by a builder to a buyer results in economic losses and mental agonies for the flat buyer. Under such circumstances, buyers are eligible to get compensation from the builder depending on the delay in the building and mental stress that a buyer has undergone due to delay in the construction of the flat. Consumers may approach various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

