

SOLUTIONS
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/1/3

SET -3

MM-80

| Q.No. | Values Points | Page No. | Marks- |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Section A (Multiple Choice Questions) | | (20X1=20) |
| 1 | (B) India | 13 E | 1 |
| 2 | (A) Only I, II and III are correct | 48 P | 1 |
| 3 | (D) Spain- Federal | 14 P | 1 |
| 4 | (C) Federal | 4 P | 1 |
| 5 | (A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii | 45 G | 1 |
| 6 | (B) Venetia | 21 H | 1 |
| 7 | (C) Only I, III and IV are correct | 57-58H | 1 |
| 8 | (A) Marco Polo Note- Due to lack of correct option, 1 mark should be awarded to all students who attempted this question. | 54 H | 1 |
| 9 | (D) Increased speed and accuracy of print | 109H | 1 |
| 10 | (B) I, II, III | 15G | 1 |
| 11 | (B) Rajasthan | 15 G | 1 |
| 12 | (C) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii | 24 G | 1 |
| 13 | (B) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh | 23 G | 1 |
| 14 | (C) Wheat | 32 G | 1 |
| 15 | (A)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) | 42 G | 1 |
| 16 | (A)Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I | 62 E | 1 |
| 17 | (C) Both poor households and households with few assets | 49 E | 1 |
| 18 | (C) Only I, II and IV are correct | 49 E | 1 |
| 19 | (D) Tertiary <i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.19.</i> (C) Basket weaver | 19 E 21 E | 1 |
| 20 | (A) Primary | 21 E | 1 |

| | Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions) | | (4X2=8) |
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| 21 | <p>Suggest any two measures to remove gender inequality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By increasing the literacy rate among women (ii) By increasing the political representation of women (iii) By investing in education of girls. (iv) Legal protection to women in the employment sector (v) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be suggested.</p> | 33 P | 2X1=2 |
| 22 | <p>Explain two important characteristics of Black Soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is black in colour and is also known as regur soil. (ii) It is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. (iii) It is believed that climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. (iv) It is made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. (v) It has the capacity to hold moisture. (vi) It is rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. (vii) It is poor in phosphoric content. (viii) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> | 7 G | 2X1=2 |
| 23 | <p>(a) Explain the role of anti-colonial movement in the rise of ‘modern nationalism’ in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. (ii) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. (iii) Each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. | 29 H | 2X1=2 |

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| | <p>(iv) Anti-colonial movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement etc. played a big role in the rise of the modern nationalism in India.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why did Gandhiji say ‘Satyagraha is pure soul force’ ? Explain by giving arguments.</p> <p>(i) Satyagraha is pure soul force because truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha.</p> <p>(ii) The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma.</p> <p>(iii) According to Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha is not physical force.</p> <p>(iv) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> | 31 H | 2X1=2 |
| 24 | <p>How did improvement in transportation technology stimulate the globalization process?</p> <p>(i) Faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.</p> <p>(ii) With the improvement in transportation technology people can travel long distances in a very short span of time.</p> <p>(iii) It has facilitated trade (Domestic and International)</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained)</p> | 62E | 2X1=2 |

| | Section C (Short Answer Type Questions) | | (5X3=15) |
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| 25 | <p>“The idea of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.” Explain the statement in the context of the national movement.</p> <p>(i) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards.</p> <p>(ii) They toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.</p> <p>(iii) These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.</p> <p>(iv) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity and restore a sense of pride in one’s past.</p> <p>(v) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.</p> <p>(vi) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>.</p> <p>(vii) He believed that folklore was national literature; it was ‘the most trustworthy manifestation of people’s real thoughts and characteristics’</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained</p> | 47H | 3X1=3 |
| 26 | <p>Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Story of Rinjha</p> <p>Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family’s search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.</p> <p><i>What type of farming is Rinjha’s family doing ? Describe any two of its characteristics.</i></p> | 30 G | 1+2=3 |

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| | <p>Type of farming-Primitive subsistence farming</p> <p>Features of primitive subsistence farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This farming is practiced on small patches of land. (ii) It is done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. (iii) It is done with the help of family or community labour. (iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. (v) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be described.</p> | | |
| 27 | <p>“Political power cannot be divided.” Analyse suitable arguments against the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Power sharing is the essence of democracy. (ii) One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. (iii) Undivided political power means dictatorship or totalitarianism which is absolutely against the principles of democracy. (iv) Division or decentralization of power brings accountability and responsiveness. (v) Divided power ensures checks and balances. (vi) Division of power brings transparency in governance. (vii) In a democracy, people rule themselves through the institutions of self government. (viii) Division and sharing of power is valuable and legitimate. (ix) In a good democratic government , due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. (x) Everone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. (xi) Divided power improves the quality of decision making and dignity of individuals. (xii) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be analyzed.</p> | 8,9,65P | 3X1=3 |

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| 28 | <p>(a) Explain the importance of political parties in democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Political parties are the most visible institution in a democracy. (ii) They reflect fundamental political division in society. (iii) Political parties contest elections. (iv) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters chose them. (v) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. (vi) Parties form and run government. (vii) Parties play the role of opposition by voicing different views and criticizing the government for its wrong policies. (viii) Parties shape public opinion. (ix) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (x) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why did India adopt the multiparty system? Explain with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Party system is not something any country can choose. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. (ii) India adopted multi-party system due to its social diversity. (iii) India has vast geographical diversity. So in such a large country diversity is not absorbed by two or even three parties. (iv) Multiparty system allows a variety of interest and opinions to enjoy political representation. (v) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p> | 48,49 P | 3X1=3 |
| 29 | <p>Evaluate the contribution of Tertiary Sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest sector in India. (ii) This sector includes services like hospitals, post office, transport, banking, insurance etc. thereby creating large scale employment. | 24 E | 3X1=3 |

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| | <p>(iii) This sector boosts the overall economy by providing varied services and contributes significantly in the GDP.</p> <p>(iv) With the development of primary and secondary sectors the demand for services has increased.</p> <p>(v) With the rise in income level demand for certain services like restaurants, tourism, shopping etc. has also increased.</p> <p>(vi) Certain new services based on information and technology have become important and essential and is one of the most significant contributors to India's GDP.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be evaluated.</p> | | |
| | <p>Section D</p> <p>(Long Answer Type Questions)</p> | | (4X5=20) |
| 30 | <p>(a) "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in 19th century Europe." Evaluate the statement in the context of romanticism.</p> <p>(i) Art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.</p> <p>(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>(iii) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>(iv) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</p> <p>(v) Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.</p> <p>(vi) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized.</p> <p>(vii) So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. The Grimm brothers saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that</p> | 13 H | 5X1=5 |

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| | <p>the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit.</p> <p>(viii) Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction as weapon of resistance against Russian domination.</p> <p>(ix) Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.” Evaluate the statement in the context of Slavic Movement.</p> <p>(i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.</p> <p>(ii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(iii) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(iv) One by one Ottoman Empire’s European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>(v) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.</p> <p>(vi) The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence</p> | <p>26 H</p> | <p>5X1=5</p> |
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| | <p>(vii) .As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>(viii) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p> | | |
| 31 | <p>(a) “Recent evidence suggests that the overuse of groundwater is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country.” Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development.</p> <p>(i) Sustainability refers to that kind of economic development that should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the need of the future generations.</p> <p>(ii) Ground water is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature.</p> <p>(iii) The over use ground water is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country due to population growth and agricultural practices.</p> <p>(iv) Excessive use of ground water for irrigation can deplete ground water level.</p> <p>(v) A lack of effective policies and regulation can lead to unsustainable ground water use.</p> <p>(vi) About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years.</p> <p>(vii) Nearly one third of the country is over using their ground water reserves.</p> <p>(viii) In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues.</p> <p>(ix) Ground water overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh etc.</p> <p>(x) Judicious use of water resources.</p> | 14 E | 5X1=5 |

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| | <p>(xi) Control over dumping of excessive and toxic waste on land to prevent pollution of ground water.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The development goals of different categories of people may differ.” Evaluate the statement.</p> <p>(i) Each one of us seeks different things in our life.</p> <p>(ii) People seek things that are most important for them, which can fulfill their aspirations or desires.</p> <p>(iii) At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting.</p> <p>(iv) For example, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunities as her brother and that he also shares in the household work.</p> <p>(v) What may be the development for one may not be the development of others.</p> <p>(vi) For example, an industrialist may want more dams for electricity but for the people who are displaced might resent this.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p> | 4,5E | 5X1=5 |
| 32 | <p>(a)“One distinct feature of democracy is that its scrutiny never ends.” Explain the statement with appropriate arguments.</p> <p>(i) As democracy passes one test, it produces another test.</p> <p>(ii) As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy better.</p> <p>(iii) In a democratic setup people always come up with more expectations.</p> <p>(iv) It could be considered as a testimony to the success of democracy.</p> <p>(v) It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.</p> | 72 P | 5X1=5 |

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| | <p>(vi) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project.</p> <p>(vii) It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Democratic system is better than other systems.” Explain the statement with appropriate arguments.</p> <p>(i) It promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>(ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>(iii) It improves the quality of decision-making.</p> <p>(iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>(v) It allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>(vi) It is an accountable form of government.</p> <p>(vii) It is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations.</p> <p>(viii) It is responsive form of government.</p> <p>(ix) It is a legitimate government.</p> <p>(x) It accommodates social diversity</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p> | 64 P | 5x1=5 |
| 33 | <p>(a) “Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of the economic development of a country.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.</p> <p>(ii) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture.</p> <p>(iii) They provide jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(iv) Industrial development is a pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings much needed foreign exchange.</p> | 58 G | 5X1=5 |

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| | <p>(vi) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher values are prosperous.</p> <p>(vii) It also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be justified.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Agriculture and industries complement each other.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) Agriculture and industries are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.</p> <p>(ii) For instance, Agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.</p> <p>(iii) Industries depend on agriculture for raw material and provide their products, for example, irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc to the agricultural sector.</p> <p>(iv) The development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made production process very efficient.</p> <p>(v) In the present day of globalization, our industries need to be more efficient and competitive. This will increase the productivity of the agriculture sector as well.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be justified.</p> | 58,59 G | 5X1=5 |
| | <p>Section E</p> <p>CASE/SOURCE- BASED QUESTIONS</p> | | 3X4=12 |
| 34 | <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An Experiment in Brazil</p> <p>A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the</p> | 26 P | |

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| | <p>municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.</p> <p>(34.1) Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'.</p> <p>(i) Participatory democracy means participation or direct involvement in decision making process.</p> <p>(34.2) In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government?</p> <p>(i) Local Self Government.</p> <p>(34.3) Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil.</p> <p>(i) Local Self Government- Panchayati Raj, Municipality and Municipal Corporation.</p> <p>(ii) All bodies of Local Self Government are elected by the people.</p> <p>(iii) Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat where people of that area participate directly.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be described.</p> | | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> |
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| 35 | <p>Read the source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Loans from Cooperatives</p> <p>Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.</p> <p>Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.</p> <p>(35.1) Cooperative societies come under which source of credit?</p> <p>(i) Formal sources of credit</p> <p>(35.2) Mention any two sources of capital of cooperative societies.</p> <p>(i) Deposits from the members of the cooperative</p> <p>(ii) With the deposit as collateral the co-operatives obtain large loans from banks.</p> <p>(iii) Interest earned on loans given by Cooperatives.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be mentioned.</p> <p>(35.3) Explain the role of cooperative societies in increasing the income of farmers.</p> <p>(i) Co-operative societies provide loans on low interest rates which can be further used for increasing crop production.</p> <p>(ii) They also give interest on deposits. This promotes small saving habits for the farmers.</p> <p>(iii) Co-operatives provide loans for variety of expenses such as the purchase of agricultural implements fisheries loans etc. which further leads to increase the income of farmers.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained</p> | 47 E | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |
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| | <p>(36.3) Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act? Explain any two reasons.</p> <p>(i) The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.</p> <p>(ii) The act allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two point to be explained.</p> | | 2 |
| | <p>Section F</p> <p>(Map Skill-Based Question)</p> | | (2+3=5) |
| 37 | <p>(a) Two places ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1920. Nagpur</p> <p>B. The place where Gandhiji started Dandi March. Sabarmati</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a)</i></p> <p>(a)(i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. Nagpur/Kolkata (Calcutta)</p> <p>(i) Name the place where Gandhiji started Dandi March. Sabarmati</p> <p>(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any <i>three</i> of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Leading state in production of Jute- West Bengal</p> <p>(ii) Atomic Power Plant located in Gujarat- Kakrapara</p> <p>(iii) Iron and Steel Plant located in Jharkhand-Bokaro/Jamshedpur</p> <p>(iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport-Amritsar</p> <p>Note-For answers, see the attached map.</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)</i></p> <p>(b) Attempt any three questions.</p> <p>(i) Name the leading state in production of Jute. West Bengal</p> | | <p>2x1=2</p> <p>2x1=2</p> <p>3x1=3</p> <p>3x1=3</p> |

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| | <p>(ii) Name the place where an Atomic Power Plant is located in Gujarat. Kakrapara</p> <p>(iii) Name the place where an iron and Steel Plant is located in Jharkhand. Bokaro/ Jamshedpur</p> <p>(iv) Name the place where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located. Amritsar</p> | | |
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