

**SOLUTIONS**  
**Class X -Social Science (087)**  
**SET-32/3/2**

**SET -2**

**MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-	
<b>Section A</b>			<b>(20X1=20)</b>	
<b>Multiple Choice Question</b>				
1.	(C) United Nations Development Programme	13 E		1
2.	(D) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	33 E		1
3.	(C) Liberalisation	64 E		1
4.	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of (A).	60 G		1
5.	(B) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i	15 G		1
6.	(B) Slash and burn farming	30 G		1
7.	(B) Smallpox	55 H		1
8.	(C) Willingness to make peace	24 H		1
9.	(D) Kesari	127 H		1
10.	(D) III, IV, II, I	30 & 35 H		1
11.	(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.	44-45 E		1
12.	(D) Private Sector	33 E		1
13.	(B) 80 percent	10 E		1
14.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	53 P		1
15.	(B) Sinhala-speakers	3 P		1
16.	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.	60 P		1
17.	(D) Providing voting rights equally to men and women	30 P		1
18.	(A) Concurrent List – Education	17 P		1
19.	(A) Municipality	35 P	1	
20.	(D) Tamil	22 P	1	
<b>Section B</b>			<b>(4X2=8)</b>	
<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>				
21	<p><b>(a) Describe any two features of ‘arid soils’.</b></p> <p>(i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.</p> <p>(ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.</p> <p>(iii) In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.</p> <p>(iv) Due to the dry climate high temperature evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.</p> <p>(v) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.</p>	9 G	2X1=2	

	<p>(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.) <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Describe any two features of 'forest soils'.</b></p> <p>(i) Mainly found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available. (ii) Soils texture varies according to the mountain environment. (iii) Loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. (iv) In the snow-covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. (v) The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)</p>	<b>9 G</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>Explain the effectiveness of horizontal distribution of 'power sharing' in the context of India.</b></p> <p>(i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. (ii) It allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. (iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. (iv) Each organ checks the other. (v) This results in a balance of power among various institutions. (vi) Though executive exercises power, it is responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. (vii) Although judges are appointed by the executive they can check the functioning of executive or review laws made by the legislature. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)</p>	<b>8 P</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>23</b>	<p><b>What changes did the Government of India make in its economic policies in the beginning of 1991? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) Trade barriers were removed. (ii) Goods could be imported and exported easily. (iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)</p>	<b>64 E</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>

24	<p><b>Mention any two economic impacts of the First World War on India.</b></p> <p>(i) Huge increase in defence expenditure.  (ii) Taxes were increased.  (iii) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.  (iv) Forced recruitment.  (v) (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any two points to be explained.)</b></p>	30 H	2X1=2
<p><b>Section C</b></p> <p><b>Short Answer Type Questions</b></p>			<p><b>(5X3=15)</b></p>
25	<p><b>How does democracy establish an accountable, responsible and legitimate governance? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) People have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers.  (ii) Citizens should be able to participate in decision-making so that the government is accountable to the citizens.  (iii) Decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.  (iv) Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government.  (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	65 P	3X1=3
26	<p><b>Describe any three ways of water conservation used in ancient India.</b></p> <p>(i) In ancient times, we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures for the conservation and management of water.  (ii) For instance, stepwells, reservoirs, and lakes were constructed.  (iii) Embankments and canals were built for irrigation.  (iv) Ponds were created.  (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	21 G	3X1=3
27	<p><b>Explain any three functions of money as a medium of exchange.</b></p> <p>(i) Money solve the problem of medium of exchange.  (ii) It ends the problem of double co-incident of wants.  (iii) It is easy to carry from one place to another.  (iv) It is an easy measure of value.  (iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	39 E	3X1=3
28	<p><b>How does the Indian Constitution ensure the division of powers between the Union and State Governments? Explain.</b></p>	16-17 P	3X1=3





31	(a) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples.	32-34E	5X1=5														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="280 282 743 322">PUBLIC SECTOR</th> <th data-bbox="743 282 1158 322">PRIVATE SECTOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 322 743 535">1. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.</td> <td data-bbox="743 322 1158 535">1. In the private sector, the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 535 743 622">2. Examples of public sector are Indian Railways, BHEL etc.</td> <td data-bbox="743 535 1158 622">2. Examples of private sector are TISCO, RIL etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 622 743 920">3. The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.</td> <td data-bbox="743 622 1158 920">3. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services, we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 920 743 1133">4. The government spends money on all kinds of activities/services that are required by all members of society.</td> <td data-bbox="743 920 1158 1133">4. The private sector does not provide such activities/services at a reasonable price.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1133 743 1514">5. Some of activities/services need spending large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.</td> <td data-bbox="743 1133 1158 1514">5. The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on these types of services/activities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1514 743 1599">6. Their services are for everyone.</td> <td data-bbox="743 1514 1158 1599">6. They cannot provide services to everyone.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	1. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	1. In the private sector, the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.	2. Examples of public sector are Indian Railways, BHEL etc.	2. Examples of private sector are TISCO, RIL etc.	3. The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.	3. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services, we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.	4. The government spends money on all kinds of activities/services that are required by all members of society.	4. The private sector does not provide such activities/services at a reasonable price.	5. Some of activities/services need spending large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.	5. The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on these types of services/activities.	6. Their services are for everyone.	6. They cannot provide services to everyone.
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(b) Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced?		48-50E	5X1=5														
(i) Increase the working days of MGNREGA-2005.																	
(ii) Make the arrangements for irrigation.																	

	<p>(iii) The villagers will be encouraged to borrow loans from the formal sources.</p> <p>(iv) Promote local industries.</p> <p>(v) Setting up small scale cottage industries.</p> <p>(vi) Spreading awareness about self-employment opportunities.</p> <p>(vii) Promoting Self-Help Groups.</p> <p>(viii) Organising local markets and fairs.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>		
<b>32</b>	<p><b>(a) The Government of India has invited some suggestions for technological reforms in agriculture. Propose any five technological reforms to the Government for the betterment of agriculture.</b></p> <p>(i) The regional expansion of agricultural reforms such as the Green Revolution and White Revolution based on package technology should be necessary.</p> <p>(ii) A comprehensive land development programme should be initiated through technology.</p> <p>(iii) Promote the use of the Kisan Credit Cards among peasants.</p> <p>(iv) Promote Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.</p> <p>(v) High Yield Variety of seeds should be used.</p> <p>(vi) There should be technological development of irrigation systems.</p> <p>(vii) Crop diversification should be encouraged.</p> <p>(viii) Awareness among farmers about Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Suppose you are a farmer. You want to cultivate tea in India. Describe any three geographical conditions which will be conducive for tea cultivation in India and write the names of two leading tea producing states of India.</b></p> <p>(i) Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. (3+2=5)</p> <p>(ii) Tea requires a tropical and subtropical climate.</p> <p>(iii) Tea requires deep and fertile, well- drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.</p> <p>(iv) Tea requires sloped areas with good drainage.</p> <p>(v) Tea bushes require a warm, and moist frost-free climate all through the year.</p> <p>(vi) Major tea producing states – Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, and Tripura (any two).</p>	<b>39 G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
		<b>34 G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>

	(vii) Any other relevant point. <b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b>		
<b>33</b>	<p><b>(a) “Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution.” Justify the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) There is no official religion of the Indian State.  (ii) The Constitution treats all religions equally.  (iii) Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.  (iv) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.  (v) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.  (vi) Hence, we can say that secularism is the very idea of the Indian Constitution.  (vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Suggest any five measures to establish the gender equality of labour.</b></p> <p>(i) Promote education among women.  (ii) Equal employment opportunities.  (iii) Follow Equal Remuneration Act 1976 that provides equal wages should be paid to equal work.  (iv) Enhancing the political and legal status of women and career opportunities.  (v) Encourage participation of women among the highly paid and valued jobs.  (vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>	<b>37-38 P</b>	<b>1x5=5</b>
		<b>30-35 P</b>	<b>1x5=5</b>
	<b>Section E</b>		<b>3X4=1</b>
	<b>CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>34</b>	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Organised Sector</b></p> <p>Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised</p>	<b>30 E</b>	<b>1+1+2=4</b>

	<p>Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>34.1 Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Regular term of employment.  (ii) Fixed working hours.  (iii) People have assured work.  (iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>34.2 Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) In the organised sector, employees get paid leaves.  (ii) In this sector, employees get minimum wages.  (iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>34.3 Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government? (2)</b></p> <p>(i) For people who are engaged in self-employment to comply with the rules and regulations set by the government.  (ii) It helped the government to create a data base.  (iii) Any other relevant points.</p>		
35	<p><b>Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Revolutionaries</b></p> <p>During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.</p> <p><b>35.1 Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Creation of nation states.  (ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>35.2 Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) To train revolutionaries and spread their ideas of nation state.  (ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>35.3 Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) Opposed by monarchies  (ii) Fear of Repression  (iii) Any other relevant point</p>	12 H	1+1+2= 4

<p><b>36</b></p>	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Iron Ore</b></p> <p>Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50 60 per cent). In 2018 19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states.</p> <p><b>36.1 In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? (1)</b> Magnetite</p> <p><b>36.2 Which is the most important industrial iron ore? (1)</b> Hematite</p> <p><b>36.3 “Iron ore is a basic mineral.” Support the statement. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) It is abundantly available. (ii) India is rich in good quality iron ore. (iii) It is important for various industries. (iv) Any other relevant points</p>	<p><b>44 G</b></p>	<p><b>1+1+2=4</b></p>
	<p><b>Section F</b> <b>(Map Skill-Based Question)</b></p>		<p><b>(2+3=5)</b> <b>)</b></p>
<p><b>37</b></p>	<p>(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of <b>India (on page 23)</b>. 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 Indian National Congress was held place in 1927. <b>Madras (Chennai)</b></p> <p>B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. <b>Dandi</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.</b></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 1927. <b>Madras (Chennai)</b></p> <p>(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. <b>Dandi</b></p> <p>(b) On the same political outline map of <b>India</b>, locate and label any <b>three</b> of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) An international airport of West Bengal (ii) A software technology park of Karnataka (iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra (iv) A major sea port of Odisha</p> <p><b>PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.</b></p>		<p><b>2X1=2</b></p> <p><b>2X1=2</b></p> <p><b>3X1=3</b></p>

**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b).**

(b) Attempt any **three** questions.

(i) Name the place where an international airport is located in West Bengal. **Kolkata (Calcutta)**

(ii) Name the place where a software technology park is located in Karnataka. **Bengaluru**

(iii) Name the place where a nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra. **Tarapur**

(iv) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.

**Paradwip**

**3X1=3**

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र  
Political Outline Map of India

