

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

**SET -3**

**MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
<b>Section A</b>			(20X1=20)
<b>Multiple Choice Question</b>			
1.	(D) III, IV, II, I	30 & 35 H	1
2.	(D) Kesari	127 H	1
3.	(C) Willingness to make peace	24 H	1
4.	(B) Smallpox	55 H	1
5.	(B) Slash and burn farming	30 G	1
6.	(B) a – ii, b – iii, c –iv, d –i	15 G	1
7.	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of (A).	60 G	1
8.	(C) Liberalisation	64 E	1
9.	(D) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	33 E	1
10.	(C) United Nations Development Programme	13 E	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>			(4X2=8)
<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>			
21	<p><b>How is the distribution of power among different social groups beneficial for democracy? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) Promotes equality.</p> <p>(ii) Accommodates diversity.</p> <p>(iii) Prevents domination of majority over the minority communities</p> <p>(iv) Gives minority community a fair share in power.</p> <p>(iii) “Reserved Constituencies” in assemblies and the parliament is the example of power sharing among different social groups.</p>	9 P	2X1=2

	(iv) Any other relevant points.  (Any two points to be explained.)		
<b>22</b>	<b>Explain any two benefits of globalisation.</b>  (i) Globalization has several advantages that impact various aspects of society, economics, and culture.  (ii) There is a greater choice before consumers.  (iii) Quality of products improved.  (iv) Lower prices for several products.  (v) Access to New Markets.  (vi) Globalisation promotes innovation.  (vii) Better Employment Opportunities.  (viii) Improved Standards of Living.  (ix) Any other relevant point.  (Any two points to be explained.)	<b>66 E</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Mention any two economic impacts of the First World War on India.</b>  (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)  (Any two points to be explained.)	<b>30 H</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>(a) Describe any two features of ‘arid soils’.</b>  (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.  (ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.  (iii) In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.  (iv) Due to the dry climate high temperature evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.  (v) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.  (vi) Any other relevant point  (Any two points to be explained.)  <b>OR</b>  <b>(b) Describe any two features of ‘forest soils’.</b>	<b>9 G</b>          <b>9 G</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>          <b>2X1=2</b>

	<p>(i) Mainly found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.</p> <p>(ii) Soils texture varies according to the mountain environment.</p> <p>(iii) Loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.</p> <p>(iv) In the snow-covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content.</p> <p>(v) The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any two points to be explained.)</b></p>		
	<p><b>Section C</b></p> <p><b>(Short Answer Type Questions)</b></p>		<p><b>(5X3=15)</b></p>
<b>25</b>	<p><b>Explain any three aims of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).</b></p> <p>(i) The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was initiated to improve the quality of life for people living in rural areas.</p> <p>(ii) It prioritises making the livelihoods of rural people easier.</p> <p>(iii) The goal of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is to enable every rural household a regular water supply.</p> <p>(iv) It ensures the supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	<b>21 G</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>26</b>	<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.</p> <p>(ii) Citizens should be able to participate in decision-making so that the government is accountable to the citizens.</p> <p>(iii) Decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p>	<b>65 P</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>

	<b>(Any three points to be explained.)</b>		
<b>27</b>	<p><b>(a) Analyse the impacts of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle.</b></p> <p>(i) Civil disobedience movement was called off.</p> <p>(ii) Gandhi ji participated in second round table conference in London.</p> <p>(iii) Government agreed to release political prisoners.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points to be explained.)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Indian National Movement.</b></p> <p>(i) He led the militant guerrilla movement at Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>(ii) He claimed that he has variety of special powers.</p> <p>(iii) Captured by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God.</p> <p>(iv) He supported Gandhiji in persuading the people to wear khadi and give up drinking.</p> <p>(v) At the same time, he believed that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points to be explained.)</b></p>	<b>40 H</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
		<b>36 H</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>28</b>	<p><b>Examine the importance of bank deposits.</b></p> <p>(i) People can hold money as deposits with banks.</p> <p>(ii) Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.</p> <p>(iii) In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest.</p> <p>(iv) People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require.</p> <p>(v) Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.</p> <p>(vi) Promotes saving habits of the people.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points to be explained.)</b></p>	<b>40 E</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Explain the main features of the Indian federal system.</b>	<b>17 P</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>

	<p>(i) The Constitution mentioned India as a union of states based on the principles of federalism.</p> <p>(ii) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government- Centre, State and Local government.</p> <p>(iii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.</p> <p>(iv) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the Constitution.</p> <p>(v) The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.</p> <p>(vi) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government.</p> <p>(vii) Distribution of Legislative powers among three lists – Union, State and Concurrent are mentioned in the Constitution.</p> <p>(viii) Those subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists are called the residuary subjects. According to our Constitution, the Union government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects.</p> <p>(ix) Some states enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India. Union Territories are governed by the Centre.</p> <p>(x) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>(xi) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points to be explained.)</b></p>		
	<p><b>Section D</b></p> <p><b>(Long Answer Type Questions)</b></p>		<p><b>(4X5=20)</b></p>
<p><b>30</b></p>	<p><b>(a) Analyse the contribution of Johann Gutenberg in the development the printing press.</b></p> <p>(i) Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the 1430s.</p> <p>(ii) The Olive press provided the model for the printing press.</p> <p>(iii) He used moulds for casting metal type for the letters of alphabets.</p> <p>(iv) The first book printed was the Bible.</p>	<p><b>109 H</b></p>	<p><b>5X1=5</b></p>

	<p>(v) Around 180 copies were produced in three years.</p> <p>(vi) By the standards of the time this was fast production.</p> <p>(vii) The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.</p> <p>(viii) 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) Analyse the development journey of print culture in India.</b></p> <p>(i) The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionary in the mid-sixteenth century.</p> <p>(ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.</p> <p>(iii) By later seventeenth century 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kanara languages.</p> <p>(iv) A Catholic priest printed the first Tamil book at Cochin.</p> <p>(v) The first Malayalam book was printed by Catholics priests.</p> <p>(vi) Dutch protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.</p> <p>(vii) Many of them were the translations of the older works.</p> <p>(viii) James Augustus Hickey began to edit the <i>Bengal Gazette</i>.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>	<b>120 H</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
<b>31</b>	<p><b>(a) “Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution.” Justify the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) No official religion of Indian State.</p> <p>(ii) All religions to be treated equally.</p> <p>(iii) Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>(iv) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.</p> <p>(v) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.</p> <p>(vi) Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution.</p>	<b>37-38 P</b>	<b>1x5=5</b>

(vii) Any other relevant point

**(Any five points to be explained.)**

**OR**

**(b) Suggest any five measures to establish the gender equality of labour.**

- (i) Promote education among women
- (ii) Equal employment opportunities
- (iii) Equal Remuneration Act 1976 provides that 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

**(Any five points to be explained.)**

**30-35 P**

**1x5=5**

**32**

**(a) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples.**

**32-34E**

**5X1=5**

<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>
<b>1.</b> In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	<b>1.</b> In the private sector, the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
<b>2.</b> Examples of public sector are Indian Railways, BHEL etc.	<b>2.</b> Examples of private sector are TISCO, RIL etc.
<b>3.</b> 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.	<b>3.</b> 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.
<b>4.</b> The government spends money on all kinds of activities/services that are required by all members of society.	<b>4.</b> The private sector does not provide such activities/services at a reasonable price.
<b>5.</b> Some of activities/services need spending large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.	<b>5.</b> The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on these types of services/activities.

	<table border="1" data-bbox="280 98 1158 398"> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 98 743 309">Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.</td> <td data-bbox="743 98 1158 309"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 309 743 398"><b>6.</b> Their services are for everyone.</td> <td data-bbox="743 309 1158 398"><b>6.</b> They cannot provide services to everyone.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="316 443 938 519"><b>7.</b> Any other relevant point <b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p> <p data-bbox="686 528 737 560" style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p data-bbox="220 568 1158 725"><b>(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?</b></p> <p data-bbox="242 734 1200 1039">(i) Increase the working days of MGNREGA-2005. (ii) Make the arrangements for irrigation. (iii) The villagers will be encouraged to borrow loans from the formal sources. (iv) Promote local industries. (v) Setting up small scale cottage industries. (vi) Spreading awareness about self-employment opportunities. (vii) Promoting Self-Help Groups. (viii) Organising local markets and fairs. (ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p data-bbox="485 1079 938 1111" style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>	Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.		<b>6.</b> Their services are for everyone.	<b>6.</b> They cannot provide services to everyone.	<b>48-50E</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.							
<b>6.</b> Their services are for everyone.	<b>6.</b> They cannot provide services to everyone.						
<b>33</b>	<p data-bbox="220 1173 906 1205"><b>(a) Describe the features of cropping patterns in India.</b></p> <p data-bbox="220 1290 1120 2038">(i) India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid. (ii) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April and June. (iii) Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are examples of rabi crops. (iv) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. (v) Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are examples of kharif crops. (vi) In between Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as Zaid season. (vii) Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are examples of zaid crops. (viii) Any other relevant points.</p>	<b>32G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>				

	<p><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Describe the main characteristics of major millet crops grown in India.</b></p> <p>(i) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.</p> <p>(ii) Though millets are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value.</p> <p>(iii) Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.</p> <p>(iv) Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.</p> <p>(v) It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation.</p> <p>(vi) Major Jowar producing States are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>(vii) Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.</p> <p>(viii) Major Bajra producing States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.</p> <p>(ix) Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.</p> <p>(x) Major ragi producing states are: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant points</p> <p><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>	<b>34G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
	<p><b>Section E</b></p> <p><b>(CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)</b></p>		<b>3X4=12</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>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>34.1 In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? (1)</b></p>	<b>44 G</b>	<b>1+1+2=4</b>

	<p>Magnetite</p> <p><b>34.2 Which is the most important industrial iron ore? (1)</b></p> <p>Hematite</p> <p><b>34.3 “Iron ore is a basic mineral.” Support the statement. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) It is abundantly available.</p> <p>(ii) India is rich in good quality iron ore.</p> <p>(iii) It is important for various industries.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant points.</p>		
<b>35</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 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>35.1 Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Regular term of employment.</p> <p>(ii) Fixed working hours.</p> <p>(iii) People have assured work.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>35.2 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.</p> <p>(ii) In this sector, employees get minimum wages.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>35.3 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.</p> <p>(ii) It helped the government to create a data base.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant points.</p>	<b>30 E</b>	<b>1+1+2=4</b>
<b>36</b>	<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>	<b>12 H</b>	<b>1+1+2=4</b>

	<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>36.1 Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1)</b></p> <p>Creation of nation states.</p> <p><b>36.2 Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1)</b></p> <p>To train revolutionaries and spread their ideas of nation state.</p> <p><b>36.3 Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) Opposed by monarchies</p> <p>(ii) Fear of Repression</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p>		
	<p><b>Section F</b> <b>(Map Skill-Based Question)</b></p>		(2+3=5)
37	<p>(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of <b>India</b> (on page 23). 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>Note :</b> The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates</b> only, in lieu of <b>Q. No. 37 (a)</b>.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) A software technology park of Karnataka</p> <p>(iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra</p> <p>(iv) A major sea port of Odisha</p> <p><b>(For answers, 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**

(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

