

Mizoram Board
Class X Social Science
Sample Paper 1 – Solution

1. After the invention of the printing press, the shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.
2. Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as 'Land use'.
3. In a representative democracy, people elect their own candidates who represent them in a democracy. This is known as representative democracy.
4. A multinational corporation is a large company that carries on its productive and business activities in more than one country.
5. King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of United Italy in 1861.
6. Right to seek redressal is the consumer right to redress grievances against unfair trade practices and the right to fair settlements of genuine grievances.
7. The fast spreading cattle plague that devastated Africa in the 1890s was also called as the rinderpest.
8. Poor households are deprived of the formal sector of loans because they lack proper documents and collateral such as house, livestock or any other property as a guarantee to obtain a bank loan.
9. Democracy is a better form of government because it promotes equality among the citizens.
10. The Buxa tiger reserve is located in the state of West Bengal.
11. Aluminium is of great importance because it is strong but light weight metal and thus is used for making aircrafts, automobiles and rail wagons.
12. The upper classes in Britain prefer hand-made goods because these goods symbolised refinement and class.
13. The components of a political party are leaders, active members and followers.
14. Two sources of fresh water is underground and rainwater.

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- 15.** Cash crops are those crops that are primarily grown for sale and not for use by the farmer and his family like sugarcane, cotton, tea and coffee.
- 16.** Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation which laid emphasis on the power of truth. It believed that if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- 17.** A mini steel plant is a small plant for the manufacture of steel. These plants use pig iron or scrap iron as their raw materials.
- 18.** A riverine port is a port which is located on the river front.
- 19.** Satellite based communication system is reliable during disasters. Communication satellites are in orbit in space and are not vulnerable to natural disasters on earth. Global communication links can be established with very small satellite antennas.
- 20.** Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry.
- 21.** Low wages have made China an attractive destination for foreign investments.
- 22.** The state of Kerala has the highest road density in India.
- 23.** Bismarck was the main architect of the process of the German unification.
- 24.** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar.
- 25.** In Victorian Britain, there was an abundance of human labour since poor peasants and vagrants had to migrate in large numbers to the cities in order to find work. In addition, when there is an abundance of labour, wages are often low due to the imbalance in the demand and supply. Therefore industrialists did not face the problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. As a result, there was reluctance on their part to introduce machines which would require large scale investment of capital.
- 26.** Two factors responsible for the migration of indentured labour from India were
 - a. Decline of cottage industries and the increase in the rents of the lands forced the indentured labour to migrate from India.
 - b. The colonial government cleared land for mining and establishing plantation industry. Many people thus lost their land.

- 27.** The service sector includes activities which help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Transport, banking, communication, storage, trade are a few examples of service sector activities.
- 28.** Two measures taken to increase the political participation of women in India are:
- Efforts are being made to provide reserved seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.
 - Provisions have already been introduced for women's representation in Gram Panchayats, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations and Zilla Parishads.
- 29.** The Joint Forest Management has been in existence since 1988. It is a programme through which the forests are managed by both government and local communities. Mostly, villages located on the periphery of forests undertake various plans to protect and conserve forests which are managed by the forest department of India.
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- 31.** Two advantages of wind energy are:
- It is a non-renewable source of energy.
 - It is non-polluting and a cleaner source of energy.
- 32.** Buildings constructed with mud and bricks get damaged easily during floods. Thatched huts and small houses with tinned roofs also get damaged during floods. People who occupy the flood plains of rivers are most affected by flood.
- 33.** Officers from the Health; Irrigation; Veterinary; Police; Fire Services and the Water and Sanitation department are members of the District Disaster Management Committee.
- 34.** The ideas of national unity found base among the educated, liberal middle classes of Europe that emerged in the nineteenth century following the abolition of aristocratic privileges.
- 35.** The foundational challenge of democracy is faced by those countries which haven't had any democratic form of government hitherto. This form of challenge involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping the military away from capturing power and establishment of a sovereign democratic state. The foundational challenge was faced by people of the states involved in the 'Arab Spring', such as Tunisia and Egypt.

- 36.** Globalisation is a process of integration among the people of different countries, and it is driven by trade and investment and aided by technology. Globalisation has been advantageous to producers as this has resulted in the removal of various trade barriers across countries. This has lowered the prices of imported goods in to the country which has immensely benefited the producers.
- Globalisation has been advantageous to the consumers because competition in the market between local and foreign producers have led to the improvement in the quality of goods and services.
- 37.** Climatic conditions required for growing wheat and rice crops are:
- Wheat:** The crop requires 50-75 cm of annual rainfall equally distributed throughout the growing season, cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. Two states which lead in the production of wheat are Punjab and Haryana.
 - Rice:** Rice requires high temperature above 25⁰C, high humidity and an annual rainfall above 100cm. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh leads in the production of rice.
- 38.** With the emergence of the printing press, a new kind of reading public emerged. Earlier, reading had been restricted to the elites. The common folk lived in an 'oral culture' wherein stories and knowledge was heard collectively, in public performances. Books had very limited availability because of their price and small supply. But the invention and spread of the printing press pushed the common populace towards reading. This led to the emergence of a new kind of reading public.
- 39.** Yes, the First World War led to the development of the Indian industries. It was because of the following reasons:
- During the First World War, the British industries focused on meeting the war needs of the army. This led to the decline of imports from Manchester. This created a void in the Indian markets which was filled by the Indian industries.
 - During the war, Indian industries also had to supply goods to the army. They mostly supplied jute bags, cloth for making army uniforms, leather boots and saddles.
 - Many new industries were set up in India to cater to the war needs. Many workers were employed. After the war, Manchester was never able to regain its lost position in the market.

40. Government has initiated certain strategies to expand formal source of credit in India. These are:

- Increased credit flow towards agricultural sector through the policy of doubling the agricultural credit method in 3 years (2004-05)
- Expanded the outreach of the banking services through banking no-frills account with low or zero minimum balances and low or zero charges (2005). Regional rural bank allowed limited overdraft facilities in no-frills account without any collateral security.
- Government of India & NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Micro Finance Innovations, Kisan Credit Card Schemes, Refinance under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) and Co-operative Development Fund.

OR

Three reasons why cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development are as listed below:

- a. When money is borrowed at high rate of interest, a larger part of income is spent on repaying the debt and a small part of earning is left for the fulfillment of one's needs. This may result into low standard of living.
- b. In case of high interest rates, the amount of money to be repaid keeps on accumulating faster than the income of the borrower. This can lead to an increase in debts.
- c. Many a times, people who want to start a small business of their own may not do so due to high rate of interests charged on loans.

41. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy because it is one of the foundational principles on which the concept of democratic rule is based. In democracy, the people have the right to be consulted on, how they should be governed and all the citizens tend to have the same political and legal rights. Each individual and community has a say in governance through their elected representatives. This is the essence of power sharing which grants equal rights to each citizen and attempts to reduce the possibility of social friction and unrest among communities through peaceful solution of conflicts. Therefore, power sharing is an essential component of democracy, and hence is the very spirit of it.

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42. Four important characteristics of red soil are:

- a. It is porous and has a high percentage of iron oxide which gives red colour to the soil.
- b. It is loose and aerated and is poor in terms of the quantity of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and organic matter
- c. It is not fertile, but it can yield good results after adding fertilisers to it. It needs irrigation support if it is to be cultivated.
- d. It contains soluble salts in small quantities.

OR

Four human activities which are responsible for land degradation in India are

- a. Mining has resulted in the degradation of land. Mining sites are abandoned after the completion of excavation work. This has resulted in land degradation in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
 - b. Over grazing in various states (e.g. Gujarat and Rajasthan) has resulted in the degradation of land.
 - c. Over irrigation of land leads to water logging resulting in the salinity of soil. Over irrigation has degraded the land mainly in the states of Punjab and Haryana.
 - d. Industrial effluents and wastes have also resulted in land degradation.
- 43.** The Non-Cooperation Movement began and spread rapidly in the cities and towns across India. Many Indian students left government schools and colleges on a large scale. Teachers and headmasters on government payroll resigned from their jobs and lawyers gave up their practice en masse. The council elections too were boycotted in most of the provinces of British India. The Non-Cooperation Movement majorly affected the British economic interests in India. Between 1921 and 1922, the value of imported foreign cloth went down from 102 crores to 57 crores. Merchants and traders even refused to trade in imported goods or provide finance for foreign trade. As a result of all this, the Indian textile and handlooms sector witnessed a major boom.

OR

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1930. People in various parts of the country began to manufacture salt and picketed shops selling liquor and foreign goods. The government reacted by arresting several Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes among the police and people at several places. For example, when Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated and protested in the streets of Peshawar. Many were killed during the police firing. A month later, when Gandhi was arrested, people and workers in many towns attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations. The government responded with the policy of brutal repression. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were brutally beaten and many thousands of people were arrested.

Under such circumstances, Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

44. Map Work

