

Mizoram Board
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 2 – Solution

- 1.** Guilds were the association of craftsmen or merchants who followed same craft and profession. The main aim of forming guilds was to protect the interests of the members.
- 2.** Industries which use agricultural products as raw materials are known as agro-based industries. For example textile, jute and sugar industries.
- 3.** Judiciary is independent of the control of the legislature and executive.
- 4.** Human Resource Development (HRD) refers to an investment in human capital. Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital. Highly educated, better trained and healthier people are highly productive for an economy.
- 5.** Autocratic conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe.
- 6.** Agmark is used for standardisation of agricultural products in India.
- 7.** Those species of animals which are in danger of extinction are called endangered species.
- 8.** Gandhi had designed the Swaraj flag by 1921.
- 9.** When a government is not able to complete its term of five years and elections are held to choose the government of a state or of a country are known as mid term elections.
- 10.** The Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan in the eighth century.
- 11.** Black soil is mainly concentrated over the Deccan lava tract which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and certain parts of Tamil Nadu.
- 12.** In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals generally occur in cracks, faults, joints or crevices.
- 13.** The government of Britain under pressure from the landed class restricted the import of corn into the country. The laws allowing the government to take this step came to be known as the 'Corn laws'.

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

- 14.** Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population. It is a labour intensive farming.
- 15.** The headquarters of the World trade Organisation is located at Geneva.
- 16.** The Prussian king, William I was declared as the German emperor in January 1871.
- 17.** Haldia port was developed to decongest the Kolkota airport.
- 18.** The National Cadet Corps aims at creating human resource of organised, trained and activated youth. Members of the NCC are always ready to serve the Nation during any emergency.
- 19.** India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak Plateau and the Maikai Hills.
- 20.** Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry.
- 21.** India is the only South Asian country who always had a democratic government since its independence.
- 22.** Airways is the fastest means of transport.
- 23.** Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribal rebellion in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- 24.** The World bank and the International Monetary Fund came that came to be known as Bretton Woods institutions after the Second World War.
- 25.** The production of the handloom cloth expanded steadily between 1900 and 1940 mainly because of new innovations in technology. It helped the industries to increase its production. The use of fly shuttle in weaving not only increased production but also reduced labour demands.
- 26.** Thermal power stations are located near the coal fields because of two reasons:
- Coal is a bulky material and its transportation is difficult and costly.
 - Second, coal is not a hard but a soft mineral. If not transported in a proper way, it may get crushed and reduced to ash. This will result in reduction of the weight of coal.

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

- 27.** Human Development Report is an annual report published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which compares countries based on their educational level, health status and per capita income.
- 28.** An absolutist state represents a government or a system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralized, militarized and often politically repressive.
- 29.** Rainwater harvesting is the method of collecting rain water for use before it reaches the ground. Generally, rainwater is collected from the roof top through pipes and stored in underground storing structures.
The process is useful as it collects rainwater and stores it for domestic use. Further, it helps in recharging groundwater.
- 30.** The first of the crucial influences that shaped the post-war reconstruction was the US's emergence as the dominant economic, political and military power in the Western world. The second was the phenomenal rise of the Soviet Union. After the Second World War, it transformed itself from a backward agricultural country into a world power during the very years when the capitalist world was trapped in the Great Depression.
- 31.** Democracy is a form of government of the people, by the people and for the people. In democracy, every citizen above a certain age has the right to vote, irrespective of his or her caste, creed, sect, gender and religion. Hence, it can be said that democracies are based on political equality.
- 32.** The site most suited to build houses in landslide prone areas are where the land has not moved in the past. Flat surfaces away from sudden slopes and areas at the top or along the ridges are also suited for building houses.
- 33.** Two different ways of detecting Tsunami are:
- The use of satellite technology helps us to provide nearly immediate warning of tsunami earthquake
 - Tsunami detectors linked to land by submarine cables deployed at about 50 kms out at sea may also give warning signal of tsunami.
- 34.** The importance of inland waterways declined in the wake of rapid development of road and rail transport. Deforestation of hill slopes has led to erosion and silting of rivers which has made navigation difficult and has also affected the inland waterways.
- 35.** Today's democracy faces many challenges. A challenge is an opportunity for progress as challenges are in reality, difficulties which needs to be overcome. They give us an opportunity to progress further. It is only after we overcome a challenge that we go up to the next level. With reference to democracy, different countries face different kinds of challenges.

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

The first level of challenge is the foundational challenge. The second level is the challenge of expansion. The third challenge is the challenge of the deepening of democracy. When a country overcomes one challenge it faces another and gets an opportunity to progress to the next level of democracy. Thus, we can say that a challenge is not just any problem. It is a difficulty which carries within it an opportunity for progress.

- 36.** The widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. This was because of the following reasons:
- The printed books popularised the ideas of the thinkers which led to an era of enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church.
 - Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.
 - By the 1780s, many new books and literature mocked the royalty and criticised their unethical actions. Questions were also raised about the social orders which favoured royal and aristocratic families.
- 37.** Three steps which were taken by the Indian government to improve agriculture in India after independence were
- Land reform was the main focus of the government in the First Five Years' Plan. It aimed at consolidation of land holdings, abolition of the zamindari system etc.
 - The government started many schemes to protect the crops against droughts, fires, floods and other calamities.
 - Various cooperative banks and societies were established to provide farmers with loans at low rates of interests.
- 38.** Large MNCs set up production units jointly with local companies in a country. Many a times, they buy local companies and then start expanding their production activities. They give orders small producers and groups for production. Footwear, garments and sports items are some commodities which are produced at the local level around the world. Later, MNCs give them brand names and sell them to consumers.
- 39.** In the proto industrial system, the merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the villages. A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners; the yarn that was spun was taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers, fullers and then to the dyers. The finishing was done in the city of London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market. London, therefore, came to be known as the finishing centre in this proto-industrial system, while the rural areas worked in close co-ordination to justify this epithet.

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

40. Organised sectors are those which are registered with the government and follow the rules and regulations related to terms and conditions of work. Unorganised sector has small and scattered units over which the government hardly has any control.

Comparison between the employment conditions of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors are:

Organised Sector	Unorganised sector
Industrial units in this sector are registered by the government.	Industrial units in this sector are outside the control of the government.
Rules and regulations provided in various laws are followed.	It has small and scattered units which generally do not follow rules and regulations provided in various laws.
Workers enjoy security of jobs	No security of jobs is guaranteed. Workers may be asked to leave during lean period.
Working hours are fixed and extra money for overtime work is paid.	Working hours are comparatively long and no money is paid for any extra work.
Usually workers are given high salaries and also get the benefits of provident fund, paid leaves and medical benefits.	Salaries of workers are low and they do not get medical and other benefits.

OR

The agriculture and the industrial sector deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively. While the service sector includes activities that provide several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc.

Indian agriculture supplies necessary raw materials to many of the agro-based industries and they provide a large market for variety of industrial goods. Similarly, advancement in cultivation techniques and the productivity of land and agricultural labour depend to a large extend on the adoption of pump sets, power-tillers, tractors, chemical fertilisers etc. which are supplied by the industrial sector.

Industrial sector perform manufacturing activities with the help of service sector. It requires transport service for the movement of raw materials from agricultural sector to the places of production.

The service sector depends on industrial sector for manufactured products such as computer, printers, electricity, etc. Also, people in service sector purchase consumer products such as television for entertainment, cloth for stitching dress, etc. which are produced in the industrial sector.

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

41. In a democracy, the three organs of the government namely executive, legislature and judiciary perform different functions. The powers of all the three organs are separated so that no organ becomes too powerful and is able to keep a check on the other organs. For example, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are held responsible to the Parliament or the State Assemblies. Likewise, although judges are appointed by the executive branch of the government, they have the authority to check the functioning of the executive or legislations passed by the legislature. This arrangement is called the system of checks and balances.

OR

Following are the ways in which democracies may accommodate social divisions amongst its citizens:

- a. A democracy has to take into consideration not only the opinion and aspirations of the majority but also of minority. In democratic societies, the minority participates in decision making process.
- b. In a democracy, no person can be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion or gender. It has to be ensured that rule by a majority does not become a rule by majority on the basis of religion or race or linguistic identity
- c. Political conflicts incorporating social divisions can be solved amicably through a democratic process involving the conflicting parties. One good example of such accommodation of a political conflict is the case of Ireland where the Nationalists and the Unionists resolved their differences by mutual agreement and consent.

42. On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified into two groups: Renewable and non-renewable resources. Their chief characteristics are

Renewable resources

- a. These resources are found abundantly in nature (e.g. sunlight and wind).
- b. These resources can be renewed and replenished with the help physical, chemical or mechanical processes (e.g. wildlife and water).
- c. Although these resources are found abundantly in nature, some of them may take longer time in getting replenished. For example, water and forests take a longer time in getting replenished.

Non-renewable resources

- a. These resources occur over long geological time. For example, coal and petroleum take millions of years for their formation.
- b. Some of these resources (e.g. metals) can be recycled, while some of the resources (e.g. coal and other fossil fuels) cannot be recycled.
- c. At present, the main energy sources used by humans are generally non-renewable resources such as coal and petroleum.

OR

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

Apart from being scarce in nature, resources take millions of years to develop. Over exploitation of these resources may exhaust them. Judicious use of resources is known as conservation of resources.

The principle of sustainable development should be followed while utilizing resources. Sustainable development can be defined as careful utilisation of resources to meet the requirements of the present generation as well as that of the future generation. Some common ways in which we can conserve resources are

- a. To switch off fans and light when not in use
 - b. To not waste paper
 - c. To use water carefully
 - d. To harvest water
 - e. To reduce consumption, recycle and reuse waste materials
- 43.** The Non Cooperation movement was launched in 1920. Following are three important causes of the Non-cooperation Movement:
- a. **Khilafat Movement** - The treatment meted out by the British government to the Caliph of Turkey disturbed the Indian Muslims as he was seen as their religious head. As a result, they started the Khilafat Movement. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to achieve the much desired Hindu-Muslim unity and made efforts to make common cause with the Khilafat leaders. He advised the Khilafat Committee to adopt a policy of non-cooperation with the British government. The Khilafat leaders agreed and campaigned accordingly. Thus, the Khilafat Movement furthered the cause of the Non-cooperation Movement.
 - b. **Rowlatt Act** - The Rowlatt Act of 1919 authorised the British government to arrest and imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. Also, the Act implied severe restrictions on movements of individuals and suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus. This was seen as a major breach of trust by Indians who were expecting the British to deliver on their promise of providing self-government. Gandhiji appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to the Act but his plea fell on deaf ears.
 - c. **Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy**- The Jalianwala Bagh massacre and the subsequent British reaction to it was a watershed event in the Indian freedom struggle. It led to a huge furor all over the country and hardened the Congress resolve to attain self government.

OR

A wide variety of social groups responded to the call of swaraj given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non Co-operation-Khilafat Movement. Inevitably, each of their interpretations of the concept of swaraj differed from one another.

In the cities, students left government-controlled educational institutions, teaching professionals resigned, and lawyers gave up their practices. Also, in many provinces except Madras, council elections were boycotted. Foreign manufactured goods were

Sample Paper 2 – Solution

boycotted, liquor shops were picketed, and foreign clothes were thrown into huge bonfires. In many places merchants and traders refused to conduct commerce in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

In the rural areas, swaraj was interpreted as a fight against the landlords and *talukdars* who levied very high rents and other cesses on the peasants. In pursuance of self-rule, the peasants demanded reduction in revenue, abolition of the system of 'begar' and boycotted exploitative landlords. In the tribal areas of India, the message of Swaraj was translated into militant guerilla movements against the exploitative policies of the British administration. The working class too interpreted the concept of swaraj in their own way. The plantation workers of Assam saw it as a way of countering the draconian Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which disallowed them from leaving the plantation premises without permission. The plantation workers rebelled against this under the pretext of non co-operation and sought to retain a link with their place of origin.

44. Map Work