

**CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 3
Solutions**

SECTION A

Answer 1

For the middle class in Europe, liberalism stood for freedom of an individual and equality for all.

OR

Tonkin free schools were started in 1907 to provide a western style education in Vietnam.

Answer 2

Japan was an Asian country which developed rapidly post Second World War.

OR

Before the setting up of factories in England prior to the Industrial Revolution, there was a large scale industrial production for international market. This phase is known as proto-industrialisation.

OR

Calcutta was the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation.

Answer 3

Fossil fuels are mostly found in the sedimentary rocks.

OR

Magnetite is the best quality iron ore. It has excellent magnetic qualities and hence is valuable in electrical industry.

Answer 4

Two countries which have unitary system of government are England and Sri Lanka.

Answer 5

Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12236 per annum and above in the year 2016, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1005 or less are called low-income countries.

OR

Development can be made sustainable if we do not over exploit the natural resources. Existing resources should be used in a planned manner. Emphasis should be laid on developing and using the renewable sources of energy.

Answer 6

Two subjects included in the State List are agriculture and education.

Answer 7

The main aim of the feminist movements is to secure equality for women in family and professional life.

SECTION B**Answer 8**

The features of Frédéric sorrieu's prints published in 1848 were:

- In one of his prints, the people of Europe and America, both men and women are marching in a long line paying homage to the statue of Liberty. This shows that the people of Europe and America wanted and appreciated the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- On the foreground of the image lie the shattered symbols of monarchial and absolutist remains. This shows the downfall of monarchial regimes.
- In this image, people are grouped as distinct nations identified by their flags and the national costumes. This depict the rise of nation states in Europe and America.

OR

Ho Chin Minh led the Vietnamese nationalist movement against Japanese imperialist forces, the French colonial power and the Americans. In 1930, he founded the Indo-Chinese Communist party and later founded Viet-Minh, the communist dominated independent Movement. He was determined to reunite Vietnam under the communist rule. Ho Chin Minh was a great nationalist leader of Vietnam who united people in their struggle against the colonists and capitalist forces.

Answer 9

Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for the books because:

- a. Manuscripts were fragile and could not be carried around easily.
- b. Copying was an expensive and laborious task and hence only the rich class was able to purchase and read books.
- c. It was not always easy to read the handwritten manuscripts as they were written in different styles.

OR

Three features of early Bengali novels were:

- a. The Bengali novels in the 19th century depicted two worlds. Many novels at this time were set in the past and their characters and love stories were based on historical events.
- b. Another group of novels depicted the domestic life in contemporary India. These novels usually highlighted social problems prevalent in the society and romantic relationship between men and women.
- c. The early Bengali novels were known for their twists and turns of plots, suspense, and its colloquial style associated with urban life. Later, this style was replaced by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's prose in which he used both Sanskritised as well as vernacular words.

Answer 10

Textile mills occupy a unique position in the Indian economy because:

- a. It contributes significantly to industrial production. Its contribution is 14% to our economy.

b. It employs around 35 million people. In terms of providing employment, it is the second largest employment generation sector after agriculture.

It contributes around 4% towards the GDP. It is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant, dealing with raw materials to highest value added products.

OR

Agriculture and industries are complementary to each other.

- Agricultural production has increased as a result of using irrigation pumps, insecticides, pesticides and fertilisers manufactured by industries.
- Agriculture provide raw materials to various ago-based industries. For example, jute is used in manufacturing jute products and sugarcane is used in making refined sugar.
- Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has led to an increase in agricultural production. Agriculture has also provided a large market for various industrial goods like tractors, harvesting machines etc.

Answer 11

No, I don't agree that a rich person will always be happy because money cannot buy all the goods and services that may be required to live a happy life. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, money in our pocket cannot buy a pollution free environment, unadulterated food or disease free life.

Answer 12

Self-help groups are small groups of people particularly from rural areas who pool their resources and individual savings together. From the pooled resources, they give loans to needy members at a nominal rate of interest. If SHGs function well for over a year, it becomes eligible for loans from banks.

Objectives: To organise poor rural folk especially women, collect their savings and then provide loans to members on a nominal interest rate.

Importance: SHGs has been able to provide financial assistance to its members and have played a big role in empowering women.

OR

It necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas because:

- In absence of banks in rural areas, farmers and the poor have to borrow money from money lenders at a very high rate of interest. Thus, the cost of borrowing is extremely high.
- Since the interest is high, a large part of the earnings of borrower is used in repaying loans. This reduces their income.

Banks and cooperatives give money to farmers on low interest rates. This improves the financial conditions of the rural poor as they do not have to spend a large part of their income on paying interests.

Answer 13

Social divisions affect politics in the following ways:

- In a democracy, various political parties compete with each other for power. This competition may even divide the society. If some social division already exists in the society, then politics can transform social division into political division leading to conflicts, violence and even the disintegration of the country.

- For example, in Ireland, 53% of people are Protestants while 44% are Roman Catholics. The latter represented by the Nationalist parties demanded that Northern Ireland should be merged with Republic of Ireland, a predominantly Catholic country. Protestants on the other hand were represented by the Unionists who wanted to remain with UK.
- In the conflict that followed between the Nationalists and Unionists several people were killed. It was only in 1998 that a peace treaty was signed between both parties. In Case of Northern Ireland, the social divisions affected politics and vice-versa.

Answer 14

The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. These councils guide the consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court. In many cases, they have even represented individual customers in the consumer court. Consumer forums work for the protection of the consumer rights. Moreover, these also impart knowledge about consumer rights by writing and publishing articles in newspaper.

Answer 15

A democratic government works for the welfare of all citizens in the country.

- In the government, there are discussions and debates on how to use public money. A large chunk of public money is spent on uplifting the poor section of the society.
- The government while encouraging industrialist also take socialist measures to improve the condition of downtrodden section of the society.
- The government also opens many formal agricultural banks and rural credit societies for advancing loans to farmers at low interest rates.

Answer 16

Yes, opposition plays an important role in a democracy. This is because:

- a. It constantly keeps the government in check by asking question from ministers and by debating the policies and bills introduced by them.
- b. The opposition shapes public opinion by criticising the work of the government. It debates in the legislature and in media to point out the weaknesses of the government.
- c. The opposition creates awareness among the people over specific issues of national importance and raises levels of political consciousness among them.

OR

India adopted multi-party system because it is a vast country and its social and geographical diversity would not have been absorbed easily by only two or three parties. Thus, it was best suited for India to adopt the multi-party system. Also, this system ensures a healthy competition between different parties and prevents the dictatorship of a single party thereby providing chances for the growth of the nation.

Answer 17

Several countries in the world experience inequalities. These inequalities are based on colour, races and ethnicity.

In India, caste system is special as it was sanctioned and legalised by rituals. The caste system is based on exclusion and discrimination against the lower castes and untouchables; so much that marriages between the upper castes and lower castes or eating or moving together was prohibited in the society. Many untouchables have been subjected

to humiliation. In India, people are discriminated on the basis of the work that they do. Even a change in their occupation, does not change their caste and hence they remain suppressed.

OR

Three ways in which women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression are:

- Even today, in several towns and villages, girls are not sent to schools. The literacy rates among women is only 54% compared to 76% among men.
- According to school results, girls perform better than boys but most of them drop out of schools because parents prefer to spend money and resources on boys rather than on girls.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.

Answer 18

Differences between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming are:

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
In this type of farming, crops produced by the farmers are mainly sold in the nearby local markets.	Crops are grown for commercial purposes, i.e. for selling in the local and international markets.
It is a labour intensive farming as labourers are employed on large scale. Bio-chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	Most of the work in the farms are done by modern machines. In this type of farming, HYV, pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilisers are intensively used.
In this kind of farming, more than one crop is cultivated in the agricultural field. Example- wheat and rice.	In commercial farming generally one crop is cultivated. Example, tea and coffee.

SECTION C

Answer 19

The limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- Most of the dalits and their leaders remained aloof from the Congress. They wanted separate electorates for the people of the lower castes.
- When it was granted by the British, Gandhi opposed it and ultimately the matter was resolved by signing the 'Poona Pact' in 1932. Seats were reserved in the provincial and legislatures councils for the dalits though they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- Many Muslim political organisations also did not support the Movement. They demanded a separate electorate for themselves. The Muslims believed that the Congress had same interests as the Hindu Mahasabha and thus did not support it.
- Muslims demanded reserved seats in the Central Assembly which was opposed by the Hindu Mahasabha. Thus, when the Civil disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust amongst various communities.

OR

By the end of 19th century a large number of newspapers in Indian vernacular languages were published. The print culture led to the emergence of nationalism in India in the following ways:

- Newspapers published articles written by national leaders. Their ideas were communicated to people through these newspapers.
- The people of different communities and places were thus connected by print media. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating pan-Indian identities.
- The nationalist newspapers exposed the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. As these were written in spoken languages of various regions, common man could easily understand the content.
- Various novels with nationalistic themes were published by leading novelists in India. One of these was Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. The song 'Vande Matram' written by him in his novel 'Anandmath' created and stirred nationalist feelings in the country.
- The print culture also educated the people who then were influenced by the reformists and the nationalist ideas.

Answer 20

Initially, the European employers found it difficult to recruit labour in Africa because the continent had abundant land and relatively small population. Land and livestock sustained African livelihood and people usually did not work for wages.

The Europeans thus devised ways and means to recruit Africans. These were:

- a. The Europeans imposed heavy taxes on Africans which could be paid only after working for wages on plantation and mines.
- b. Laws of inheritance were changed. Now only one member of the family was allowed to inherit land. As a result, other members were pushed into labour market.
- c. Mineworkers were also confined within four walls of the compound and were not allowed to move freely.

OR

In the 20th century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily in India inspite of the increasing factory production. This was because weavers were using new technology for weaving clothes. Many weavers were using fly shuttle which increased their productivity. Many other technological innovations also helped the weavers to compete with the mill produce. Mills also could not imitate special designs such as saris with woven borders. Saris with woven borders or the famous *lungis* and handkerchief of Madras could not be easily displaced by mill production. Weavers manufactured both coarse and fine cloth. While the coarse cloth was bought by the poor, the fine cloth was bought by the rich. The sale of fine varieties of cloth was more stable. For example the sale of fine cloth such as *Benarasi* saris did not decline even during famines as the rich could still afford to buy these.

OR

Three main marginal groups were living in London by the end of the 18th century. These were criminals, women and child labourers.

- a. Because many people migrated to London, it was estimated that about 20,000 criminals were living in the city in the 1870s. According to Henry Mayhew, most criminals were poor people who use to steal food from shops, lead from roofs and the hemp of coal for satisfying their hunger.

- b. To reduce the number of these crimes, the Government imposed high penalties and offered work to those who stole to fulfil their necessities.
- c. There were a large number of women working in factories, but they began to lose their jobs after technological developments.
- d. According to the census of 1861, there were about a quarter of a million domestic servants in London. Most of them were women who had migrated to the city.
- e. Many children were employed in low-paid forms of work by poor parents. It was only after the Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870 and implementation of several Factory Acts that employing children became illegal.

Answer 21

An MNC is a multinational corporation. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

Four conditions which the MNCs look for setting up business units in any country are:

- MNC set up production houses in countries which have large and growing markets.
- Usually, MNCs have established production houses in countries which have skilled but cheap labour.
- They also look for easy availability of factors of production such as land, natural resources and machines.
- MNCs may also set up their business units in the countries where government policies are favourable and help them in expanding business.

Answer 22

There are many rules and regulations to protect the consumers in the market but they are weak. Many sellers in the market still indulge in unfair trade practices which are completely ignored by passive behaviour of the consumer. The consumers buy wide range of goods without making adequate initiative to know consumer rights. The consumers may not challenge the quality and quantity of goods supplied by the seller even if the goods and services provided by them are not satisfactory.

And there are some consumers who not aware of their rights and duties while buying goods in the market. The consumers have to become aware of their rights and obligations in India as this will reduce the incidences of their exploitation by the sellers in the market place. This will help in transforming them from passive consumers to active consumers.

Answer 23

Differences between coastal and inland water ways are:

Oceanic waterways	Inland waterways
It includes transport along the coastline.	It includes transport through navigable rivers and canals.
Coastal and foreign trade usually takes place through oceanic waterways.	Domestic trade takes place through inland waterways.

Characteristics of oceanic water ways:

- Oceanic waterways connect several countries. India's 95% of foreign trade is handled by oceanic waterways.
- Some important ports in India are Mumbai, Kandla, Paradip, Kochi, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.

Characteristics of inland water ways:

- Inland waterways refers to transportation of goods through rivers and canals within the country. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km. But out of these only 3,700 km are navigable by mechanised boats.
- The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form an important mode of inland navigation in the north.

OR

The Kandla sea port is located in the state of Gujarat. Four characteristics of the Kandla sea port are:

- After the loss of the Karachi port to Pakistan, it has eased the pressure on the Mumbai port created due to voluminous trade.
- It is a tidal port. It means that the water level in the port changes with the occurrence of oceanic tides.
- It handles the exports and imports of agricultural and industrial regions which are located in the north and north-west of the country.
- It deals in the import and export of a variety of goods such as petroleum, iron and steel machinery, salt, variety of textiles and grains.

Answer 24

In a federal form of government there are two or more levels of government. Important features of federal form of government are:

- a. Each level of government administers over the same region, but they have their own jurisdiction in matters of administration, taxation and legislation.
- b. The Government at each level derives its power from the Constitution of the country. Thus, the Central Government cannot dilute the powers of the State or Local Governments.
- c. The basic principles of the Constitution and the rights given to the people cannot be changed by only one tier of the Government. It requires the consent of governments at both levels.
- d. Courts of the country act as a referee between the Central and the State Governments if any dispute arises between the two.
- e. Both levels of the Government can collect taxes from the people according to the guidelines of the Constitution of the country.

Answer 25

Reasons for water scarcity in India are:

- a. A large and growing population has resulted in the scarcity of water resources in the country.
- b. To provide food resources for such a vast population, water resources are overused to irrigate agricultural fields. Indiscriminate use of wells and tube wells has led to a considerable decline in the water table.

- c. The establishment of various industries has resulted in the further exploitation of water resources. The discharge of industrial effluents has also degraded the quality of water.
- d. Urban centres have multiplied in the country. Many houses and housing societies have their own independent boring devices. This has further depleted the water table.
- e. In India, many places or regions may have sufficient water resources but may still suffer from water scarcity. This may be because of the deterioration in the quality of drinking water. Disposal of household and industrial wastes and the use of insecticides and pesticides in agriculture has resulted in the worsening of the quality of water.

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 27 (B)

