

DATE : 18/03/2020



Set-2

Code No. 32/1/2

Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

(Divisions of Aakash Educational Services Limited)

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Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 80

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(CBSE 2020)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** sections - A, B, C and D. There are **35** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** - Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** - Question No. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) **Section C** - Question No. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) **Section D** - Question No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35(a) from History (2 marks) and 35(b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answer should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is not overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. How is GDP calculated?

[1]

Sol. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

OR

How is Public sector different from Private sector?

[1]

Sol.	Public Sector	Private Sector
	1. It is controlled and managed by the government	1. It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group of individuals.
	2. Eg., Railways, BSNL	2. Eg., TATA, Reliance

2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? [1]

Sol. Causes of withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement :

- (i) Due to the chauri chaura incident where 22 policemen were burnt alive, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the movement.
- (ii) He felt that the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be trained properly for mass movement.

3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? [1]

Sol. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular press.

OR

Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? [1]

Sol. Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri'.

4. Study the table and answer the question given below.

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Source : Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question : In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate. [1]

Sol. As per the given data, Bihar has the highest Infant Mortality Rate.

5. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. [1]

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Sol. Option (b)

(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
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6. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options : [1]

- A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- D. Manuscripts were fragile.

OR

Define the term 'Carding'. [1]

Sol. **CARDING** - The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

14. Fill in the blank:

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770. [1]

Sol. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into **JAPAN** around A.D. 768-770.

OR

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____. [1]

Sol. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the **BIBLE**.

15. Fill in the blanks: [½+½=1]

Types of Resources	Examples
A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
B-?	Renewable and non-renewable

Sol.

Types of Resources	Examples
A - ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN	Biotic and Abiotic
B - ON THE BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY	Renewable and non-renewable

16. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India? [1]

Sol. Chennai is the oldest artificial sea port of India.

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? [1]

Sol. Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well protected sea port of India.

17. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? [1]

- A. Christian and Tamil
- B. Buddhist and Hindu
- C. Sinhali and Tamil
- D. Sinhali and Christian

Sol. Option (C)

Sinhali and Tamil

18. Fill in the blank :

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires. [1]

Sol. **Aluminium** industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in rural areas. [1]

Sol. Way to create employment in rural areas can be :

By setting up small scale and agro-based industries.

20. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

[1]

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

Sol.

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Jharkhand
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Odisha
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Amarkantak

Note : Chandrapura thermal power plant is in Maharashtra.

Chandrapura thermal power plant is in Jharkhand.

Section-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

21. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement. [3]

Sol. The tertiary sectors help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors in a way that:

- I. Tertiary sectors are not responsible for the production of goods and services, but provides aid to the production process. For example, Transportation of the produced goods, storing the goods in the godowns
- II. Communication and banking are the key factors that helps the production and trade.
- III. Further, Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.
- IV. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc have become important.

OR

" 'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement. [3]

Sol. The Primary Sector was the most important sector of the economic activity at the initial stages of development

- I. Initial stages saw an influx in the rate of production in agricultural sector As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before.
- II. Over a long time with the introduction of new factories started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates.
- III. Further, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector.

22. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution. (1×3=3)

Sol. Features of 'secularism' described in Indian Constitution.

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian State. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan, the Indian Constitution does not give any special status to any religion.
- (ii) The Constitution provides to all individual and communities, freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discriminations on grounds of religion.
- (iv) At the same time Constitution allows the state to intervene matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

OR

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics. (1×3=3)

Sol. The problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get necessary support to win elections.
- (ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (iii) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one vote compelled political leaders to gear upto the task of mobilising and securing political support.

23. Describe any three features of 'federal government.' [1×3=3]

Sol. Features of federal government.

- (i) Two or more levels of government → In Federation there are two levels of government or may be more levels i.e. Union government and the federal units. Powers among them are divided in accordance with the provisions made in the constitution of the country.

In India - Central level



State level



Local level

- (ii) Separate Jurisdictions but the same citizens → Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own Jurisdiction in such matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (iii) Supremacy of the Constitution → The Jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of the government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- (iv) Rigidity in amending the constitution → Some fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes requires the consent of both the levels of government i.e. the union and its federal units.
- (v) Judiciary as the interpreter of the constitution → Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arises at different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
- (vi) Dual Objectives → The federal government has dual objectives, to safeguard and promote unity of the country while at the same time to accommodate regional diversity.
- (vii) Clear specification of Sources of Revenue → Sources of revenue for each levels of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. (Any three)

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.'

[1×3=3]

Sol. Features of 'Unitary government'.

- (i) Either there is only one level of government or the sub-units which are subordinate to the central government.
- (ii) The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.
- (iii) The jurisdictions of government or its sub-units are not specified in the constitution, centre can delegate power to introduce any change.
- (iv) Example → Sri Lanka, China etc.

24. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. [3]

Sol. Efficient means of transport acts as life lines of our economy

- (i) Raw material can reach factories
- (ii) Finished goods are taken to market
- (iii) Mobility of labour force also increases
- (iv) Today world has become a global village with the help of fast mode of transport

25. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century. [1×3=3]

- Sol. (i) Demand of food grains increased as urban centres expanded.
- (ii) Due to pressure from landed groups government restricted import of Corn by enacting Corn laws.
- (iii) Due to pressure from industrialists, government was forced to remove Corn laws. Food was now imported in Britain.

OR

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. [1×3=3]

- Sol. (i) Import duties on Indian cotton textile was imposed in England.
- (ii) Manchester made goods started flooding Indian market.
- (iii) Indian weaver could not compete with cheap British made goods.

26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source : **The Movement in the Towns**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- 26.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections. [1]
- 26.2 How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic. [1]
- 26.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'. [1]

- Sol. 26.1** Justice Party, wanted to contest the elections to the council as it was one of the way of gaining some power.
- 26.2** The effects of non-cooperation movement was dramatic on Economic front in the following ways:
- Foreign goods were boycotted
 - Liquor shops were picketed (any one)
- 26.3** Effect of Boycott movement on 'Foreign textile trade':
- Foreign cloth import was halved between 1921 and 1922.
 - The value of import was dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
 - Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones. (any one)
- 27.** Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India. [3]
- Sol.** Three ways of improve health and nutritional status of people in India :
- By providing adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
 - Public Distribution System (PDS) must function properly.
 - PDS shops, such as ration shop must be regulated properly so that the problems of the people gets rectified.
- 28.** Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. [3]
- Sol.** Importance of judicious use of resources :
- Resources are important for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
 - Indiscriminate use of resources leads to socio-economic and environmental problems.
 - Resources are available in limited quantity which are vital for any developmental activity.
 - Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then they may not be able to recreated.
- OR**
- Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'. [3]
- Sol.** Steps for resource planning :
- Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
 - Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans.
 - Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Section-C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- 29.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :

Source A - Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Source A - Production across countries

29.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world? [1]

Sol. MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries leading to connecting widely dispersed location or countries.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

29.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? [2]

Sol. (i) Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. In the past, silk route connected different countries of the world and trade was restricted to sale of finished goods.

(ii) In the modern era as well, the producers can export the goods to other countries and the buyers can import goods leading to connecting different countries.

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

29.3 How is globalisation beneficial for consumers? [2]

Sol. Globalisation is beneficial for consumers in the following manner :

(i) It provides greater choice before the consumers.

(ii) Lower prices for several goods.

(iii) Access to improved quality.

(iv) It leads to good quality services.

30. Explain any five features of plantation farming. [1×5=5]

Sol. Plantation farming is a type of farming where single crop is grown on large area using modern agricultural techniques for commercial gain/purpose. Tea, Coffee, Rubber are important crops of plantation farming.

Following are the features of plantation farming :

(i) **Single crop farming** : A single crop is grown on a large area of land.

(ii) It is a form of capital intensive farming which require large capital investment.

(iii) Crops are grown to meet the demands of the market.

(iv) It needs use of modern technology, transport connectivity and access to the industry.

(v) Plantation farming is an interface of agriculture and industry.

31. Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy. [5]

Sol. Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. They have very significant role to play which are as follows :

(i) Political parties contest election.

(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

(iv) Parties form and run governments.

(v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures.

(vi) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.

(vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

Hence, we can say that political parties are inherent and integral part of modern democracy making it vibrant and strong.

32. "Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity." Support the statement with examples. [5]

- Sol. (i) Democracy develop procedure to conduct competition between various social groups. Belgium was able to do this.
(ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension becoming explosive. In Belgium every community recognized the existence of all.
(iii) In democracy majority need to work with minority. Democracy provides special rights to minority.
(iv) In democracy it should be ensured that majority community do not dominate the minority community.
(v) Democracy ensures that every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

33. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. [5]

- Sol. (i) For the new middle class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.
(ii) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges.
(iii) Liberals emphasised the concept of government by consent.
(iv) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
(v) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory
(vi) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.
(vii) Creation of railway further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.

OR

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. [5]

- Sol. (i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from ottoman Empire.
(ii) Nationalism in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.
(iii) Many west Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
(iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against Muslim empire.
(v) English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight Greek war.

34. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples. [5]

- Sol. (i) Bank acts as a link between savers and investors.
(ii) Banks accepts the deposit and pay an amount as interest on the deposit. This way bank mobilizes savings.
(iii) Bank uses major portion of these deposits to extend loan for various economic activities.
(iv) Bank provides loan in rural area for crop production.
(v) Bank provides loan to create fixed assets that will create employment opportunities.

OR

"Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples. [5]

- Sol. (i) In case of failure of a business it will be difficult to repay the credit.
(ii) In case of rural area if crop fails due to natural factors it will be difficult to repay.
(iii) In case of informal sector, rate of interest is very high. If due to crop failure previous loan is not repaid interest rate further mounts.

- (iv) In many cases people has to sell their land and fixed assets to repay loan.
- (v) In case of high risk activities failure without some support can push borrower in painful situation.

Section-D

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION:

35. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

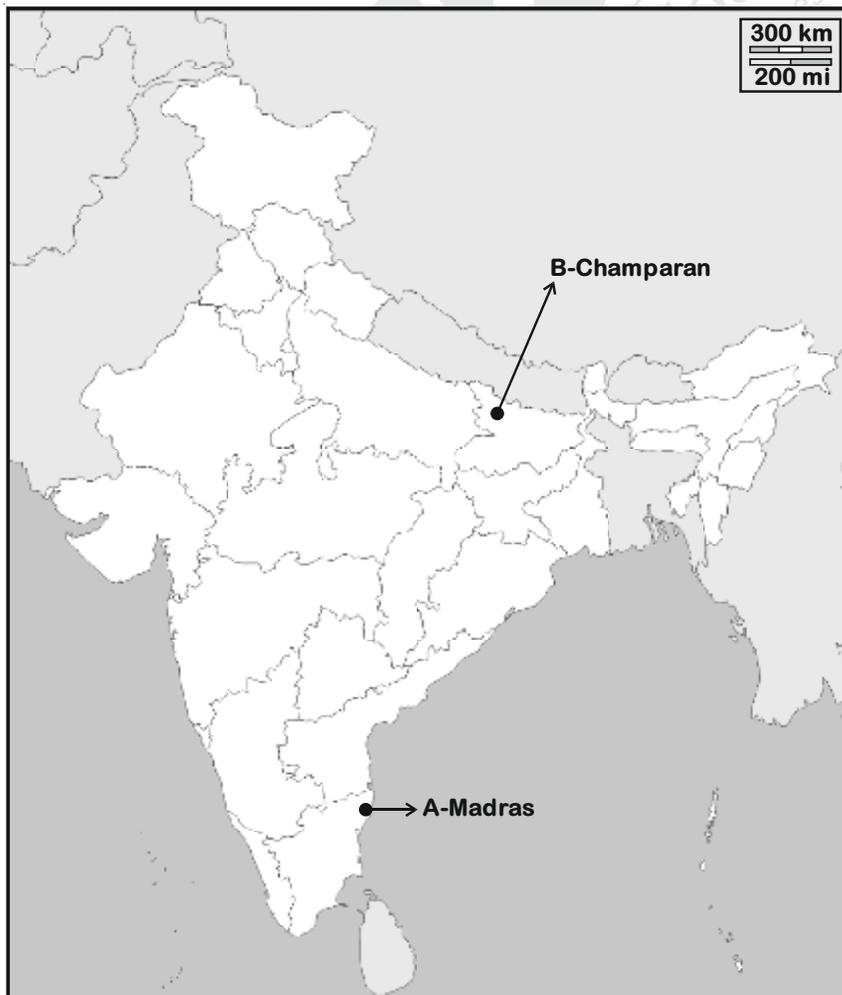
(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held. [1]

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started. [1]

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India. [1×4=4]

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant

Sol. (a)



(b)

