

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Board Paper 2017 - Solution

Answer 1

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. A satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Answer 2

In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals generally occur in cracks, faults, joints or crevices.

Answer 3

When a citizen in a democracy has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making, it is known as transparency.

Answer 4

The maximum retail price (MRP) printed on a package is beneficial to consumers because it is helpful to protect consumers against unfair practices of retailers, and consumers can also complain if the product is sold above the MRP.

Answer 5

Example for violation of consumer's right to choose: When a consumer wants to buy toothpaste and the retailer informs the consumer that the toothpaste is sold only if a toothbrush is also purchased from him, but the consumer is not interested in buying a toothbrush along with the toothpaste.

Answer 6

Democracy is a form of government in which people choose their own representatives in free and fair elections to run the country. People's representatives frame laws for the benefit of the country and its citizens.

Answer 7

A political party in India which grew out of a movement is Asom Gana Parishad.

Answer 8

Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, and thus, anyone can exchange goods for money and buy commodities which are required. For example, a vegetable seller wants to sell his vegetables to buy wheat. However, for the availability of money as a

medium of exchange, the vegetable seller just has to find a buyer for his vegetables. When vegetables are exchanged for money, he can now purchase wheat from the market.

Answer 9

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA) provides for consumer protection interests against exploitative business practices such as in the form of defective goods, deficiency in services and unfair trade practices. According to the Act, a three-tier machinery has been set up for seeking redressal by consumers. It comprises the District Forum, State Commissions and National Commission. Reliefs available under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:

- i. Repairing the defect in goods or removing the deficiency in the service
- ii. Providing a new good in place of the defective good
- iii. Refunding the cost of the good or the service to the consumer
- iv. Providing compensation in cash in case of loss or injury
- v. Ceasing production and manufacturing of hazardous goods

Answer 10

MNCs spread their production across countries in many ways. Large MNCs set up production units jointly with local companies in a country. Many a times, MNCs buy local companies and then start expanding production activities.

In developing nations, large MNCs give orders for production to small producers and groups. Footwear, garments and sports items are some commodities produced at a local level around the world. Later, MNCs give them their brand names and sell them to consumers. For example, *Cargill Foods*, an American MNC, acquired several small companies (such as *Parakh Foods*) in India. *Cargill Foods* is now the largest producer of edible oil in India.

Answer 11

Loan activities of banks in India in India:

- i. **Acceptance of deposits:** The main function of banks is to open various accounts to accept deposits. Banks open the following accounts to accept deposits:
 - a. Fixed deposit account
 - b. Savings deposit account
 - c. Current deposit account
- ii. **Granting loans and advances:** Another important function of banks is to grant loans and advances to the public. Banks levy a higher rate of interest on the loans and grants than the rate of interest given to public on their deposits. Banks usually give short-term and long-term loans and advances to people to meet their requirements.
- iii. **Agency functions:** Apart from granting loans and accepting deposits, banks perform the following agency functions:
 - a. Transferring funds from one place to another
 - b. Collecting funds
 - c. Assisting customers in tax payments

- d. Performing a role as a trustee
- e. Collecting dividends, interest on debentures and insurance premiums

Answer 12

Pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy in the following ways:

- When the government takes any decision against the interests of society, the pressure groups exert pressure on the government by organising rallies and strikes to repeal unjust laws and policies.
- Public interest groups and movements play an important role in countering the influence of the rich and powerful people on the government and remind them of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.
- When one interest group exerts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, the other pressure group may counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. The government listens to the demands of both groups and makes policies which suit the interest of both groups. This helps in the accommodation of conflicting interests.

Thus, pressure groups and movements deepen democracy.

Answer 13

Minerals are unevenly distributed in India because while some regions of the country are rich in one mineral, the other regions may be deficient in it. While peninsular India is rich in metallic minerals, coal, mica and many non-metallic minerals, Gujarat and Assam have large deposits of petroleum. Rajasthan has deposits of several non-ferrous minerals, while the north Indian plains are devoid of any mineral resources.

Answer 14

Three features of the 'Golden Quadrilateral' superhighways are

- These are built by the government to connect the north to the south and link Srinagar with Kanyakumari, and to connect the east to the west and link Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat. A project is underway to link Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai by six-lane superhighways.
- These superhighways have linked various important cities, and they reduce the time of travel and distance between mega cities.
- They are built and maintained by the National Authority of India (NAI).

Answer 15

Political parties which lose in the elections play the role of the opposition party. In a democracy, the opposition party plays the following role:

- It criticises the policies of the government for its failures or unjust laws. By doing so, it brings to light the flaws of the government.
- It mobilises opposition against the government if the latter misuse or abuse its power.
- It keeps close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government.

Answer 16

Three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s were

- There was a drastic increase in the population of Europe at this time. This resulted in large-scale unemployment.
- Small producers living in towns faced stiff competition from cheap machine-made goods from England. The situation was particularly worse for entrepreneurs in Europe who owned textile workshops.
- In regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

Or

Three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam were

- The French were in dilemma as to how much education was to be imparted to the Vietnamese. The French feared that if the Vietnamese become highly educated, they will begin to question the colonial domination. The French working in Vietnam also feared that highly educated Vietnamese may take away their jobs.
- Another problem which the French faced in the sphere of education was that the elites in Vietnam were deeply influenced by Chinese culture. So, to strengthen their power, the French had to counter Chinese influence.
- The French also had to decide if they need to use French or the native language as a medium of instruction. While some people supported French as a medium of instruction, the others opposed it.

Answer 17

A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences. The government of Belgium was able to negotiate differences between two linguist communities after framing policies which accommodated the major ethnic communities in the country.

Accommodating the demands of minority communities reduces the possibility of problems becoming explosive or violent. In a democratic government, the majority should work in close cooperation with the minority. The rule of the majority community should not be taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. Thus, on the basis of social accommodation and respecting each other's cultures and freedom—a major feature of democracy, it is a fair expectation that a democratic country should produce a harmonious social life.

Answer 18

Gandhi decided to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in February 1922 because

- Gandhi felt that the movement was turning violent and satyagrahis needed proper training before they are ready for a mass struggle.
- Some leaders in the Congress believed that they should take part in the elections to the provincial councils as this will give them an opportunity to oppose the British within the councils and demonstrate to the people that the councils were not truly democratic.
- In 1922, at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful mob turned violent and clashed with the police resulting in the deaths of several policemen.

Answer 19

The business class in India initially supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. The industrialists and merchants in India had become rich during the First World War. They were keen on expanding their businesses and wanted protection against foreign industries. Many eminent industrialists such as Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla criticised the colonial government for its control over the Indian economy. They provided financial assistance during the movement, and refused to buy and sell imported goods. Many industrialists began to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business will end. However, towards the end, they became apprehensive of the growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.

Answer 20

Three characteristics of the Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur iron ore belt in India are

- This iron ore belt spans from Chhattisgarh to Maharashtra.
- Its haematite is of very high quality. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.
- Iron ore from this belt is exported to Japan and South Korea by Vishakhapatnam port.

Answer 21

Meaning of liberalisation: Liberalisation is when the Government removes restrictions and barriers such as taxes on imports.

Effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy

- i. Liberalisation has resulted in the removal of trade barriers. Earlier, many countries had placed restrictions on imports to protect their own industries. With the removal of trade barriers, many countries opened their economies for foreign companies. They established their factories and offices in these countries leading to globalisation.
- ii. Liberalisation led to the increase in imports and exports across the geographical boundaries of nations. This also resulted in the flow of foreign investments.
- iii. Foreign trade has led to the integration of markets across countries. Because of foreign trade, producers are now able to compete and export their goods to markets of other countries.
- iv. Choices of buyers have also expanded as now they get to choose products manufactured not only by domestic companies but also by foreign companies.
- v. Growth has been witnessed only in few selected areas in the service sector such as hospital services, information and technology and telecommunication.
- vi. To earn maximum profit, MNCs employed Indian workers at low wages (compared to employee wages in their countries). The standard of living has improved only in urban areas. Quantity of consumption and income have also increased, thus leading to inequalities of income in the country.
- vii. To deal with the pressure of competition from MNCs, many Indian companies have begun to employ workers on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay

workers for all 12 months of a year. This has resulted in companies making large profits, but workers not getting their share of benefits.

Answer 22

Gandhi was against the caste system. He declared that the country will not be able to attain swaraj for hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He addressed the untouchables as 'harijans' or the children of God. He organised Satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and to provide them access to wells, tanks, roads and schools. To raise respect and dignity of the sweeper class, he himself cleaned toilets. Gandhi persuaded the members of the upper caste to change their hearts and to denounce the practice of untouchability.

Answer 23

Five factors affecting the location of industries in India are

- a. **Location of raw materials:** Industries are generally set up near the sources of raw materials. Many heavy industries such as the iron and steel industries are set up near iron ore mines to reduce transport costs. Many agro-based industries such as sugarcane industries are also established near sugarcane fields.
- b. **Availability of labour:** Industries are also set up near towns or cities where cheap skilled and unskilled labourers are available.
- c. **Close to the marketplace:** Several industries are located close to the marketplace to reduce transport costs and time.
- d. **Sources of power:** Because industries require power to function, various industries are also set up near the sources of coal deposits and powerhouses.
- e. **Capital:** Availability of capital also affects the location of industries. Several cities such as Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have a concentration of industries as financial institutions present in the cities are able to provide necessary capital to industrial houses.

Answer 24

Positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy:

- i. Increased investments in the Indian market by MNCs have led to the growth of the Indian economy. In many fields such as automobiles, smartphones, soft drinks, fast foods and garments, MNCs have created a vast choice of products for consumers.
- ii. Local companies supplying raw materials to MNCs have developed and prospered. Many Indian companies such as *Tata Motors* and *Ranbaxy* have become multinational companies themselves.
- iii. Globalisation has opened many new opportunities for companies in the service sector, especially IT companies. These companies have offered cheap but efficient consulting services to many nations. This has also created millions of jobs in India.
- iv. Technology has been transferred to developing countries. It has enabled production of quality goods in the international market. During the post-reform period, Indian export share in the international market has increased from 0.5% to 1%. Because of the flow of MNC capital in foreign currency, the availability of foreign exchange

increased to a great extent. Foreign investment has increased from 6 billion USD in 1990–91 to 125 billion USD in 2004–05.

- v. Outsourcing is the major outcome of globalisation. A company hires regular services mostly from outside the country or within the country such as BPOs or call centres, banking services, teaching and maintenance of accounts. Many multinational corporations outsource their services to India at a cheaper rate with moderate accuracy. In the post-reform period, India has provided global outsourcing with the availability of skilled manpower at low wage rates. In India, outsourcing has generated new employment opportunities which lead to a growth in the GDP and increased the foreign reserve in our economy.

Answer 25

The French Revolution is regarded as one of the most important events in history. It not only gave a huge setback to monarchy but also gave the first clear expression to the idea of 'nationalism'. After the French Revolution, the Constitution in France came into existence and citizens were given the rights of liberty and equality. Members of the National Assembly began to be elected by active citizens. The administrative system was centralised and uniform laws were formulated for all citizens. Nation now became supreme. Hymns were composed and oaths were taken in the name of the nation.

When the news of the events in France reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. The French Revolution also influenced the middle class, including professionals and students, in countries such as Switzerland, Holland, Italy and Belgium. They also wanted to throw off the monarchies in their countries and become nations.

Or

As Ho-Chin-Minh became powerful in Vietnam, America entered Vietnam as it did not want the birth of another communist nation. Equipped with modern weaponry and the latest technology, they killed thousands of civilians. Chemical weapons were also used against them. Soon, the intensity and prolongation of war created strong reactions in USA against its participation in the war against Vietnam. Because Vietnamese were able to resist the American attacks, it became clear that the Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed and the American government failed to win the support of the local Vietnamese. People began to be moved by the fact that in the war not only several young Americans soldiers died but also thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives. As horrific battle scenes began to be showed on television, many became disillusioned with America's policies and began to question the government. Noam Chomsky called the war in Vietnam the 'greatest threat to peace, to national self-determination and to international cooperation'. America finally decided to withdraw from the Vietnam War after severe criticisms of its Vietnam policies nationally and internationally.

Answer 26

Countries in the world have different party systems. While some countries have a one-party system, some have a two-party system or multi-party system. No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations because the party system is not what a country actually chooses. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social

and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed quickly. Each country develops a party system which is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.

Answer 27

The chemical industry is one of the fastest growing industries in India. It contributes about 3% to India's GDP. It is the third largest in Asia and twelfth largest in the world. The chemical industry in India produces both organic and inorganic chemicals. Inorganic chemicals are used as raw materials for manufacturing many finished goods. These include synthetic fibres, plastics, paints and adhesives. Sulphuric acid is used for manufacturing fertilisers, while soda ash is used to make glass, soaps and detergents. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals used to make synthetic fibres, plastics and dyes.

Answer 28

Democracy is a form of government in which people elect their own representatives. Five characteristics of democracy are

- All major decisions are taken by leaders elected by the people of the country. This ensures that the country is governed by the chosen representatives of the people.
- A fair opportunity is provided to the people to change the current government in a democracy. If the chosen representative does not work according to the wishes of the people, he/she may be replaced in the next elections.
- Right to vote and the principle of one vote having one value are important aspects of democracy.
- Free and fair elections are held in a democracy. For example, in India, elections are held under the supervision of the Election Commission, an impartial body.
- A democracy can handle social conflicts, divisions and differences. The majority community in a democracy should not suppress the minority communities.

Answer 29



Answer 30

