

DATE : 29/03/2019



Set-3

Code No. 32/1/3

# 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 2019)

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections; Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- (ii) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (viii) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts– 26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks). After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

#### Section-A

1. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? [1]

OR

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

Sol. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD768-770.

OR

Translation process of novel in to regional languages bring different spoken languages of people closer. The novel produces the sense of a shared world between diverse people in a nation.

2. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe. [1]

OR

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

**Sol.** In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

OR

The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation to bring about economic development.

3. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income? [1]

OR

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

**Sol.** The goal of landless rural labourers may be more days of work and better wages; quality education for their children and no social discrimination.

OR

The goal of prosperous farmers from Punjab may be assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hard-working and cheap labourers.

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by political parties? [1]

**Sol.** Political parties need to have strong internal democracy, avoid dynastic succession, money and muscle power and by offering meaningful choice to the voters which could lead to democratic reforms.

5. How is over-irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? [1]

OR

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

**Sol.** Over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water-logging which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

OR

Excessive mining of limestone, silica and gypsum which is used as raw material for Cement industry leads to land degradation.

6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'tertiary' sectors. [1]

Primary Sector	Tertiary Sector
a. Activities undertaken by directly using natural resources.	a. Activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors.
b. Also called agriculture and related sector.	b. Also called service sector.
c. Agriculture, Fisheries etc.	c. Transport and Communication, Education, IT etc.

7. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

[1]

**Sol.** Importance of formal sector loans in India :

- a. The rate of interest charged is lower than that of informal sources of credit.
- b. RBI supervises their functions.

### Section-B

8. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

[3×1=3]

**OR**

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

**Sol.** The three main features of 'Rabi crop season' are as follows :

- (a) Rabi crops are grown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- (b) The important Rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
- (c) These crops are grown in large parts of India such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh etc.

**OR**

The three main features of 'Kharif crop season' are as follows :

- (a) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.
- (b) Some important crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, toor, moong, urad, cotton etc.
- (c) Rice is an important Kharif crop. Some important rice growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

9. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. [3]

**OR**

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

**Sol.** Napoleonic code was exported to the regions under French control

- For example, in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Napoleon simplified administrative divisive, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

**OR**

According to an influential writer and policy-maker Paul Bernard, several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam such as :

- (a) High population levels proved to be an obstacle to economic growth in Vietnam.
- (b) Low agricultural productivity was another barrier that hindered the economic growth.
- (c) Another barrier was excessive indebtedness amongst the peasants that did not promote economic growth in Vietnam.

10. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. [3×1=3]

**OR**

How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

- Sol.** (a) The imperial state in China has been a major producer of printed material for a very long time. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations.
- (b) Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
- (c) From the sixteenth century, the number of examinations candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

OR

- (a) The Novel was one of the first mass-produced items to be sold in Europe.
- (b) Technological improvements in printing brought down the price of books and innovations in marketing led to expanded sale.
- (c) In France, publishers found that they could make super profits by hiring out novels by the hour.

11. Analyse the impact of 'water scarcity.' [3×1=3]

**Sol.** Water is an essential resource for human life. Scarcity of water may lead to following

- Ground water level will decline.
- It may adversely affect water availability that shall impact agriculture and industry.
- Food grain production will be affected which may affect food security of the country.

12. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. [3]

**Sol.** Environmental degradation is not a single nation or state issue, because

- Our future is linked together through common environmental and ecological system.
- Global warming, acid rain, etc. are issues that cannot be tackled by one nation. It is a global concern.
- If Indian thermal power plants are causing massive air pollution, it affect our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and others as well.

13. Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons. [3]

OR

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.

**Sol.** Importance of Tertiary Sector in India

- In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, defence, transport, banks etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services.
- The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
- With the increase in income levels, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like tourism, better educational facilities, communication services etc. thereby, giving a boost to the tertiary sector.

OR

**Calculation of GDP of a country**

- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. The sum of production in the three sectors gives Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.
- Not every good (or service), that is produced and sold, needs to be counted. Only the value of final goods and services are added
- Example : A farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for ₹ 8/kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for ₹ 10/kg. The biscuit company uses flour, sugar and oil to make the packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market for ₹ 15/packet. Now, biscuits are the final goods.
- Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods used up in producing the final goods. So, only the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is counted in GDP.

14. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.

[3×1=3]

**Sol. Functions of opposition political parties**

- It criticizes the government for its wrong policies and programmes and their implementation.
- It criticizes the government for its failure.
- It mobilises opposition to the government.
- It keeps people aware of wrong policies and programmes of the government.
- It acts as check and balance against the government.
- It provides alternatives to choose from as it voices those views which are different from the party which is in power.

15. How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with example.

[3]

**Sol. Right to Seek Redressal**

- Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- If any damage is done to a consumer, he or she has the right to get a compensation, depending on the degree of damage.
- There is a need to provide an easy and effective public system by which this can be done.

**Example :** Prakash had sent a money order to his village for his daughter's marriage. The money did not reach his daughter at the time when she needed it, nor did it reach months later. So, Prakash filed a case in the district level consumer court and exercised right to seek redressal.

16. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

**Sol. Social diversities in a democratic country is normal and healthy**

The assertion of social diversities in a country does not require to be seen as a source of danger.

1. In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. This allows different disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
2. In politics, expression of various kinds of social divisions often results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.
3. This leads to strengthening of a democracy.
4. Willingness to accommodate social diversity with positive attitude do not come about easily.

People who feel marginalised, deprived and discriminated have to fight against the injustices. Such a fight often takes the democratic path, voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.

OR

**Social Division Affect Politics**

1. It is generally felt that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous for a country. The cases of Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia are clear examples.
2. While political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries, the situation in Sri Lanka is also very explosive. Social divisions between the Sinhalese and Tamils are affecting politics of the country and have brought it in a civil war situation.
3. However, every expression of social divisions in politics does not lead to disasters and disintegration of the country. In fact social divisions of one kind or the other exist in most countries of the world and wherever they exist these are reflected in politics.
4. In a democracy, political parties would talk of these divisions, ask for votes on this basis, make different promises to the people and talk of politics to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities. In some countries, there are parties that focus on only one community. Eg. BSP in India. Yet it does not lead to the disintegration of the country.

17. "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement. [3]

**Sol. In India, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence.**

1. Patriarchal society : Indian society is still a male dominated society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in many ways.
2. Literacy Rates : The literacy rate among women is only (64.6%) percent compared with (80.9%) percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.
3. Low paid jobs : The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
4. Low sex-ratio : Parents in India prefer to have sons. They also find ways to abort the girl child before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion has resulted in a decline in female child sex-ratio.



5. Political representation : In India, women representation in legislature has been very low. For eg: the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10 percent of its total strength before 2009 Lok Sabha Elections. In the state assemblies their share is less than 5 percent.

18. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development. [3]

OR

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

Sol. Importance of formal sources of credit

1. The formal source of credit includes loan from banks and co-operatives.
2. Formal sources of credit are less risky and charge less rate of interest.
3. RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
4. RBI ensures that loans are given not only to the profit-making businessman and traders but also to small-cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers. etc.
5. Formal sector loans help reduce dependence on informal sources of credit. It also prevents the borrowers from falling into a debt trap.
6. Banks and co-operative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.
7. Cheap and affordable credit by the formal sector is crucial for the country's development.

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit

1. Higher interest rates on loan is charged.
2. No organisation is there to supervise its lending activities.
3. Since, Informal lenders charge higher interest rates. Thus, the cost to the borrower becomes much higher that leads to less income.
4. The borrowers tend to find themselves in a debt-trap.

### Section-C

19. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with example.

[5 × 1 = 5]

Sol. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India because –

- I. Construction cost of roadways is much lower than that of railways.
- II. Roads can be constructed easily in hilly terrains and undulating topography.
- III. Roads today connect even the smallest village to a large town. Railways have yet not been able to connect village to cities.
- IV. Roadways tend to provide door to door service, and therefore the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- V. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and small amount of goods over short distances.
- VI. Road transport is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.

20. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. [1 + 1 + 3 = 5]

OR

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

- Sol.
1. Belgium is a small country in Europe while Sri Lanka is an island nation lying in Asia.
  2. Belgium has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. Whereas Sri Lanka has about two crore people, about the same as in Haryana.
  3. Out of Belgium's total population, 59 percent lives in Flemish region and speaks Dutch language and another 40 percent people live in Wallonia region and speak French while Sri Lankan social groups are Sinhala-speakers and Tamil speakers.
  4. People of Belgium practice Christianity while people of Sri Lanka follow Buddhism.
  5. In Belgium, the Dutch community has advantage of its numeric majority and could forced its will on the French and German speaking population. In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could imposed its will on the entire country.

OR

1. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.
2. Power is shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and Judiciary.
3. Power can be shared among governments at different levels. A general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
4. Power may also be shared among different social groups such as religions and linguistic groups
5. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements. Control or influence those in power.

21. Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.' [5 × 1 = 5]

Sol. Industries contributes significantly to India's economic growth and development but the increase in pollution of land, water, air etc. results in degradation of environment.

Industries are responsible for five types of pollution.

1. **Air Pollution** is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur oxide and carbon monoxide.
2. **Water Pollution** is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
3. **Thermal Pollution** of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
4. **Noise Pollution** not only results in irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure.
5. **Pollution from nuclear power plants** causes cancers, birth defects etc. which is life-threatening.

22. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements. [1 + 4 = 5]

OR

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'



- Sol. (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- (ii) Ambedkar suggested separate electoral system for dalits which was accepted by the British government.
- (iii) Ambedkar vigorously fought for the Dalit rights and condemned discrimination against dalits.
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as the chairman of the constitution drafting committee.
- (v) He launched an active movement against untouchability and fought for equal rights.

OR

- (i) Civil Disobedience Movement was one of the most significant movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi where people were asked not only to refuse co-operation but also to break colonial laws.
- (ii) The rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience movement participating in the boycott programmes.
- (iii) For the rich peasants, the fight was a struggle against high revenue.
- (iv) The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but also wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted.
- (v) Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset rich peasants, the congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places.
23. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement. [5×1=5]

OR

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyze the statement with special reference of London.

- Sol. Indian trade has played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy which can be explained as follows
1. Export of raw cotton from India increased from 5% to 35%.
  2. Indigo used for dyeing cloth was another important export for many decades.
  3. Opium shipment to China grew rapidly to become India's single largest export.
  4. Money earned through the sale of opium was used to finance its tea and other imports from China.
  5. Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India. Britain used this surplus to balance trade deficit with other countries resulting in multilateral settlement.
  6. Food grain and raw material export from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased.
- Hence, we can conclude that India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.

OR

A series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India by the early twentieth century.

- (1) Swadeshi Movement : Swadeshi and Boycott movement provided impetus to Indian industries leading to higher demand of Indian goods.
- (2) Formation of Business Association : Formation of FICCI also helped them to protect their collective interest against increasing tariff.
- (3) Decline of Indian Goods to China : It was due to production of cotton goods rather than yarn.

- (4) Impact of World War I : World War I created a different situation where import to India declined as the British factories were producing to meet the war needs.
- (5) At the sametime, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs such as jute bags, clothes, shoes etc.

Hence, these changes resulted in creation of resilient and sustainable industrial growth to meet the domestic demand.

OR

Industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period:

1. The early industrial cities of Britains such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants to the textile mills set up in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. London was a colossal city and its population expanded four-fold from 1 million to 4 million, as the Industrial revolution attracted more and more people.
3. The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories.
4. Apart from the London Dock yards, five major types of industries employed large numbers : Clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metals.
5. During the First World War (1914-18) London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and the number of large factories increased until they accounted for nearly one-third of all jobs in the city.

24. Describe any five factors that make democracy is a better form of government than other alternatives.

[5×1=5]

Sol. Democracy is a better form of government than other alternatives because:

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens : It promotes equality among people by providing equal rights for everyone. It brings social, economic and political equality among all.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual : Democracy provides rights for the protection of disadvantageous group whereby dignity of every individual irrespective of any differences is upheld.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making : Decision making takes place through debate, discussion and deliberation leading to quality decision making.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflict : Conflict and disagreement in obvious in multi-cultural society but these conflicts can be resolved through constitutional and democratic means.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes : Democracy enshrines a system of check and balance which allows timely rectification of mistakes if any.
- (vi) Democracy provides an accountable and responsible government.

25. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investment.

[5×1=5]

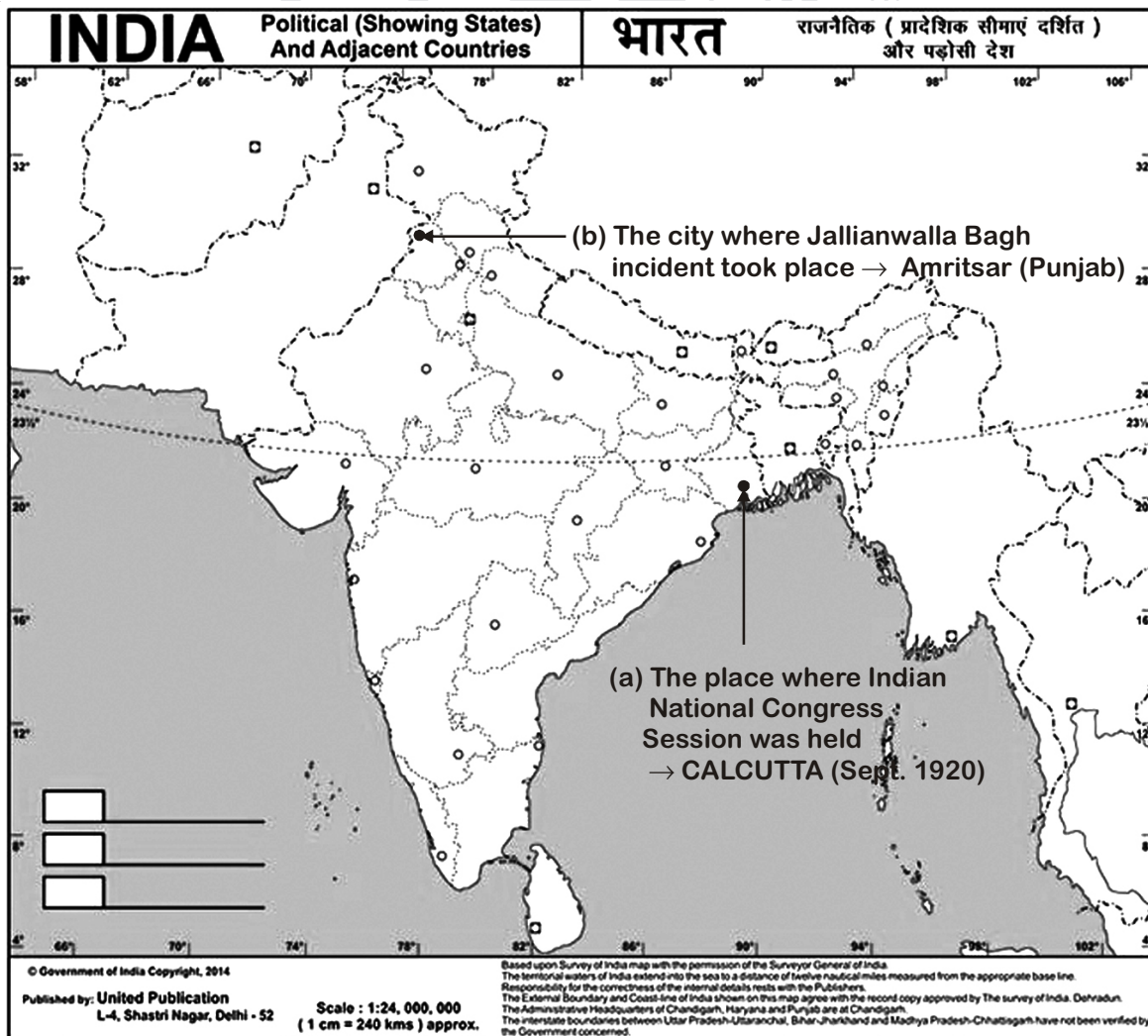
Sol. Following are the five facilities available in the special Economic Zones developed by the central and state governments to attract foreign investment.

- (1) Single window clearance for setting up of a SEZ.
- (2) Exemption from Import duty
- (3) 5 year tax holiday (Income tax)
- (4) Liberalisation in labour laws and availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour forces.
- (5) Well connected with the network of transport and communication.

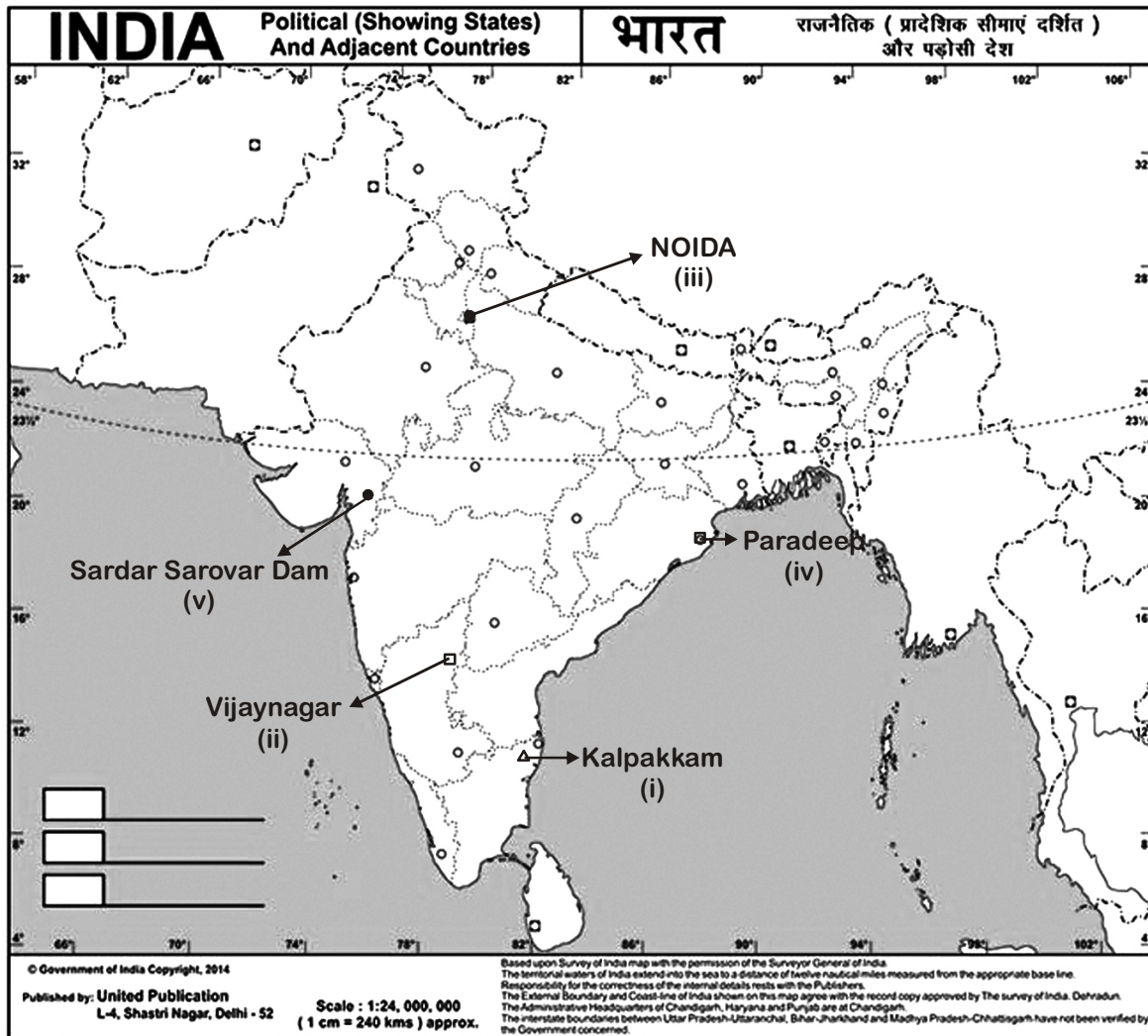
## Section-D

26. (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 information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. [1 × 2 = 2]
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [1 × 3 = 3]
- (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port
- (v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam

Sol. (A)



(B)



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 26. Attempt any five questions. [5×1=5]

- (i) Name the state where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (ii) Name the state where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
- (iii) Name the state where 'Chauri-Chaura' incident took place.
- (iv) Name the state where Paradeep Sea Port is located.
- (v) Name the state where Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- (vi) Name the state where Noida Software Technology Park is located.
- (vii) On which river is Sardar Sarovar Dam constructed?

- Sol.
- (i) Punjab.
  - (ii) Dandi (Gujarat).
  - (iii) Uttar Pradesh.
  - (iv) Odisha.
  - (v) Karnataka.
  - (vi) Uttar Pradesh.
  - (vii) Narmada River in Gujarat.