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10th CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE SET – 2 CODE 32/5/2

1. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) West Bengal

(C) Meghalaya

(D) Odisha

Answer : (C) Meghalaya

2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I

Column II

(National Park)

(State)

i. Kazirangaa.

a. Madhya Pradesh

ii. Jim Corbett

b. AssamSunderbans

iii. Sunderbans

c. Uttarakhand

iv Bandhavgaard.

d. West Bengal

Options:

(A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

(C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a

(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

Answer : (D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

In the beginning of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'.

(A) Pandita Ramabai

(B) Rashsundari Devi

(C) Tarabai Shinde

(D) Kailashbashini Debi

Answer : (B) Rashsundari Devi

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4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay

II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

III. Bardoli Satyagraha

IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

Options:

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) II, I, IV, III,

(C) I, II, IV, III

(D) III, IV, II, I

Answer : (C) **I, II, IV, III**

5. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'?

(A) Hinduism

(B) Christianity

(C) Buddhism

(D) Jainism

Answer : (C) **Buddhism**

6. Who among the following hosted the "Vienna Congress" in 1815?

(A) Chancellor Duke Metternich

(B) Ernst Renan

(C) William I

(D) Otto von Bismarck

Answer : (A) **Chancellor Duke Metternich**

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7. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option

I. Bank

II. Moneylender

III. Cooperatives

IV Businessman

Options:

(A) Only I and II

(B) Only II and III

(C) Only I and III

(D) Only I and IV

Answer : **(C) Only I and III**

8. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

Answer : **(A) Primary**

9. Which one of the following is included in liberalization'?

(A) Promoting trade barriers

(B) Removing trade barriers

(C) Controlling the other country through trade

(D) Increasing import, export duty on goods

Answer : **(B) Removing trade barriers**

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10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents are required.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Answer : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

11. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation?

- (A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
- (B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
- (C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
- (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

Answer : (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

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12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I : Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.

Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

Options:

(A) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(B) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

Answer : (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India?

(A) Bhojpuri

(B) Garhwali

(C) Nepali

(D) Rajasthani

Answer : (C) Nepali

14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

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Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Answer : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

15. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties?
- (A) Amended the Constitution to prevent defection.
 - (B) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.
 - (C) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.
 - (D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

Answer : (D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

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16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary



Answer : **(C) Tertiary**

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.
Floriculture comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

Answer : **(A) Primary**

17. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.

- I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.
- II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.
- III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.
- IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

Options:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

Answer : **(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.**

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18. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.

Subject list in

Indian Constitution

Subjects

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (A) Union List | - | Defence and Commerce |
| (B) State List | - | Police and Agriculture |
| (C) Concurrent List | - | Forest and Communication |
| (D) Residuary Subjects | - | Computer Software and Trade |

Answer : **(B) State List** - **Police and Agriculture**

19. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I : Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Options:

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
 (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
 (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
 (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

Answer : **(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.**

20. Which one of the following is the highest bauxite' producing state of India?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) Maharashtra | (B) Jharkhand |
| (C) Gujarat | (D) Odisha |

Answer : **(A) Maharashtra**

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21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth Explain.

Answer : Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because : (Any two)

- i Until the 19th century power and hunger were common in Europe.
- ii Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- iii Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.
- iv In America plantations were growing cotton and sugar for the European market. These plantations were worked on by slaves.

22. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation ? Explain.

Answer : Information and communication Technology has played a major role in globalisation. Production of services has spread rapidly across countries due to the growth in Information technology. It brought the world closer and created an environment for the easy flow of goods, services, population, money and ideas.

23. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad

Answer : All the Panchayat Samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLA's of that district and some of the officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zila Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.

24. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example.

OR

(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example

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Answer : (a) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults, or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger ones are called lodes. Example- Lead, Copper, Tin.

OR

(b) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.

25. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.

Answer : Three characteristics of the Indian federal System are - (Any Three)

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
7. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

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26. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season.

Answer : Feature of Rabi cropping season :-Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

These crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north - western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

27. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy.

Answer : The political parties play an important role in shaping the outcomes of democracy as:

i Parties contest elections: In most democracies elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

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 shape public opinions. They raise and highlight issues.

v Form and run governments.

vi Role of opposition. Opposition role is important in democracy as it voices different views and criticize government for its failures or wrong policies.

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

(Any Three)

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28. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.

OR

- (b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.

Answer : During the Civil Disobedience Movement, women for the first time in huge numbers participated in the public arena to fight for Swaraj. Women from different parts of the nation participated in protest marches, manufactured their own salt, and even picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

OR

(b) (i) Image of Bharat Mata: The identity of nation was symbolised in an image. Rabindranath painted the famous image of Bharat-Mata. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as an evidence of one's nationalism.

(ii) Folklore: Nationalists toured villages to gather folk tales.

(iii) Icon and Symbols: Nationalist leaders used icons and symbols to unite the people and create in them a feeling of nationalism.

29. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy.

Answer : Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country. The Infant Mortality Rate of Kerala is much less than Punjab & Bihar. Net Attendance Ratio of Kerala is higher than that of Punjab & Bihar. Kerala has better health and educational infrastructure than Punjab & Bihar. Kerala also has better public facilities.

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30. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement.

OR

(b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement.

Answer : The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789 –

a) The Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would hence forth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

b) From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

c) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

d) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

e) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

f) The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

OR

(1) European Governments were driven by the spirit of conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

(2) Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society-like the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

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(3) Most conservatives however did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised from the changes initiated by Napoleon that modernisation could, in fact, strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

(4) That would make state powers more effective and strong.

(5) Because a modern and efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

31. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.

OR

(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples

Answer : Reducing Inequality and Poverty in Democracy

Inequality and poverty are major issues in many democracies around the world. Reducing these issues requires a multifaceted approach, including policies aimed at improving education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social safety nets. Here are some ways to reduce inequality and poverty in a democracy:

1. **Progressive Taxation** Implementing progressive taxation policies can help reduce income inequality by taxing the wealthy more than the poor. This tax revenue can then be used to fund programs that benefit the poor and middle class, such as education and healthcare.
2. **Access to Education** Investing in education is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty and inequality. Providing access to quality education can help individuals acquire the skills needed to secure better-paying jobs and improve their standard of living.
3. **Healthcare Access** Access to affordable healthcare is critical to reducing poverty and inequality. Governments should invest in healthcare systems that provide universal coverage and access to quality medical care.

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4. **Job Creation** Creating job opportunities, particularly in the private sector, is another important way to reduce poverty and inequality. Governments can encourage entrepreneurship and attract foreign investment to create jobs and improve the economy.
5. **Social Safety Nets** Social safety nets, such as unemployment benefits and food assistance programs, can help reduce poverty and inequality by providing a safety net for those who are struggling financially. These programs should be designed to be accessible and effective, providing a temporary lifeline for those in need.
6. **Fair Wages** Enforcing fair wage policies can help reduce income inequality by ensuring that workers are paid a living wage. Governments can also provide incentives to companies that pay fair wages and penalize those that do not.
7. **Land Reform** In many countries, land ownership is concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy individuals or corporations. Land reform policies can help redistribute land to those who need it, providing opportunities for small farmers and rural communities.

Conclusion Reducing inequality and poverty in a democracy requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of these issues. By implementing policies that promote education, healthcare, job creation, and social safety nets, governments can help create a more equitable and prosperous society for all citizens.
 (Any Five)

OR

Legitimate means rightful. Democracies are called legitimate governments as:

- i The government represents the will of the people.
- ii Everyone can participate in the decision making Process.
- iii Anyone can stand for the elections.
- iv It promotes equality among individuals.
- v It allows room to correct mistakes.
- vi The decision making quality is improved.
- vii No part of the society is left isolated in decisions making process.
- viii Conflicts are resolved in a better way.

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32. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement.

OR

(b) "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand." Justify the statement.

Answer : It is considered as backbone of development because:

- i It not only helps in modernising agriculture but also forms the backbone of our economy.
- ii Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- iii Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
- iv Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.
- v) It also helps in bringing Foreign Exchange.

OR

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.

- a) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- b) Industries depends on agriculture for raw materials. For examples; cotton textile, sugar industry, jute industry etc.
- c) Industries provide many agriculture inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools.
- d) Industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.
- e) Development of different mode of transport are the gift of industrial sector that has helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs and has also helped them trade their products.

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33. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.

OR

(b) Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India.

Answer : There are many reasons why the tertiary sector becoming so important in India –

- a) The tertiary sector is responsible for providing public transportation, medical, care, baking, and post office, under the Government.
- b) The tertiary sectors offer employment for poor and unskilled workers.
- c) The tertiary sector determines the national income and per capita income.
- d) The tertiary sector circulates goods to various suppliers.
- e) The tertiary sectors help in the development of the agricultural industry. It also helps to flourish other industries such as transport, storage, and trade.
- f) The tertiary sectors flourish in tourism, retail, schools and private hospitals.
- g) Tertiary sector helps to flourish services related to communication and information technology.

OR

The primary sector of India is the most important economic sector of India, and it highly contributes to the overall economic growth of the country. It contributes nearly 15% of the GDP of India and provides employment to more than 50% of the Indian population.

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34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural Implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans. loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

34.1) How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members?

(34.2) What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members?

(34.3) Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas?

Answer : **Do it by yourself.**

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35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

(35.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published?

(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?

(35.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?

Answer : **Do it by yourself.**

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36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

(36.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development.

(36.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted?

(36.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit.

Answer : **Do it by yourself.**

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37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

A The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(i) Bailadila - Iron ore Mines

(ii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant

(iii) Kandla Major Sea Port

(iv) Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37. Attempt any five questions.

(37.1) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(37.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

(37.3) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

(37.4) In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?

(37.5) Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

(37.6) Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.

Answer : a) **A. Nagpur** **B. Dandi**

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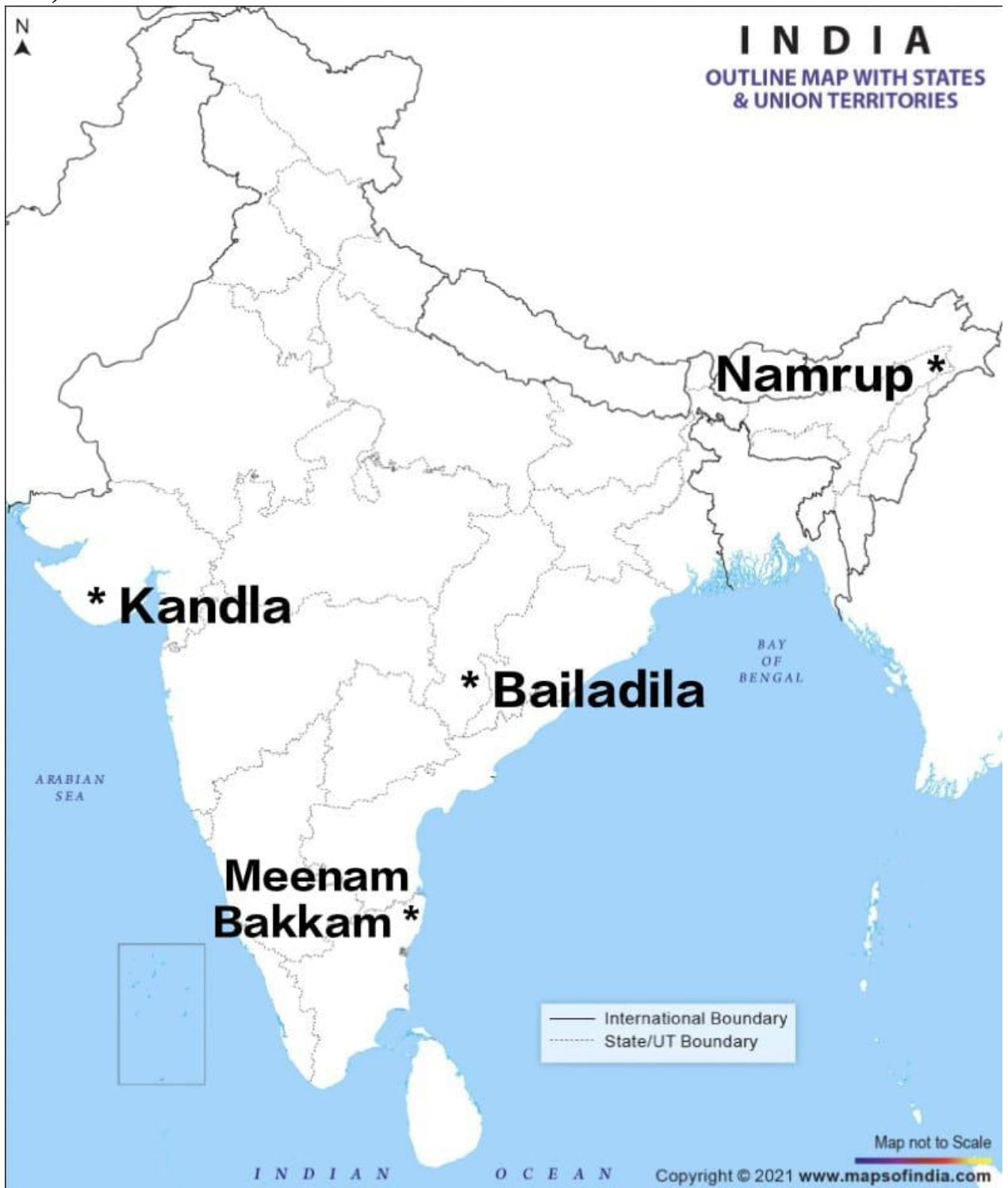
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b)



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