

**Solved
Paper**

**C.B.S.E.
2009
Class-X**

**Social
Science**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1 mark questions. Answer of these questions may be from one word to one sentence.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
- (vi) Questions number 29 is a map question. Attach the maps inside your answer book.

DELHI (Set-I)

Code No. 32/1/1

1. Give the meaning of liberalism. 1

Or

Mention the main base of colonial economy of Vietnam. 1

2. Which are the two sources of fresh water in India ? $\frac{1}{2} + = 1$

3. Name the two ferrous minerals. + = 1

4. Where is the largest solar plant located in India ? 1

5. Mention the two major ethnic groups of Belgium.. + = 1

6. How did Tommie Smith and John Carlos try to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States at the times of Olympics, held at Mexico city in 1968 ? 1

7. Why do some people, belonging to the same religion, often feel that they do not belong to the same community ? 1

8. What is the main criterion for comparing the development of different countries ? 1

9. Give the meaning of average income of a country.. 1

10. What is meant by sustainability of development ? 1

11. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century ? Explain. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Or

Why did French makers wanted to educate the people of Vietnam ? Explain.

12. Describe any three features of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. $3 \times 1 = 3$

13. Study the given passage and answer the question that follow :

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.’

(13·1) Why was it the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom ?

(13·2) How did British Govt. exploit the Indian masses ? Explain.. $1 + 2 = 3$

Note : Below are given three groups—A, B and C for questions number 14 and 15. Select any one group for answering these two questions.

GROUP – A

14. What is Group 77 ? Why did Group 77 countries demand a New International Economic Order ? Explain.

1+2 = 3

15. How did East India Company capture regular supply of cotton and silk goods from Indian weavers ? Explain.

3×1 = 3

GROUP – B

14. Explain with examples that an average worker in the mid nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional crafts person and labourer.

3×1 = 3

15. Mention various measures which taken to decongest London in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

3×1 = 3

GROUP – C

14. Explain with examples the role of technology in helping to solve hardships of food availability throughout the world in late nineteenth century.

3×1 = 3

15. How did the development of cities influence the ecology and environment in late nineteenth century ? Explain by giving an example of Calcutta (Kolkata).

3×1 = 3

16. Explain any three factors that affect the location of industries in a region.

3×1 = 3

17. Explain, how power is shared among different organs of government.

3×1 = 3

18. How did consumer movement arise in India ? Explain.

3×1 = 3

19. Print did not only stimulate the publications of conflicting opinions among different communities but also connected them in nineteenth century in India.” Support the statement with examples.

4×1 = 4

OR

‘Prem Chand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society.’ Support the statement by giving suitable examples.

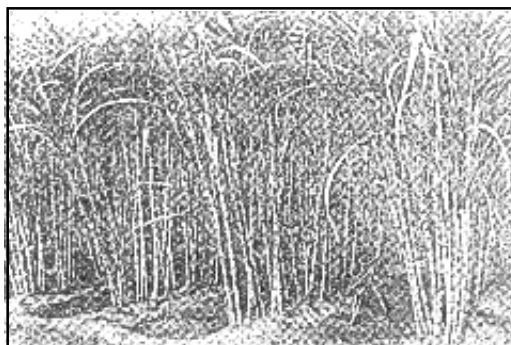
4×1 = 4

20. Classify resources, on the basis of exhaustibility in two groups. Mention three characteristics of each.

1+1½+1½ = 4

21. Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1+2+1 = 4



(21.1) Name the crop in the picture.

(21.2) Write climatic conditions required for cultivation of this crop.

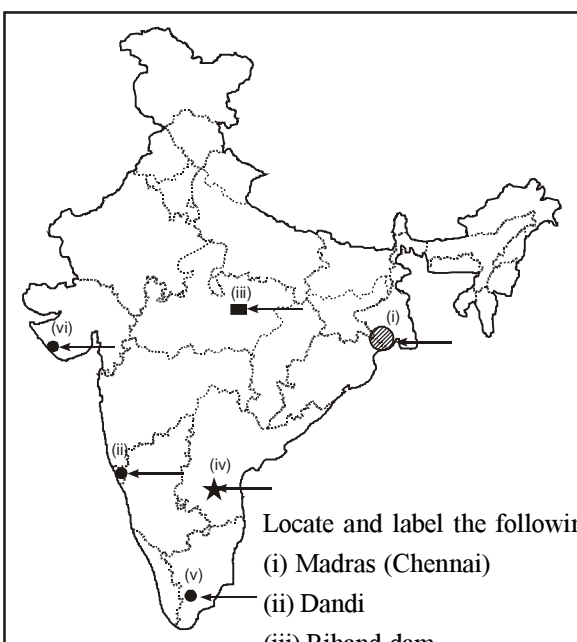
(21.3) Name two major producing states of this crop.

Note : The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of question number 21.

Explain any four characteristics of commercial farming in India.

4×1 = 4

22. Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India ? Explain four reasons. 4×1 = 4
23. How do social divisions affect politics ? Explain with examples. 4×1 = 4
24. How do pressure groups influence politics ? Explain with examples. 4×1 = 4
25. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support this statement with examples. 4×1 = 4
26. What is an organised sector ? Describe its working conditions. 1+3 = 4
27. Why are transactions made in money ? Explain with suitable examples. 4
28. “Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers.” Give arguments in support of this statement. 4
29. Six features with serial numbers (i) to (vi) are marked in 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 in the map. 6×1 = 6
 - (i) A region of large scale industries in 1931
 - (ii) An important centre of overseas trade during 17th century
 - (iii) A bauxite mine
 - (iv) A mica mine
 - (v) A cotton textile centre
 - (vi) A terminal city of East-West Corridor



Or

Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India :

6×1 = 6

- (i) Madras (Chennai)
- (ii) Dandi
- (iii) Rihand dam
- (iv) Kaiga—nuclear power plant
- (v) Vishakhapatnam—iron and steel plant
- (vi) Srinagar—software technology park



Note : The following questions are for Blind candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29.

2 + 4 = 6

- 29.1. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- 29.2. Name the large industrial region located on western coast during 1931
- 29.3. In which state is Kaiga nuclear power plant located ?
- 29.4. Name the state where Vishakhapatnam iron and steel plant is located.
- 29.5. Name the major mica mine of Andhra Pradesh.
- 29.6. Name the western terminal city of East-West Corridor.

6 × 1 = 6

□□

DELHI (Set-II)

Code No. 32/1/2

Note : Except these questions, all questions are from Set-I.

2. Name the region of India which suffers from water scarcity. 1
3. Name the mineral ore from which aluminium is mainly obtained. 1
5. Which are the two major social groups in Sri Lanka ? 1
6. Mention two similarities between Tommie Smith and John Carlos. 1
8. Why is greater income itself considered as one of the important goals of life ? 1
9. What is meaning of infant mortality rate ? 1
11. Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe. 3×1 = 3

Or

Explain any three steps taken by the French to solve the problem of Plague in Vietnam. 3×1 = 3

12. Mention any three efforts made by Gandhiji to get Harijans their rights. 3×1 = 3
22. Explain the importance of 'Radio' and 'Television' as an effective means of mass communication in India. 2+2 = 4
24. How are popular struggles an internal part of working democracy ? Explain by giving an example of Bolivia's struggle for water. 4
26. Why is tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India ? Give four reasons. 4×1 = 4

□□

DELHI (Set-III)**Code No. 32/1/3****Note : Except these questions, all questions are from Set-I & II.**

2. What is multipurpose project ? 1
3. Name the low grade brown coal. 1
5. What is the meaning of majoritarianism ? 1
6. Why were the medals taken back from Tommie Smith and John Carlos ? 1
8. What is the meaning of the income of a country ? 1
9. Define the term 'Literacy Rate'. 1
11. Explain any three steps taken by the French to achieve their aim to exploit the natural resource of Vietnam. 3×1 = 3

Or

Explain any three major hardships faced by small producers and peasants in Europe during 1930s.

3×1 = 3

12. Mention three reasons by which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the civil disobedience movement. 3×1 = 3
22. Explain, why is air transport preferred in north-eastern states of India. 4×1 = 4
24. What are sectional interest groups ? How do they watch their interests ? Explain. 1+3 = 4
26. Explain with suitable examples that which part of the service sector is not growing in importance. 4×1 = 4

□□**OUTSIDE DELHI (Set-I)****Code No. 32/1**

1. Name the oldest Japanese book printed in 868 A.D. 1

Or

Name the two countries of Western Europe where the novel first took firm root.

 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

2. What was the main purpose of launching multipurpose projects in India after Independence ? 1
3. Which is the main source of energy in India ? 1
4. Mention the two types of good quality iron ore found in India. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5. What is the basis of gender division in the society ? 1
6. Name any two well known social reformers who worked for the casteless society. 1
7. Mention the source of inspiration of Bharatiya Janata Party. 1
8. Who is a producer ? 1
9. What is the main function of Consumer Protection Councils ? 1
10. Mention any two ways in which consumers are exploited in the market. 1
11. Described briefly any three economic effects of Non Cooperation Movement. 3 × 1 = 3
12. Study the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1 + 2 = 3

Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill will whatever.

Satyagraha is pure soul-force Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non violence is the supreme dharma....

It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non violence their own

(12.1) What is the main difference between physical force and soul force ? 1

(12.2) Why can't Indians carry arms ? Explain. 2

Note : Below are given three Groups A, B and C for questions number 13 and 14. Select any one group for answering these two questions.

GROUP–A

13. Describe briefly the effects of Rinderpest in Africa in the 1890s. $3 \times 1 = 3$
 14. Explain the impact of the First World War on Indian industries. $3 \times 1 = 3$

GROUP–B

13. Explain any three problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers by the turn of the nineteenth century. $3 \times 1 = 3$
 14. Explain the social changes which led to the need for the underground railways in London. $3 \times 1 = 3$

GROUP–C

13. How was the food problem solved in Britain after the scrapping of the 'Corn Laws' ? Explain. $3 \times 1 = 3$
 14. What was the tradition of 'London Season' ? Explain different forms of entertainment that came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people. $1 + 2 = 3$
 15. "The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred." Support the statement giving three arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Or

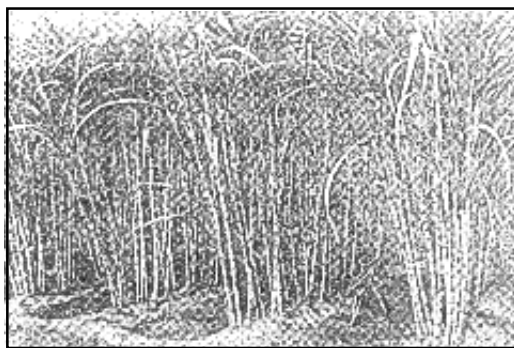
"Colonial administrators found vernacular novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Support the statement with suitable examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

16. How do industries pollute air and water ? Explain with examples. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
 17. What are public interest groups ? How do they look after the public interests ? Explain. $1 + 2 = 3$
 18. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004. $3 \times 1 = 3$
 19. Explain any four measures introduced by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the people of France. $4 \times 1 = 4$

Or

Explain any four challenges faced by the 'New Republic of Vietnam' $4 \times 1 = 4$

20. Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India. $4 \times 1 = 4$
 21. Look at the given picture carefully and answer the questions that follow : $1 + 2 + 1 = 4$

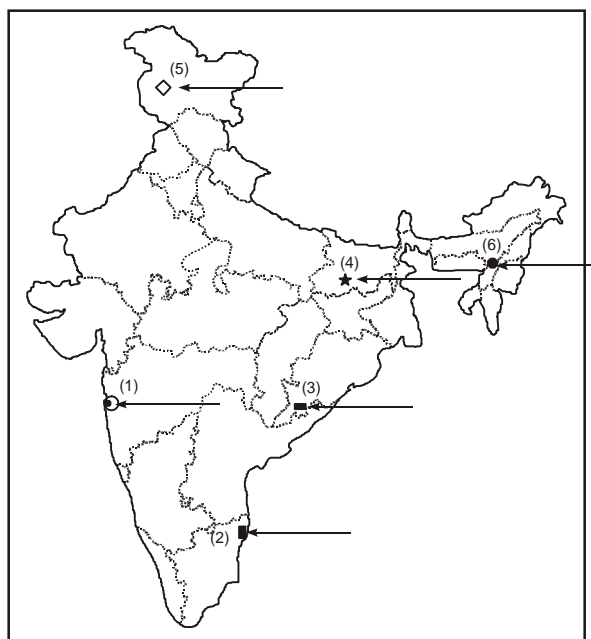


- (21.1) Name the crop shown in the picture.
 (21.2) State the climatic conditions required for cultivation of this crop.
 (21.3) Name the two major regions of growing this crop.

Note : The following questions is for the Blind candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21.

Explain briefly any four features of intensive subsistence farming in India. $4 \times 1 = 4$

22. How do physical and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway network ? Explain with examples. $2 + 2 = 4$
23. Describe any three demands of the sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands ? $3 + 1 = 4$
24. Describe any four aspects of life in which women are discriminated in Indian society. $4 \times 1 = 4$
25. Explain how democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. $4 \times 1 = 4$
26. What is unorganised sector ? Describe the working procedure of this sector. $1 + 3 = 4$
27. What are Self-Help Groups? Describe, in brief, their functioning. $1 + 3 = 4$
28. What are multinational companies ? How do they control production in other countries Explain with examples. $1 + 3 = 4$
29. Six features with serial numbers (1) to (6) are marked in 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 in the map. $6 \times 1 = 6$



- (1) A region of large scale industries in 1931
 (2) A centre of overseas trade during seventeenth century
 (3) A bauxite Mine
 (4) A Mica Mine
 (5) A Woollen Textile Centre
 (6) Terminal station of East-West Corridor

Or

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

$6 \times 1 = 6$

- (1) Chauri-Chaura
 (2) Bardoli
 (3) Koyna-Dam
 (4) Rawat Bhata-Nuclear Power Plant
 (5) Salem-Iron and Steel Plant
 (6) Bhubaneswar-Software Technology Park



Note : The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 29.

- (29.1) Name any one large scale industrial region developed in 1931 on the western coast of India.
 (29.2) Name any one important overseas trade centre of seventeenth century located on the eastern coast of India.
 (29.3) Name the state where Rawat Bhata Nuclear Plant is located.
 (29.4) In which state is Koyna Dam located ?
 (29.5) Name the Software Technology Park of Orissa.
 (29.6) Which is the easternmost city of East-West Corridor ?

6 × 1 = 6



OUTSIDE DELHI (Set-II)

Code No. 32/2

Note : Except these questions, all questions are from Set-I.

2. Name two techniques of rooftop rain-water harvesting. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
 3. Which gulf provides ideal condition for producing tidal energy in India ? 1
 5. What was the main aim of feminist movements ? 1
 7. Mention the source of inspiration of Bahujan Samaj Party. 1
 8. Who is a consumer ? 1
 9. Give the full form of COPRA. 1
 15. How did print culture affect women in the nineteenth century India ? Explain. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Or

- Explain any three reasons for the popularity of novels in the eighteenth century Europe. $3 \times 1 = 3$
 20. Give the importance of soil. Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation. $1 + 3 = 4$
 23. Explain any four features of federalism. $4 \times 1 = 4$
 27. Explain any two features each of formal sector loans and informal sector loans. $2 + 2 = 4$



OUTSIDE DELHI (Set-III)**Code No. 32/3****Note : Except these questions, all questions are from Set-I & II.**

2. What is the need of rain-water harvesting ? 1
3. Define the term 'mineral'. 1
5. State the main provision of the 'Equal Wages Act'.? 1
7. Mention the ideology of Indian National Congress. 1
8. Why did the consumer movement start in India ? 1
9. Mention any one provision of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. 1
11. Describe briefly the 'Salt March' undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. 3
20. Classify resources on the basis of ownership into four categories. Mention the main feature of each. 4×1 = 4
23. Explain any four features of the third-tier of government. 4×1 = 4
24. What are multinational companies ? How do they control production in other countries ? Explain with examples. 1+3 = 4

□□