



# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - X BOARDS

### SOCIAL SCIENCE -2020

#### Outside Delhi Set I Section A

1. Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.



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2. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ?

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

C. Abindranath Tagore

D. Dwarkanath Tagore

**Answer: B**



3. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?

A. Printing of idea of Isaac Newton

B. Development of printing press

C. Interest of people in science and reason

D. Traditional aristocratic groups

supported it.

**Answer: D**



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4. Name the two hostile group of Second World War.



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5. Name the two industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires during nineteenth century.



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6. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe ?

A. Emphasis on social justice

B. State planned socio-economic system

C. Freedom for individual and equality  
before law

D. Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

**Answer: D**



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7. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line ?

A. Giuseppe Mazzini

B. Matternich

C. Otto von Bismarck

D. Guiseppe Garibaldi

**Answer: B**



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**8.** Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

1. Coming of Simon Commission to India
2. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session

of INC.

3. Government of India Act, 1919

4. Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the correct option:

A. 3-2-4-1

B. 1-2-4-3

C. 2-3-1-4

D. 4-3-1-2

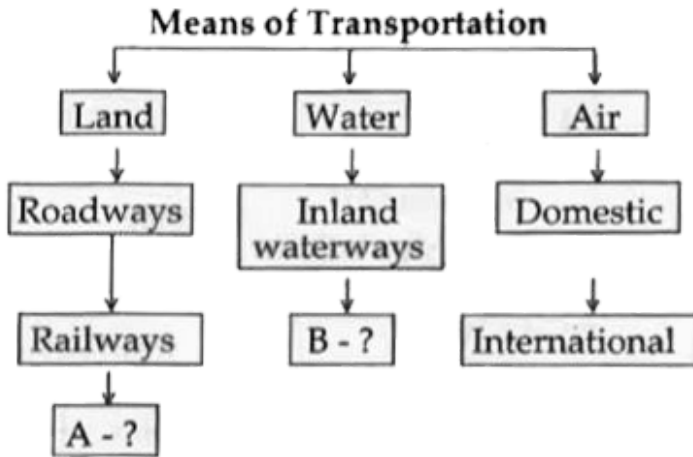
**Answer: D**



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9. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B.



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10. India has emerged as a software giant at the International level. Suggest any one way to

enhance the export of information technology.



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**11.** Business processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ industry in India.



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**12.** Lime stone, silica, alumina and gypsum are the raw materials of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.



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**13.** Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil :

(a) Develops in high rainfall area

(b) Intense leaching process takes place.

(c) Humus content is low.



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**14.** Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop.



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**15.** Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat.



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**16.** Read the following information and write a single term for it.

The Constitution of India provides freedom to profess and practice any religion to all its

citizens. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.



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**17.** Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

1. Hindi was identified as the official language.
2. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages.
3. English can be used along with Hindi for

official purpose. Choose the right option from the following:

A. 1 and 3

B. 1 and 2

C. only 1

D. 1,2 and 3

**Answer: D**



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**18.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Democracy is a legitimate government.

Reason (R): Regular, free and fair elections are the spirit of democracy. Options:

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

B. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.

C. is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

**Answer: A**



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**19.** Suggest any one way to make political parties more responsive to the people's need and demand.



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**20.** Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.



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**21.** Correct the following statement and rewrite it.

Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as Globalisation.



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**22.** International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.



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**23.** Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ?

A. State Bank of India

B. Reserve Bank of India

C. Commercial Bank of India

D. Union Bank of India

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Choose the incorrect option from the following:

**List I**

- (a) Courier
- (b) Fisherman
- (c) Carpenter
- (d) Banker

**List II**

- (1) Tertiary Sector
- (2) Primary Sector
- (3) Primary Sector
- (4) Tertiary Sector





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25. Define the term Per Capita income



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26. Define the term Literacy rate.



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**Outside Delhi Set I Section B**

1. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.



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2. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.



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**3.** How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain.



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**4.** Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century? Explain.



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5. A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Suggest and explain any three measures.



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6. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times. Support the statement with examples.



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7. "Roadways have an edge over Railways."

Support the statement with examples.



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8. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India.



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9. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow : Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics : they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not

achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.

(26.1) Explain the fascination for democracy amongst various countries.

(26.2) Explain democracy on the basis of expected and actual outcome.

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**10.** Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India ? Explain.

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**11.** Why is organised sector preferred by the employees ? Explain.



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**12.** Describe the significance of the Reserve Bank of India.



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1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source - 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, brahmanical priesthood, and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.

## Source-2: New Forms of Publication

New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.

Source-3: Women and Print Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.

Source-1 : Religious Reform and Public Debates

(29.1) Evaluate how did the print shape the

Source-2: New Forms of Publication

(29.2) To What extent do you agree that print

opened up new worlds of experience and gave

a vivid sense of diversity of human lives

Source-3: Women and Print

(29.3) To what extent did the print culture

reflect a great interest in women's lives and

emotions? Explain.



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2. Explain the factors which are responsible for location of industries.



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3. Explain the ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced.



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4. 'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain.



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5. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.



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6. Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India.



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7. The impact of globalisation has not been uniform. Explain with examples.



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8. Why is sustainability important for development ? Explain.



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## Outside Delhi Set I Section D

1. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where Indigo Planters organised Satyagraha.

(b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols :

(i) Haldia - Major sea port

(ii) Mohali - Software technology park

(iii) Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Industrial Centre

(iv) Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Tehri - Dam

(vi) Thiruvananthapuram - International  
Airport



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## Outside Delhi Set II

1. Name the customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia in 1834.



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2. Suggest any one way to promote tourism in India.



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3. Read the features of a soil given below and name the related soil.

(i) It consists of properties of sand, silt and clay.

(ii) It is described on the basis of age.

(iii) It is very fertile.





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4. Natural gas is considered an environmental friendly fuel. Suggest and explain an three ways to make it popular.



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5. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralisation of power in 1992.



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6. Explain the role of Self Help Groups in the rural economy.



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7. "Caste can take various forms in Politics."  
Explain with examples.



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8. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country ? Explain.



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## Outside Delhi Set Iii

1. Name the 'Act' which resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.



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2. Suggest any one way to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level in India through information technology.



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3. Read the features of a soil given below and name the related soil.

(i) These soils range from red to brown in colour.

(ii) Generally sandy in Texture and saline.

(iii) Soil lacks humus and moisture.



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4. Suggest and explain any three ways to reduce the use of petrol.



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5. Describe any three features of federalism in India.



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6. Explain the role of credit for economic development.



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7. "In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence."  
Support the statement with examples.



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8. What is Human Development ? Explain its indicators.



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## Delhi Set I Section A

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of nationalism?

A. French Revolution

B. Russian Revolution

C. Glorious Revolution

D. The Revolution of the liberals

**Answer: A**



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2. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?



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



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4. Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?



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5. Define the term 'Veto.'



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6. Define the term 'Carding.'



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7. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :

A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.

B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.

C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.

D. Manuscripts were fragile.

**Answer: D**



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**8. Who were called 'Chapmen?'**

A. Book seller

B. Paper seller



C. Workers of printing pres

D. Seller of 'penny chap books.'

**Answer: a**



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**9. Fill in the blanks.**

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



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**10.** Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?



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**11.** Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India ?



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12. In which of the following States is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

A. Gujarat

B. Odisha

C. Kerala

D. Tamil Nadu

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

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



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**14.** Fill in the blank:

\_\_\_\_\_ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.





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15. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka :

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

**Answer: C**



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**16.** State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.



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**17.** Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- A. Central government, state government, local bodies.
- B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- C. Among different social groups.
- D. Among different pressure groups.

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression.



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**19.** Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India.



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20. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.

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



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**21.** Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas.



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**22.** How is GDP calculated?



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**23.** How is Public sector different from Private sector?



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## Delhi Set I Section B

1. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.

Source: The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal

practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott

movement spread, and people began discarding, imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

21.1 Explain the role of Justice Party in boycotting of Council elections'

21.2 How was the effect of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic'

21.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott movement on foreign textile trade'



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2. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the eighteenth century.



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3. Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.



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4. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources.



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5. Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.'



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6. Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples.



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7. Describe any three features of 'federal government'.



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8. Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.



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## Delhi Set I Section C

1. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the India Constitution.



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2. Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.



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3. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).



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4. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary

sectors." Evaluate the statement.



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5. "Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.



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6. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the

ideology of liberalism? Explain.



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



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8. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy?



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9. Describe any five functions of political party.



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10. "Democratic system is better than any other form of government." Support the statement with examples.



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**11.** "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country."

Support the statement with examples.



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



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

Source A : Production across countries

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

Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets

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



## Source C: Impact of globalisation in India

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

## Source A: Production across countries

34.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?

Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets

34.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?

Source C: Impact of globalisation in India.

34.3 How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?



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**Delhi Set I Section D**

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

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

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

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarover Dam

(ii) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Pune Software Technology Park

(iv) Kochi Major Sea Port

(v) Indore Cotton Textile Industry

(vi) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant



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**Delhi Set II**

1. Why did Gandiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation imovement in 1922 ?



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2. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesri'?

A. Balgangadhar Tilak

B. Mahatma Gandhi

C. Bhagat Singh

D. B.R Ambedkar

**Answer: A**



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**3.** In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located?

A. Gujarat

B. Kerala

C. Punjab

D. Rajasthan

**Answer: D**



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4. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India.



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5. Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy.



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6. "Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity. "Support the statement with examples.



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1. Why did Indians oppose the 'Simon Commission'?



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2. Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

A. Sambad Kaumudi

B. Shamsul Akhbar

C. Punjab Kesari

D. Chandrika

**Answer: A**



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**3.** In which one of the following States is Kaigas Nuclear Energy plant located?

A. Gujarat

B. Karnataka

C. Punjab

D. Kerala

**Answer: B**



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**4. Fill in the blank:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries heavy, medium and light, depend on it for machinery.



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5. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.



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6. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming.



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7. Describe the role of opposition party in democracy.



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8. "Democracies lead to peaceful, and harmonious life among citizens." Support the statement with examples.



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