



# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - X BOARDS

### SOCIAL SCIENCE 2016

**Term I**

**1. Who invented printing press and when?**



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2. What is referred to as "Kissa-goï"?



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3. What is the position of India, in the world, in terms of sugar cane production?



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4. Give one point to differentiate between Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.



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5. What is another popular name of Rural local government in India?



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6. What is meant by Majoritarianism?



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7. If there are four members in a family and their total income is 20,000/- what would be the average income of each person?



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8. Which sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors?



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**9.** Define secondary sector.



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**10.** The multinational companies (MNCs) choose China as an alternative location for investment? Explain the statement.



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**11.** Highlight any three benefits of industrialization on the society.



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**12.** What led to the expansion of population in Bombay in the mid 19th century? Give any three reasons.



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**13.** The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples.



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**14.** Why were there clashes between the weavers and the Gomasthas? Explain.



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15. Why did people of London call underground railway "the iron monster'. Give any three reasons.



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16. Give any three reasons for the enhancement of literacy in the 17th and 18th centuries in most parts of Europe.



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17. "Premchand's novels are filled with powerful characters from all levels of society." Justify the statement.



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18. Why did British government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857?



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**19.** How were the concerns of Oriyan Society depicted in the Oriyan novels of 19th century?

Explain.



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**20.** Why has the land under forests not increased much from 1960 - 61?



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21. Describe the Project Tiger launched by the Indian government.



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22. Why is the rooftop rainwater harvesting the most common practice in Shillong inspite of the fact that Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram receiving highest rainfall in the world are situated only at a distance of 55 kms from there? Explain.





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**23.** Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why?



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**24.** Why do social differences emerge in a society? Does every social difference lead to social division? Explain your answer with the help of an example.



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**25.** Explain any three forms of power sharing among different organs of government in India.



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**26.** Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving suitable examples



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**27.** Explain the problem of underemployment in the service sector in urban areas with examples.



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**28.** What is the basis for determining developmental goals of different people? Give one example to prove that development for some may cause harm to others.



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**29.** Describe the factors that led to the Great Depression of 1929.



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**30.** How did cotton factories become an intimate part of the English landscape in the early 19th century? Explain.



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**31.** Explain the changes in the work available to women in London during 19th and 20th century.



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**32.** Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid 16th century? Explain by giving five reasons.



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**33.** Assess the involvement of women in the growth of novels in 18th century and give two examples of it



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**34.** The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India. Support the statement with any five reasons.



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**35.** What is bio-diversity? Why is bio-diversity important for human lives? Analyse.



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**36.** Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success?



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**37.** Mention any five socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India.



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**38.** Show two ways in which industrial pollution degrades the environment? Suggest three measures to control environment degradation.



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**39.** Explain any five features of the Tertiary sector.



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**40.** (a) One feature A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map: (A) A soil type

(b) On the same political outline map of India,

locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: (B) Bhakra Nangal Dam  
(C) A State which is the major producer of Cotton



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## Term Ii Outside Delhi Set I

1. Who remarked "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold."



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2. Who were called colons in Vietnam?



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3. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged?



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4. Distinguish between Pressure Groups and Political Parties by stating any one point of distinction.



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5. Why did India adopt multi-party system?



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6. Name any two sectional interest groups.



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7. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?



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8. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?



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**9.** "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support the statement with arguments.



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**10.** "The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S." Support the statement with arguments.



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**11.** What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement in Bengal? Explain its main features.



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**12.** The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Support the statement with arguments.



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**13.** Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?



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**14.** 'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'.

Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.



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**15.** Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.



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**16.** What is meant by regional political party?

State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'regional political party'.



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**17.** What are public interest pressure groups?

Describe their functioning.



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**18.** Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.



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**19.** Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation. Examine the statement.



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**20.** Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Analyse the reasons.



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**21.** "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and

efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments



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22. "The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battle field." Analyse the statement with arguments.



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**23.** Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.



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**24.** Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.



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**25.** Roadways still have an edge over railways in India. Support the statement with arguments.



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**26.** Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.



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**27.** Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement with examples.



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**28.** How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.



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**29.** Describe the impact of Globalization on Indian economy with examples.



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**30.** Three features A, B and C 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 in the map : A. The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha. B. The place related to the calling

off the Non-Cooperation Movement. C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920



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**31.** On the given political outline map of india locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

A. Oil field - digboi

B. Iron and steel plant - bhilai

C. Major sea port - kochi



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**Term II Outside Delhi Set II**

1. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?



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2. What was the main aim of the Scholar Revolt of 1868?



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3. How are 'Gobar Gas Plants' beneficial to the farmers?'



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4. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India.



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5. Democracy accommodates social diversities.

Support the statement with examples.



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6. Explain by giving examples that Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their productions in different ways.



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7. 'Credit has its own unique role for development. Justify the statement with arguments.



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8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.



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9. Explain any five major problems faced by road transport in India.



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10. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.



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**Term II Outside Delhi Set II**

1. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?



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2. Who led the 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868?



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3. Why does aluminium metal have great importance?



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4. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?



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5. Analyse the three components of a political party.



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6. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.



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7. Classify communication services into two categories? Explain main features of each.



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8. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens.

Justify the statement



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## Term Ii Delhi Set I

1. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.



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2. What was the result of the peace negotiation in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam?



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3. Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals?



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4. How are issue specific movements different from generic movements?



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5. Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but is not recognised as the national political party.



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6. Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?



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7. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment



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8. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?



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9. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe? Analyse.



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**10.** How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse.



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**11.** Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921?  
Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'



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**12.** The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement. Support the statement with examples.



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**13.** Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.



**View Text Solution**

**14.** "Efficient means of transport are pre requisites for the fast development." Express your view in favour of this statement.



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**15.** The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain. Justify the statement



**View Text Solution**

**16.** What is meant by a 'national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.



**View Text Solution**

**17.** What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning.



**View Text Solution**

**18.** Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion. Support the statement with examples.



**View Text Solution**

**19.** How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.



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**20.** 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991. Justify the statement.



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**21.** 'The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged. Support the statement with arguments.



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**22.** Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.



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**23.** U.S. entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans. Analyse the statement.



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**24.** Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain.



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**25.** Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.



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26. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.



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27. How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.



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**28.** "Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways."  
Support the statement with suitable examples.

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**29.** Describe the vital and positive role of credit with example.

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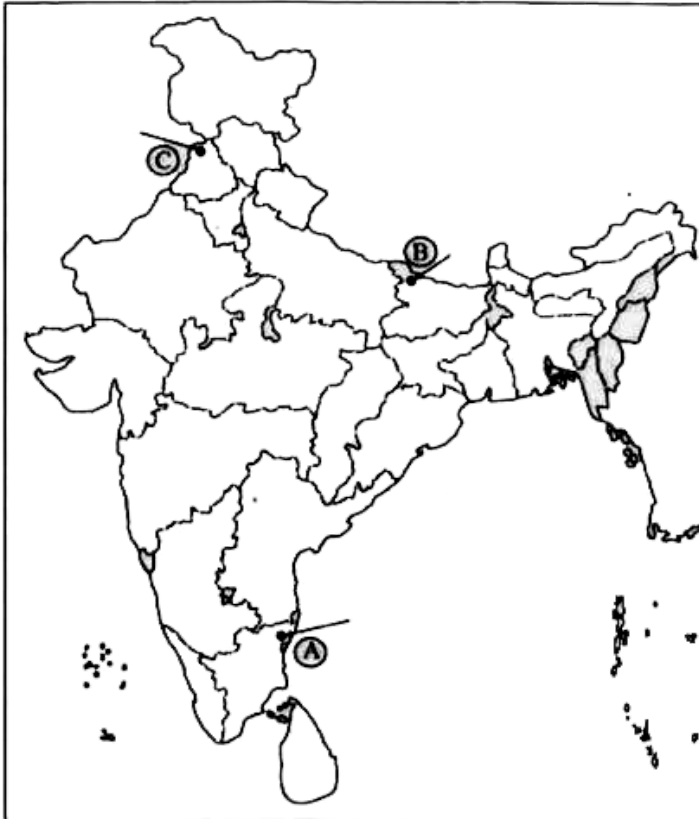
**30.** What is globalization? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalization process



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**31.** Three features A, B and C 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 in the map : A. The

place where the indian national congress session was held in 1972 . B. The place associated with peasant's satyagraha . C. The city associated with the dallianwala bagh incident .





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**32.** The the given political outline map of india locate and label the following with appropriate symbols .

A. Ankleshwar - Oil field

B. Durgapur - Iron and steel plant .

C. Tuticorin - Major seaport



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1. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848?



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2. Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of Trung sisters



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3. How do minerals occur in Igneous and Metamorphic rocks?



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4. Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. "Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments.



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## Term Ii Delhi Set Iii

1. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?



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2. What were the two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam?



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3. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?



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4. Compare formal sector loans with informal sector of loans regarding interest only.



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5. 'Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition.' Support the statement with arguments.



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6. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers." Justify the statement with examples.



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7. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.



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8. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade.



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## Term Ii

1. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.



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2. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Assess the statement.



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3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.



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4. Why are sugar mills concentrated in sugarcane producing areas? Explain any three problems faced by sugar industry in India.



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5. All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well: Analyse the statement with arguments.



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