



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL :: SURAT**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**ANSWER KEY**

Roll No :

Class : X

Marks : 80

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs

**HISTORY:**

1. c. When defeated drowned herself
2. a. Sun Yat Sen
3. d. Swaraj party
4. b. Abanindranath Tagore
17. 1. French had to resolve a dilemma that how far the Vietnamese were to be educated. The French needed an educated labour force, but once educated, they may question the colonial domination. 2. French citizens feared that they might lose their jobs as teachers, shopkeepers to the educated Vietnamese. 3. The elites in Vietnam were influenced by Chinese culture so the French had to counter it and dismantle the traditional education system.
18. Movement should unfold in stages. 1. Surrender of titles, boycott of civil servant, army, police, courts, school, foreign goods etc. 2.If government used repression, a full CDM to be launched.3.Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising support for the movement.
30. 1. The French tried to regain control by using Bao Dai. 2. Faced with French offensive, the Vietminh were forced to retreat to the hills. 3. After eight years of fighting, French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu. 4. Vietminh destroyed and captured many of the French soldiers. 5. Peace negotiations were held in Geneva with the follow of French defeat . Vietnam was divided into North led by Ho Chi Minh and the communists and South led by Bao Dai.
31. 1. Mahatama Gandhi withdrew the non-cooperation movement as it was turning violent in many places and Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for mass struggle. 2. There was the effect of economic depression when agricultural prices fell and exports declined. 3. Simon commission was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. 4. In October 1929, Lord Irwin announced dominion status for India, but this did not satisfy congress leaders. 5. In the Lahore Congress J. L. Nehru demanded Purna Swaraj and declared 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930 would be celebrated as Independence Day.

**POL.SC.**

9. b. FEDECOR
10. b. generic movement
11. a. ideas from Dr. Ambedkar

12. d. both a and b

22. Pressure groups and movements influence politics in following ways: 1. they try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals by carrying out campaigns, organising meetings, file petitions etc. ,try to influence the media. 2. they often organise activities like strikes or disrupting govt. Workers' organisation resort to these tactics in order to force the govt. to take note of their demand. 3. business groups employ lobbyists or sponsor expensive ads. Some persons participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the govt.

23. Democracies are based on political equalities but there are economic inequalities. 1. small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. 2. their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. 3. those at the bottom of the society, their incomes have been declining. the basic needs of life are difficult to meet. 4. democratically elected govt. do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to.

24. 1. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. Usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. 2. We can learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. There is ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. 3. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that govt. function to represent the general view. 4. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form majority.

25. The challenges faced by democracies: 1. Foundational challenge—making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic govt. It means bringing down the existing non democratic regime, keeping military away and establishing a sovereign and functional state. 2. Challenge of expansion--- ensuring greater power to local govt. extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups etc. falls under this challenge. 3. Deepening of democracy—this involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. So that helps people's participation and control. This requires an attempt to bring down the control of rich and powerful people in making govt. decision.

33. The characteristics of INC: 1. the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic. 2. A centrist party. 3. the party supports secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. 4. supports new economic reforms but with human face. The characteristics of BJP: 1. Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. 2. Cultural nationalism(Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics. 3. wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, a uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion, and ban on religious conversion.

## GEOGRAPHY

5. d. Anthracite

6. b. Paint and iron

7. d. Quality of raw material

8. a. Chennai

19. India is rich in good quality iron ores.

- a) Magnetite- is the finest iron ore with a high content of iron upto 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.

- b) Hematite- is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has slightly lower iron content than magnetite. (50-60 percent)  
Iron ore is found in Orissa, Karnataka, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand.
20. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because
- It contributes significantly to industrial production ( 14%), employment generation (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture) and for foreign exchange (about 24.6%).
  - It contributes 4 percent towards GDP.
  - It is the only industry which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.
21. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development because-
- Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependency of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
  - Industrial development is the precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
  - Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
  - Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (Any 3)
32. Kandla Port- Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition. Kandla is a tidal port, it caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Disadvantages of pipelines- Initial cost of laying pipelines is very high. It is not easy to repair pipelines, not easy to detect the leakage even. It has specific path. It is difficult to construct on rugged terrain. (Any 4)

36. Geography map: Identification: A. Kanyakumari

B. Surat

C. Digboi

Locating and labeling: i) Noida

ii) Rawat Bhata

iii) Mumbai

#### ECONOMICS

13. c. Promissory note

14. d. All of the above

15. c. Imposing restriction on the working of MNCs

16. d. 2005

26. World Trade Organization is an international institution which works for the implementation of the policy of globalization.

Functions: a) WTO establishes rules regarding international trade and sees that these rules are obeyed.

- b) It seeks to resolve international trade disputes.
- c) It cooperates with other international institutes of economic policy-making. (Any 2 points)

27. Role of government for fair globalization:

- a) Government can play a major role making this possible. Its policies must protect the interest, not only of rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
- b) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- c) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- d) Government can use trade and investment barrier.
- e) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. (Any 3 points)

28. a) Right to information- It was enacted as a law and it ensures its citizens all the information about the functions of government departments.

b) Right to safety- While using many goods and services, we as consumers, have the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and delivery of services that are hazardous to life and property.

c) Right to choose- Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service. [

29. Under COPRA, a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumers disputes. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto Rs. 20 lakhs, the state level courts between Rs 20 lakhs and Rs 1 crore and the national level courts deals with cases involving claims exceeding Rs 1 crore. If the case is dismissed in district level court, the consumer can also appeal in state and then in National level courts.

34. It is difficult for the poor people to get loan from the commercial banks because

- a) They are unable to fulfill the requirements of loan i.e collateral which required for taking loans from a bank.
- b) They are unable to fulfill the other requirement which is documentations, many documents are required for taking loan.
- c) Most of the poor people are illiterate; they want to run away from the tedious process of taking loan from the banks, they prefer to go to moneylender.
- d) Some times banking facilities are not available in rural areas.