

**MARCH 2009  
PAPER II**

**Class: X**  
**Sub: Social science**

**PART – A**

**Max. Marks: 35**  
**Time: 2 hrs**

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**SECTION – I**

**Note:** Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions, choosing at least **TWO** from each group. Each question carries **TWO** marks. **5 × 2 = 10**

**GROUP – A**

**1. Explain how India can be called a Sub-Continent.**

**I. Introduction:** India lies in the southern part of Asian continent. Though

India is a country it is often called a sub continent.

**II. Sub continent – meaning:**

A country which is having features of a great geographical extent, huge population, diversified geographical and socio-cultural features is called a sub continent.

**III. Reasons for calling India as a sub continent:**

Though India is not treated as a continent it has the features of a continent. It is called as a sub continent due to the following reasons.

**1. Large area:** India has a large area of 3.28 million square kilometers, taking seventh place in the world.

**2. Large population:** India has a population of 102.7 crores according to 2001 census, attaining second place in the world.

**3. Diversified physiographic divisions:** India has diversified physiographic conditions with a variety of land forms like the Himalayas, the Indo-Gangetic plains, plateaus and coastal plains etc.

**4. Climate:** India has a distinctive monsoon type of climate. Extremes in climatic conditions like temperature, rainfall, sunshine, humidity etc can be observed.

**5. Soils:** A variety of soils like Alluvial, Black, Red, Laterite etc are found.

**6. Many Religions:** The religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism etc are being practiced.

**7. Land of diversity:** It is a land of diversity having varied modes of living, culture etc. There is Aryan culture in North India and Dravidian culture in South India.

**8. Tropic of Cancer:** the tropic of cancer runs half-way through the country. The southern half of the country lies with in the tropics and experiences tropical climate.

**IV. Conclusion:** Thus India can be called a subcontinent. Unity in diversity is the most distinctive feature of India.

**2. What is meant by Monsoon Burst or Break?**

1. Temperature rises during hot weather period and the pressure system develops over the North-West plains and intensifies and embraces the Gangetic plain also.
2. This low pressure belt attracts moist equatorial air drawn from the Indian ocean.
3. These winds of ocean, extending up to Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea move north wards.
4. Winds caught up in the air circulation and approach suddenly with thunders and lightening followed by sudden rains.
5. The sudden on set of rain is known as the 'monsoon burst or break'.

**3. What is Soil erosion? What are the agents of soil erosion?**

Ans: **Soil erosion:** Washing away of the fine and fertile top most layer of the soil cover by some natural agents is called soil erosion.

**Agents of soil erosion:** These are including running water, torrential rainfall, flash floods, human and animal interference, over grazing, deforestation faulty agricultural practices, road construction in hilly terrains shifting cultivation etc.

#### 4. What is the need for irrigation development in India?

Ans: India is an agricultural country. India needs sufficient water to the crops. But the main source of water for agriculture is the monsoon rainfall which is highly uncertain and most risky. Hence artificial supply of water to the crops is necessary..

##### **Need for irrigation development:**

1. Rainfall is inadequate for all the crops and seasons.
2. Monsoon rainfall is uncertain and uneven.
3. Irrigation is essential to supply supplement source of water even in good rainfall areas.
4. Rainfall in India is seasonal.
5. Irrigational safeguards against droughts.
6. To increase e agricultural production through multiple cropping systems.
7. It is also needed for the practice of superior cropping pattern and for the Hybrid crop forming.
8. To bring the fallow lands under effective utilization

#### 5. Explain the meaning of unorganized sectors?

**Unorganised sector:** it refers to the household based production activities, small and tiny sectors of the industry like handicrafts handloom etc. In this sector, there are works both in agriculture and industry whose employment pattern and wage levels do not follow a defined pattern.

The handicrafts artisan professions, khadi and village, industries such as beedi making Agarbatti making etc can be located in the unorganised of sector of the Indian economy.

#### 6. What is the role of public sector in Indian industrialization?

**Introduction:-** Indian industry consists of public sector, private sector and foreign sector.

**Public sector – meaning-** In public sector, industries are under and managed by the government. Particularly large scale sector industries are under government control in public sector.

##### **Role of public sector:**

1. The government realized that it is necessary to active speedy industrialization by giving priority to the public sector.
2. The second five year plan (1956 – 61) gave priority to heavy industries so that large investments strong public sector.
3. However, due to persistent lapses in many public sector enterprises the availability of public sector is becoming difficult.
4. So the government has decided to dilute the public sector by selling valuable properties of public sector to the private sector.
5. Moreover, the maintenance of huge asses in public sector is uneconomical.
6. These trends are witnessed after the new industrial policy in 1991.
7. This privatization process is mostly witnessed in transport communications banking etc.
8. However public sector is still relevant to remove.

#### 7. What is economic planning?

##### A. **Economic planning:**

1. Co– ordination of goals involving allocation and prioritization of goals selected.

2. Co-ordination of the resources to be employed to achieve these goals in specified time span.

### **8. Differentiate between involuntary and voluntary unemployment. What is the relevance of disguised unemployment to India.**

**Introduction:** Unemployment is one of the most important problem of the Indian economy. The concept of unemployment is very important to any economy.

**Unemployment:** Unemployment is defined as the stock of those individuals who are not gainfully employed in any productive work or who are unable to find work at the prevailing wage rate.

**Kinds of Unemployment:** - There are generally 2 types of unemployment. They are 1. Voluntary unemployment 2. Involuntary unemployment.

1. **Voluntary unemployment:** It arises because individuals prefer not to work for reasons of affective or sure or their expected wage rate is much higher than the exiting market wage rate. This situation is mostly found in the developed market economies.

J.M. Keynes was the first to distinguish between involuntary and voluntary unemployment.

2. **Involuntary unemployment:** - It refers to situation where the individuals are prepared to undertake jobs at the providing wage rate but do not find jobs. This unemployment prevails mostly in under developed countries.

### **9. Name any four international airports in India.**

International airports are managed by International Airports Authority of India (IAAI)

There are six international airports in the country: They are

1. Chatrapati Shivaji international air port at Mumbai.
2. Netaji international airport at Kolkata
3. Indira Gandhi international airport at Delhi.
4. Anna International airport at Chennai.
5. Rajiv Gandhi internatioinal airport Hyderabad
6. HAL international airport Bangalore.

### **10. What is a Pass?**

The gaps in the Himalayan mountain ranges which provide natural routes across them are called passes.

The important passes in the Himalayan mountain ranges are Khyber, Bolan, Karakoram, Nathula and Bomidila etc.

### **11. What is density of population?**

People living per square kilometer is known as density of population. The density of population of India is 324 persons per square kilometer.

### **12. Define Poverty line.**

**Introduction:** - Poverty is one of important problems of Indian economy. The concept of poverty is very important to any economy.

**Poverty** – poverty is defined as a phenomenon in which certain sections of the society are not capable of meeting basic needs for their subsistence.

**Poverty line:** - The amount of consumer expenditure required to purchase the minimum quantities is known as poverty line. The population whose level of income or consumption expenditure is below this quantum is considered to be below poverty line

### **13. Elaborate S.E.Z.**

SEZ stands for Special Economic Zones.

#### 14. What is Livestock?

Live stock consist of cattle, sheep, Buffaloes, goats and other animals like pigs horses, camels etc. Poultry also forms of part of live stock.

#### 15. Describe the importance of the Himalayas.

**I. Introduction:** The Himalayas form India's northern frontier from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh covering a distance of about 2400 km and with width of 200 to 500 km.

#### **II. Importance of the Himalayas:**

1. **Barriers:** The Himalayas act like barriers protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds of central Asia during winter. They also acted as impenetrable borders protecting the currently from foreign invasions

2. **Cause rains:** The Himalayas are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer and ultimately to have a monsoon type of climate in the country.

3. **Perennial flow of water:** Rivers originate in the glaciers of these mountains and cause the perennial flow of water. These lives contributed to the economic development of the Great Plains.

4. **Scenic beauty:** Himalayas are known for beautiful valleys like Kashmir Kulu, Kangra etc and hill stations. These valleys and will stations attract tourist from all over the world and each foreign exchange for the currently.

5. **Horticulture:** Himalayan valleys are known for cultivation of fruits like Apples.

6. **Vegetation:** Alpine vegetation is an important contribution to the forest economy.

7. The gaps in the mountain ranges of Himalayas called passes- like Khyber, Bolan,

Thus, permitted great exchange of culture and commerce with neighboring countries

**III. Conclusion:** Thus, there are many advantages of the Himalayas to India.

#### 16. What are the causes of the rapid population growth in India?

India has registered a spectacular growth in its population after Independence.

#### **Main causes of the rapid population growth:**

1. Effective handling of famine, drought and flood situations by the development of irrigation and through the modernisation of agriculture.
2. A sharp decline in death rate through the advancement in medical technology, development in the health care, delivery system and effective control of dreadful epidemic diseases.
3. High birth rate could not be controlled due to religious and social attitude of the people such as liking to have a son etc.
4. The family planning programme of the government has not been successfully implemented.
5. Improvement in industrialization.
6. Spread of education and development of science and technology.

#### 17. What do you mean by a multipurpose project? Mention its main objectives.

**Multipurpose project:-** The river – valley projects that serve a number of proposes simultaneously are called. Multipurpose project". Ex :- Nagarjuna Sagar project in A.P.

#### **Main objectives:-**

1. Providing better irrigational facilities for the increase of agricultural production.
2. To control floods in river courses .
3. Producing large quantity of hydro electric power
4. Developing internal navigation.
5. Encouraging fish culture.
6. Providing scope for afforestation and soil conservation.

7. Promoting tourism by attracting large number of tourists.

### **18. How the roadways are better than Railways.**

Road transport is one of the cheapest means of transport. When compared with railways, the road transport system has many advantages.

#### **Advantages of Road transport: -**

1. Roads are of considerable significance for passenger and goods traffic in India.
  2. Roads are relatively easy to construct and maintain. The investment and establish are also much lesser than the railways.
  3. Road transport is quicker more convenient and more flexible. It is useful for short distance travel and movement of goods.
  4. Road transport can collect passengers and goods from any where and dispose them any where.
  5. Door to door collection and delivery becomes possible with less cost.
  6. In mountainous regions and other terrains, road ways are of immense value as it is almost impossible to construct railways.
  7. Roads are advantageous to the formers to transport their perishable goods.
  8. In a vast country like India, it is possible only through roads to connect a number of towns and villages, factories, farms and mines etc.
  9. Road transport can be operated very competitively both by public and private undertakings unlike the railways.
- Road transport also generates large employment.

### **19. What are the characteristics of Indian economy during the British period?**

The British captured political power in India in 1757 A.D. They ruled India from 1757 to 1947 A.D.

#### **Characteristic of Indian Economy:-**

1. During the British period, there was a continuous exploitation of economic resource and material wealth, which resulted in the permanent loss of India's National wealth.
2. The British plunder of Indian wealth assumed various forms Chief among them were :
  - Modified land tenure system
  - Improved irrigation systems.
  - Creation of railways.
  - Industrial transformation.
3. Agriculture became commercialized and plantation jute and other agro-based industries were developed.
4. There was a stiff competition to indigenous products through British export of machine made goods.
5. Since the British followed discriminatory tariff policy, the local textiles and other artisan based industries were suppressed.
6. There was an enormous decline in real per capita income, decrease in wages, enormous decline level, and substantial rise in poverty and unemployment in India during British period.
7. All this led to slow growth of agro-based industry and industrialization of indigenous manufactures.

### **20. Explain the different concepts of inflation.**

Inflation is a one of the problems of Indian economy. Inflation is one of the major macroeconomic issues which have assumed importance in the economic policy making.

**Inflation- Meaning:** - Inflation is a state in which there is a sustained rise in general price level accompanied by a fall in the value of money.

When the inflation exists, the volume of money exceeds the value of goods and resources. Inflation situation is described through a dictum "t oo much money chases too few goods."

**Concepts of Inflation:** - Generally, There are two types of inflationary situation. They are  
 1. Demand– pull inflation and 2. Cost-push inflation

**Demand– pull inflation** a rise in aggregate demand due to increase in investment expenditure which causes an increase in general price level is known demand– pull inflation. Generally for India demand– pull inflation is relevant on account of deficit financing.

**Cost-push inflation:-** Inflation fuelled by rise in costs of production either due to domestic or international factors is called cost– push inflation. It occurs when a sustained rise in the general price level is caused due to an autonomous increase in costs. It may arise be caused due to rising prices of imports.

**Structural inflation:** - The more relevant concept of inflation to India is known as structural inflation

Mismatch between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors relations causing inflation which is known as structural inflation.

It occurs when there is an interaction between primary and secondary sectors which results in inflationary spiral. Fortunately, India has not experienced any inflationary spiral. It is rampant in Latin America

**21. What are the general and specific objectives of Planning in India?**

The planning commission of India was setup in 1950 A.D to prepare the five year plans for the rapid progress of the country.

**General objectives of planning in India:-**

1. To improve national income and raise the standard of living in the country.
2. To attain rapid industrialization with an emphasis on basic and heavy industries.
3. To create and expand employment opportunities
4. To ensure distributional justice through reduction in inequalities in income and wealth.

**Specific objectives of planning in India**

Plan	Objectives
1. The first five year plan [1951-56]	1. Agriculture 2. Self sufficiency in food production. 3. Balanced development
2. Second Five year plan (1956 – 61)	1. Industries. 2. A strong public sector ....
3. Third five year plan (1961 – 66)	1. Self reliance 2. Agriculture.
4. Fourth five year plan (1969 – 1974)	1. Removal of poverty. 2. Growth with justice.
5. Fifth five year plan (1974 – 79)	1. Removal of poverty. 2. Attainment of self reliance
6. Sixth five year plan (1978 – 83], (1980 – 85)	Same objective of V Plan
7. Seventh five year plan (1985 – 90)	1. Food production 2. Employment 3. Productivity
8. Eight five year plan (1992 – 97)	1. Employment Generation 2. Control of population 3. Universal elementary ....

	4. Drinking water. 5. Strengthening of infrastructure sector.
9. Ninth five year plan (1997 – 2002)	Same objectives of VIII plan.
10. Tenth the five year plan (2002 – 2007)	1. Information technology 2. To reduce regional imbalances etc.

## 22. Explain the various programmes launched by the government for promotion of Employment.

Various programmes launched by the Govt: - The government of India implemented a number of employment generation programmes to solve the problem of unemployment: They are

- i) Rural Works programme ( R. W.P)
- ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laboratories (M.F.A.L)
- iii) Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA)

Majority of employment generation programs were targeted at rural population. New programmes meant for urban employed are to be designed to reduce the incidence of educated unemployment.

### Part B

**I: Write the capital letter showing the correct answer in the brackets provided against each question**

**10 X ½ = 5**

1. Which state stands on three seas [ C ]  
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Kerala c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
2. India receives bulk of rainfall from \_\_\_ monsoon [ B ]  
a) North east b) South west c) Retreating d) Eastern
3. Where is the Ram Ganga project [ B ]  
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Uttar Pradesh c) Andhra Pradesh d) None of these
4. The following island lies closest to the Equator [ B ]  
a) Andaman b) Great Nicobar c) Pamban d) Small Nicobar
5. K<sup>2</sup> mountain peak is in \_\_\_ range [ A ]  
a) Karakoram b) Pir panjal c) Himachal d) Himadri
6. The “ Health for all” strategy changed as [ A ]  
a) Health for underprivileged b) Health for landlords  
c) Health centers d) Health
7. Indira Awas Yojana was a \_\_\_ plan [ D ]  
a) Health b) Economic c) Water d) Housing
8. Irrigation is helpful for \_\_\_ development [ B ]  
a) Economic b) agricultural c) Electricity d) None of these
9. India’s per capital income in 1995 was [ A ]  
a) \$ 340 b) \$ 620 c) \$ 766 d) \$460
10. Andhra Pradesh coast line in kilometers is [ B ]  
a) 772 km b) 972 km c) 872 km d) 978 km

**II: Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

**10 X ½ = 5**

11. **Chennai** is the man made port.
12. India is separated from Sri Lanka by **Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar**.
13. Sandal wood is produced mainly in **tropical moist deciduous forests**.
14. The rank of Andhra Pradesh in level of urbanization is **fifth**
15. The tribal agriculture is called as **Jhum cultivation**.
16. Indian planning started in the year **1950**

17. Removal of poverty was important during **fourth five year plan**.  
 18. Income earned through wealth and property is known as **unearned income**.  
 19. **Keynes** distinguished between involuntary and voluntary unemployment.  
 20. Vice chairman of Indian planning commission is **Montek Singh Ahulwallia**.

**III: Match the following:**

**10 X ½ = 5**

**Group A**

**Group B**

- |                                 |     |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 21. The roof of the world       | [d] | a) Urbanization |
| 22. Manasarovar                 | [h] | b) Fish         |
| 23. Population living in cities | [a] | c) Agriculture  |
| 24. Blue revolution             | [b] | d) Tibet        |
| 25. Kolar                       | [e] | e) Gold         |
|                                 |     | f) Silver       |
|                                 |     | g) Milk         |
|                                 |     | h) Brahmaputra  |

**Group A**

**Group B**

- |                           |     |                     |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 26. Centralised planning  | [c] | a) D R Gadgil       |
| 27. Mixed economy         | [f] | b) IAY, UBS         |
| 28. Economic drain        | [a] | c) China            |
| 29. Green revolution      | [e] | d) India            |
| 30. Social housing scheme | [d] | e) HYV Seeds        |
|                           |     | f) Socialist system |
|                           |     | g) Dadabhai Naoroji |