

March 2010- Paper II

Class: X
Sub: Social science

PART – A

Max. Marks: 35
Time: 2 hrs

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. What is the geometrical location of India?

Ans: 1. India lies between 8°4' and 37°6' North latitudes, and 68°7' to 98°2 5' East longitudes.

2. India has thirty degrees (30°) of latitudinal extent from North to south and the same amount of longitudinal extent from East to West.
3. India occupies seventh place in area among the countries of the world

2. What are the parallel ranges of the Himalayas?

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

II. Kinds of parallel ranges of Himalayas: The Himalayas comprise three parallel ranges with deep valleys and extensive plateaus. They are:

1. The Himadri (The greater Himalayas)
2. The Himachal or lesser Himalayas
3. The Siwaliks or outer Himalayas

1. The Himadri or Greater Himalayas:

- a. This is the highest loftiest and most continuous range with an average elevation of about 6100 mts.
- b. It has the world's highest and prominent peaks such as Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga etc.
- c. It is formidable and snow bound through out the year and found with a number of glaciers.
- d. It is mainly composed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

2. The Himachal range:

- a. This is a most intricate and rugged mountain system.
- b. It is to the south of the Himadri range with an altitude of 1000-4500m.
- c. The most important and longest range in the Himachal is the Pirpanjal range of Kashmir.
- d. Kashmir valley lies between Himadri and Pirpanjal range.
- e. It has beautiful Kulu and Kangra valleys.
- f. Many hill stations like Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital etc are situated in this range.

3. The Siwalikhs:

- a. It is the southern most range of the Himalayas.
- b. It extends from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- c. The Siwaliks in Jammu region are called Jammu hills and in Arunachal Pradesh as Mishi hills.
- d. The width of this range varies between 50 km in Himachal Pradesh and 15 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- e. Its average height ranges from 600 to 1500 mts.
- f. These are backed by The 'Duns' and are covered with thick tropical deciduous forests.

3. Name the important forest based industries.

- Ans: . 1. Variety of products like charcoal, rose wood, Sandal wood, lac, rubber, honey, herbs, dyes etc are obtained from forests.
2. They are of high commercial value and became basement for many industries like paper, match, plywood, dye making etc.
 3. They are also sources of leather industry, honey, medicine, rubber industry etc.

4. Name the most populous state in India.

Ans: The most populous state in India is Uttar Pradesh.

GROUP – B

5. What is meant by Mahalwari system?

Ans: In this system the land belonged to a small group of families who were usually the most powerful in their regions. They were responsible for paying taxes /rents to the state.

6. Explain the indicators of regional disparities.

Ans: **Indicators of regional disparities:-**

- 1) Per capita income of the region.
- 2) Rate of industrial growth.
- 3) Rate of agricultural growth.
- 4) Rate of generation and Utilization of infrastructural facilities.
- 5) Social indicators of development

7. How many categories of industries emerge when classified on the basis of Output? What are they?

Ans: on the basis of output the industries are classified into three groups. They are :

- a) Capital goods industries.
- b) Intermediate goods industries.
- c) Consumer goods industries.

8. Explain the concept of absolute and relative poverty.

Absolute poverty:- Absolute poverty refers to the situation where the minimum required quantities of cereals, pulses, milk etc. are not met in money terms.

Relative poverty: Relative poverty is measured by taking the income levels of the top five to ten percent of population and compared with the bottom five to ten percent of the population which gives the relative levels of poverty.

Note: Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions. Each question carries **ONE** mark.

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

9. What is meant by Drought?

Ans: 1. The India Meteorological Department defined drought as a condition when the rainfall is less than 75 percent of the normal and severe drought when the rainfall is less than 50 percent of the normal.

2. Due to erratic nature of the monsoons, droughts occur very frequently every year in some or the other part of the country.

3. Droughts occur due to inadequacy of rainfall and deficiency of soil moisture with long spells.

10. What is Livestock?

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

11. Name the international Airports.

Ans: 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 international airport Hyderabad
6. HAL international airport Bangalore.

12. What is Human Development Index?

Ans: The Human development Index is a composite index based on life expectancy, general health level, literacy rate and education, sanitation, besides of course, per capita income of the people of the country. The Human Development Index has become more or less an accepted norm in evaluating development from under development.

13. What was the main objective of First Five Year plan?

First five year plan [1951-56] main objectives were:

1. Agriculture
2. Self sufficiency in food production.
3. Balanced development

14. Expand RWP.

Ans: RWP stands for Rural Works Programme.

SECTION – III

Note: Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions, choosing **TWO** from each group. Each question carries **FOUR** marks. $4 \times 4 = 16$

GROUP – A

15. What is a Sub continent? Explain how India can be called as a Sub-continent.

Ans: **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.

16. What are the sources of irrigation? Distinguish between an open well and a tube well.

Ans: **Sources of Irrigation:**

1. The important sources of irrigation are 1. wells 2. Tanks 3. Canals 4. other sources.
2. Well irrigation in allotted for 52.9% canal irrigation 34.1% and tank irrigation 6.5%.

Open well	Tube well
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They are dug at shallow depths.2. They irrigate small area.3. They bring water from shallow depths.4. This is an ancient methods of irrigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They are dug at great depths.2. They irrigate large area3. They bring water from great depths4. This is recent method of irrigation.

17. What are the important mineral belts identified in the country

Ans: Eight important mineral belts are identified in the country. They are:

- Damodar valley area or the Bihar Orissa, West Bengal belt: this region is rich in coal, iron, manganese, mica, dolomite, china-clay, chromite, phosphate, bauxite, copper etc
- Central India belt (or) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra belt: this region is rich in manganese, mica, dolomite, china-clay, and chromite.
- The Deccan part of Andhra Pradesh: this region is rich in coal, mica, asbestos, dolomite, limestone, graphite and iron ore.
- Karnataka area this region is rich in chromite, bauxite, asbestos, quartz and silica.
- Tamil Nadu area this region is rich in coal, limestone, gypsum, china-clay, iron ore etc.
- Kerala belt region is rich in bauxite, iron ore, graphite, mica, gold, and limestone.
- Central Rajasthan – Gujarat belt: this region is rich in gold, dolomite, manganese, steatite, marble, asbestos, coal, gypsum and precious stones.
- The Himalayan region: this region is rich in Lead, zinc, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, gold, silver and precious stones.

18. What is an industrial region? What are the major industrial regions in India?

A region in which one type or different types of industries are concentrated in a locality is called as industrial region.

1. **The Hoogly region:** this region is regarded as the most important industrial region in the country. The industries located in this region are textiles, engineering, chemicals, leather, paper etc.
2. **The Mumbai– Poona region**the industries concentrated in this region are cotton-textile, engineering, oil refineries, fertilizers and chemicals.
3. **The Ahmedabad– Baroda region**the industries concentrated in this region are cotton-textiles, plastics, fertilizers, engineering and chemicals.
4. **The Madras– Coimbatore– Banglore regio**the industries concentrated in this region are cotton. Silk, wollen and silk textiles, leather, engineering and chemicals.
5. **The Chota Nagpur region:** the industries concentrated in this region are iron-ore, coal, manganese, mica, limestone and bauxite. This regions is very often compared to the ‘Rhur region’ of West Germany.
6. **The Mathura-Delhi– Saharanpur-Ambala region**the industries concentrated in this region are cotton textiles, glass, engineering, paper, oil, automobiles and chemicals. In this region, Delhi is the largest industrial centre.

GROUP – B

19. Explain various economic systems.

Ans: Introduction:

Capitalistic	Socialistic system	Mixed Economic system
1. It is organized by Number of Private enterprises.	It is organized by the public enterprises	1. It is organized by both private and public enterprises.
2. Individual owners organize production and supply	2. State ownership organizes production and supply.	2. Private firms and public enterprises organized production and supply.
3. It is based on the objective of profit maximization. There is no planning mechanism.	3. Centralized planning mechanism responsible for the supply of the commodities. .	3. Public and Private both sectors protect the interest of the public on large scale.
4. Market forces of supply and demand determine	4. Usually the public enterprises determine price,	4. The government controls and regulates the

price, production, and distribution of goods and service.	production and distribution of goods.	private sector to protect the interest of the public.
5. It operates on the principle of free market enterprise yet state intervenes to regulate economy.	5. The state market only decides the free market conditions and price mechanism.	5. Both the private and public enterprises organize together. Yet the government would not effectively protect the interest.

20. Distinguish between less developed and developed countries.

Less developed and developed countries is based on:

1. The United Nations classified the countries with per capita GNP of \$ 350 or less as less developed.
2. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has classified the countries with per capita income of \$ 425 or less as under developed countries.
3. The World Bank in its World Development Report 1997, has classified the countries which has per capita income of \$ 765 or less as less developed countries.
4. In 1995 India's per capita income was \$340 and hence India is regarded as a less developed country.

Less Developed Economy	Developed Economy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Per capita income and standard of living are very low in these countries. 2. They are agricultural oriented. 3. The problems of unemployment and poverty in very more 4. The knowledge of education and technology is very less. 5. Per capita food intake level is very less. 6. They are low and middle income countries and newly industrializing countries. Ex : India, Pakistan , Brazil . 7. Infrastructural facilities are less. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Per capita income and standard of living are very high in these countries. 2. They are industrial oriented. 3. The problem of unemployment and poverty is very less. 4. The knowledge of education, technology is very much improved. 5. Per capita food intake level is very high. 6. They are high income countries and mostly Developed countries. 7. Ex U.S.A., Australia, Germany. 8. Infrastructural facilities are more.

21. Explain the significance of service sector in Indian economy.

I. Introduction: service sector is one of the crucial indicators the direction of modernization and creates employment generation.

II. Service sector – Meaning: - Transport and communications financial institution, banking and insurance and public administration are included in the service sector. It is one of the crucial sectors along with agriculture and industry.

III. Significance of service sector:-

1. Service sector plays a crucial role in building the strength of the economy along with primary and secondary sectors.
2. Transport and communications, financial institutions, banking etc are included in this sector.
3. Transport sector is essential for progress prosperity and modernization of the country.
4. Without adequate means of communications and transport there can be no development.
5. Particularly communication system provides information on new products and markets to bring a better interaction between the buyers and sellers.
6. Internal and international exchange of goods and services is made easier with the help of communication sector.
7. The financial and banking institution mobilize savings from the public and transfer them to needs organizations.
8. Thus, service sector plays an important role in the rapid progress of the economy.

22. What are the achievements and failures of planning?

Introduction:

Five year plans are introduced for the rapid progress of the economy. Nine five year plans are completed so far. But there are some achievements and failures also.

Achievements of the five year plans:-

- 1) There is an attainment of self-sufficiency in all most public sector basic, capital and consumer goods.
- 2) There is a considerable rise in the net domestic product in the country.
- 3) Near self-sufficiency has been achieved in grain production.
- 4) There is a creation of significant infrastructure in different sectors like transport communication irrigation.
- 5) There is a huge development in educational sector and significant growth is achieved.
- 6) There is a good deal of diversification in industrial structure.

Failures of planning:-

- 1) Persistence of poverty and unemployment at significant levels.
- 2) Failure in achieving reduction in income inequalities and distributive justice.
- 3) Continuance of unequal land ownership, inadequacy of land reforms.

SECTION - IV

23. Mark the following in the given outline map of India. 10 x ½=5

Group A

1. Pulicat lake
2. National highway – 5
3. Arabian sea
4. Damodar valley
5. Capital of Arunachal Pradesh

Group B

6. Simla
7. River Kaveri
8. Nagarjuna Sagar project
9. Mumbai port
10. Railway line Vijayawada-Delhi

Part B

I: Write the capital letter showing the correct answer in the brackets provided against each question **10 X ½ = 5**

1. What is the capital of Nagaland [D]
a) Dispur b) Karnataka c) Shillong d) Kohima
2. The river does not belong to the Himalayan group [D]
a) Indus b) Ganga c) Brahmaputra d) Godavari
3. The word monsoon is derived from the word [B]
a) Greek b) Arabic c) Indian d) Latin
4. The state that has the largest number of Tea plantations is [C]
a) Tamil Nadu b) West Bengal c) Assam d) Kerala
5. The most important buyer for Indian iron ore is [C]
a) Germany b) Russia c) Japan d) Bangladesh
6. Zamindari system was introduced by [C]
a) Dalhousie b) Bentinck c) Cornwallis d) Clive
7. The literacy rate in India in 1991 was ___ percent [B]
a) 52.2 b) 53.2 c) 54.2 d) 53.6
8. Green revolution is closely associated with utilization of [D]
a) New fertilizers b) New pesticides c) water management d) all of these
9. ___ ranks first when industrial growth is taken as an indicator [C]
a) Karnataka b) Bihar c) Maharashtra d) Uttar Pradesh
10. Self reliance was the main objective of the ___ year plan [A]
a) Third b) First c) Second d) Fourth

II: Fill in the blanks with suitable answers: **10 X ½ = 5**

11. India is separated from Sri Lanka by Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
12. Narmada or Tapi flows through a rift valley
13. DPAP means Drought prone area program
14. The Ramganga project is in the state of Uttar Pradesh
15. The first cement factory in India was built in the year 1904
16. The present Governor of RBI is D Subba Rao
17. Green revolution started from the year 1960
18. Examples of socialist economic system are China and Russia
19. TV and Computers come under service sector.
20. Now, we are in the 11th five year plan.

III: Match the following:

10 X ½ = 5

Group A

- 21. Back waters
- 22. Green revolution
- 23. Dilwara temple
- 24. Population (2001)
- 25. National Forest Policy

[H]
[E]
[B]
[C]
[D]

Group B

- a) Cochin
- b) Mount Abu
- c) 102.7 crores
- d) 1952
- e) 1960
- f) Varanasi
- g) Indian Postal Service
- h) Kerala

Group A

- 26. Centralised planning
- 27. Anti-poverty programmes
- 28. Garibi Hatao
- 29. Intermediate goods
- 30. Organised sector

[G]
[H]
[A]
[D]
[C]

Group B

- a) Fourth plan
- b) Second plan
- c) Machine tools and automobiles
- d) Plastics and Petroleum products
- e) TV and Computers
- f) Mixed economic system
- g) Socialist economic system
- h) RWP, SFDA, MFAL