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CBSE 10th Social Science 2017 Solved Paper All India

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CBSE 10th Social Science 2017 Solved Paper All India

TIME - 3HR. | QUESTIONS - 30

THE MARKS ARE MENTIONED ON EACH QUESTION

Q.1 What is meant by Satyagraha? I mark

Ans. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Q.2 Where do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks? 1 mark

Ans. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals occur in the veins and the lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from these veins and lodes.

Q.3 Explain the meaning of transparency in democracy. 1 mark

Ans. Transparency means that every individual belonging to a particular democratic country has the right(RTI) to examine or instigate that whether the laws, plans, action, policies or decisions taken by the government are correct or not and whether they are beneficial to them or not. If a person is unhappy with any decision taken by the government, then he has the right to change that decision.

In a democracy, government should take decisions after following proper procedures, norms or ways.

Q.4 How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you? I mark

Ans. It is very important as it sets a limit beyond which the sellers cannot sell the product otherwise they would easily exploit the consumers.

Q.5 Give an example of violation of consumer's right to choose. 1 mark

Ans. Right to choose implies that 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.

Eg. If I am using Airtel services but now I want to choose to switch to JIO, therefore I have to right to choose whichever service provider suits me the best.

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Q.6 Explain the meaning of democracy. I mark

Ans. Democracy is the form of government with the following features:

The features of democracy are:

- 1. All the major decisions are taken by the candidates elected by people. For instance, in India all the decisions of the country are taken by the government.
- 2. Elections provide with fair opportunity to the people to change the present government. This suggests the importance of dissolution of government, which takes place when citizens of a nation are not satisfied with its working.
- 3. The opportunity of dissolving the government is equal for all. This suggests that every citizen has some rights which are equal for all.
- 4. Regular elections and the option of dissolution make the powers of government limited in nature.
- 5.Freedom of Speech and expression.

Q.7 Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement. I mark

Ans. The best example for such a political party is the "Aam Aadmi Party".

Q.8 How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Give an example. I mark

Ans. Money acts as medium of exchange as it facilitates exchange through a common medium i.e. currency. With money as a medium, the two components of a transaction namely, sale and purchase can be easily separated. In other words, money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants for an exchange to take place and can be performed independently of each other. Moreover, money has widened the domain and scope of market. Today, market is no more limited to a specific geographical location. This can be verified by the increasing popularity of online transactions. Hence, it can be concluded that money has infused commercialisation, which has raised the overall level of economic activities and has made production market oriented.

Q.9 Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act. (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes. 3 marks

Ans. Under COPRA, the Indian govt.has set up comsumer courts for the protection of consumers against exploitation by unfair and unethical trade practises by sellers, producers and other service providers.

These courts have been set up at three levels,-Central, State and District Levels.

- i)Central consumer courts address and settle claims of Rs. 1 Crore and above
- ii) National consumer courts address and settle claims of 20 lakh and 1 crore.

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iii) District consumer court address and settle claims below 1 Crore.

If a person still has his/her issue not resolved, he/she can appeal to a higher level of court. (apellate system)

Q.10 How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples. 3 marks

Ans. The multinational corporations have spread their production and interaction across the countries in the following ways:

- a. They set up production jointly with local companies. They provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production.
- b. MNC may buy up local companies and then expand production. For example: Cargil Foods, a very large MNC (USA), has bought smaller Indian companies such as Parekh Foods.
- c. The MNCs provide efficient managerial and advanced technology for faster production and efficient use of resources.
- d. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Examples are Garments, footwear, sports items etc. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.
- d. MNC's procure raw materials for their production from local producers which has helped the latter to prosper and grow.



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