

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper 2024

Set 1 (32/1/1) Solutions

SECTION A (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to? 1

- (a) Austria
- (b) Italy
- (c) Greece
- (d) Spain

Answer: (b) Italy

2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan.

Reason (R): A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire.

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

- I. Treaty of Constantinople
- II. Defeat of Napoleon
- III. Unification of Italy
- IV. Unification of Germany

1

Options:

- (a) I, II, IV and III
 - (b) II, I, III and IV
 - (c) II, I, IV and III
 - (d) IV, I, III and II

Answer: (b) II, I, III and IV

4. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

- (a) Sardar Patel – Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
 - (b) Bhagat Singh – Swaraj Party
 - (c) C.R. Das – Bardoli Satyagraha
 - (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha

Answer: (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas**
 - (b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel**
 - (c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone**
 - (d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt**

Answer: (b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel

6. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following: 1

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.**
- II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.**
- III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.**
- IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.**

Options:

- (a) I, II and IV**
- (b) II, III and IV**
- (c) I, II and IV**
- (d) I, II and III**

Answer: (c) I, II and IV

7. Identify the soil with the help of following information. 1

- It develops in areas with high temperature.**
- It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.**
- Humus content is low.**

Soil:

- (a) Arid soil**
- (b) Yellow soil**
- (c) Laterite soil**
- (d) Black soil**

Answer: (c) Laterite soil

8. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women? 1

- (a) Patriarchy
- (b) Matriarchy
- (c) Socialist
- (d) Feminists

Answer: (d) Feminists

9. Read the given statements: 1

- India has no official religion.
- All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India.

Which one of the following constitutional term is used for the above statements?

- (a) Republic
- (b) Secular
- (c) Sovereign
- (d) Socialist

Answer: (b) Secular

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: 1

Column I (List)

Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)

I. Union list subjects A. State Governments alone make laws on it.

II. State list subjects B. For uniformity Central Government legislates on it.

III. Concurrent subjects C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.

IV. Residuary subjects D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.

Options:

- (a) A B C D
- (b) C D A B
- (c) D C B A
- (d) B A C D

Answer: (c) D C B A

11. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels? 1

- (a) Promoting cultural events.
- (b) Managing international relations.
- (c) Enforcing local laws.
- (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

Answer: (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

12. Which one of the following countries has two-party system? 1

- (a) China
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

Answer: (b) United Kingdom

13. What role do ‘checks and balances’ play in a democratic country? Choose the most suitable option from the following. 1

- (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
- (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
- (c) To prevent any change to the Constitution.
- (d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.

Answer: (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.

14. Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively: 1

- **Mother – Rs. 50,000/-**
- **Father – Rs. 40,000/-**
- **Son – Rs. 20,000/-**
- **Daughter – Rs. 20,000/-**

The average income of the family would be:

- (a) Rs. 32,000/-
- (b) Rs. 30,000/-
- (c) Rs. 32,500/-
- (d) Rs. 33,000/-

Answer: (a) Rs. 32,000/-

15. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development? 1

- (a) Infant Mortality Rate
- (b) Equality
- (c) Body Mass Index
- (d) Per Capita Income

Answer: (d) Per Capita Income

16. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. 1

Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as _____.

- (a) Disinvestment
- (b) Special Economic Zones
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment

Answer: (c) Liberalisation

17. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities? 1

- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
- (b) A handloom weaver working in her house.
- (c) A headload worker carrying cement.
- (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

Answer: (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

18. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the correct option from the given options. I. Better wages 1

- II. Higher support prices for crops

III. Assured high family income

IV. More days for work

Options:

- (a) Only I and II are correct.**
- (b) Only II and IV are correct.**
- (c) Only II and III are correct.**
- (d) Only I and IV are correct.**

Answer: (c) Only II and III are correct.

19. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan? Choose the most suitable option from the following.

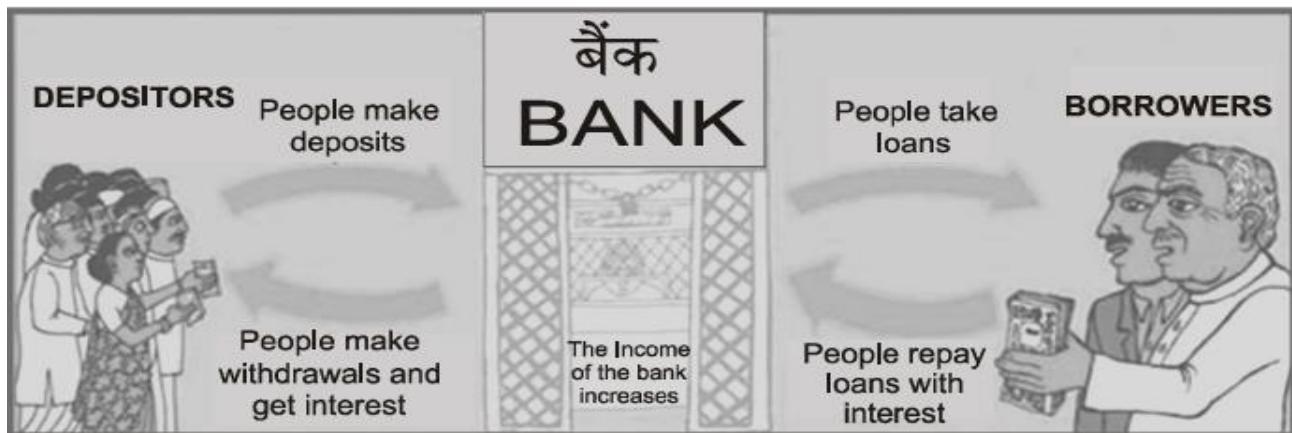
1

- (a) To lower interest rates for borrowers.**
- (b) To establish personal relations.**
- (c) To increase their profit margins.**
- (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.**

Answer: (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.

20. Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.

1



Options:

- (a) The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.
- (c) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositors.
- (d) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

Answer: (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 20.

Which one of the following supervise the functioning of formal sources of loan in India?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) National Finance Commission

Answer: (a) Reserve Bank of India

SECTION – B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples. 2

Answer: The Silk Route connected different parts of the world, allowing trade and cultural exchange. For example:

1. Trade: Goods like silk from China and spices from India were traded with Europe.
2. Cultural Exchange: Ideas and religions, such as Buddhism, spread along the route, influencing many cultures.

22. (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest.

2

Answer:

1. Plant More Trees: Planting trees can help restore and expand forests.
2. Sustainable Logging: Cutting trees in a way that allows the forest to regrow can help conserve forests.

OR

(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

2

Answer:

1. Create Wildlife Sanctuaries: Protecting areas where animals live can help conserve wildlife.
2. Anti-Poaching Laws: Enforcing laws against hunting and poaching can protect animals.

23. Why is power sharing desirable? Explain.

2

Answer: Power sharing is desirable because it helps maintain peace and unity in a country by giving different groups a say in the government. It also prevents any one group from becoming too powerful, ensuring fairness.

24. Differentiate between Public and Private Sector.

2

Answer:

- **Public Sector:** Owned and operated by the government. Example: Indian Railways.
- **Private Sector:** Owned and operated by private individuals or companies. Example: Tata Motors.

**SECTION – C
(Short Answer Type Questions)**

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3

Answer:

1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: The killing of innocent people by British forces angered Indians.
2. Rowlatt Act: This law allowed the British to imprison Indians without trial, causing widespread unrest.
3. Economic Hardship: High taxes and poor economic conditions under British rule led to discontent.

OR

(B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’

3

Answer:

1. Salt Tax: The British imposed a tax on salt, a basic necessity.
2. Demand for Swaraj: Indians wanted self-rule and freedom from British control.
3. Repressive Policies: British policies and laws were seen as unjust and oppressive.

26. “Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.”

Justify the statement.

3

Answer: Manufacturing industries create jobs, produce goods for use and export, and generate income, which all contribute to the economic growth of a country.

27. Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.

3

Answer: Political parties organize elections, represent different groups, form governments, and act as opposition to check the ruling party's power.

28. How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.

3

Answer: Credit helps people and businesses invest in new ventures. For example, farmers take loans to buy seeds, and businesses take loans to expand their operations.

29. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

3

Answer: Sustainability ensures that resources are used in a way that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. This is important for long-term economic growth and environmental health.

SECTION – D (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (A) How did the ideology of ‘liberalism’ affect Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain. 5

Answer: Liberalism in the early nineteenth century promoted ideas of freedom, equality, and democracy. It led to the rise of democratic governments, the spread of individual rights, and economic reforms that encouraged free trade and competition.

OR

(B) Explain the process of formation of ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. 5

Answer: The United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed by the union of England, Scotland, and Wales in 1707, followed by the inclusion of Ireland in 1801. This process involved political agreements and acts of union passed by the respective parliaments.

31. (A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain. 5

Answer: Energy is needed to power industries, transportation, and homes. Without reliable energy sources, economic activities slow down, affecting growth and development.

OR

(B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources?

Explain. 5

Answer:

- Conventional Sources: Include coal, oil, and natural gas. These are limited and polluting.
- Non-Conventional Sources: Include solar, wind, and hydro power. These are renewable and environmentally friendly.

32. (A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of governments?

Explain.

5

Answer: Democratic governments are better because they allow people to participate in decision-making, protect individual rights, and are accountable to the people. This leads to more fair and just societies.

(B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.

5

Answer: Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens by:

- 1. Promoting Equality:** Ensuring that all individuals have equal rights and opportunities, which reduces conflicts based on discrimination.
- 2. Protecting Rights:** Safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech and religion, allows people to express themselves without fear.
- 3. Encouraging Dialogue:** Providing platforms for open dialogue and debate, which helps resolve differences through discussion rather than violence.
- 4. Rule of Law:** Enforcing laws fairly and consistently, which maintains order and justice.
- 5. Inclusive Governance:** Involving citizens in decision-making processes, which increases trust in the government and fosters a sense of belonging.

33. (A) “Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.” Explain the statement with examples.

5

Answer: Globalisation refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through various means. Examples include:

- 1. Trade:** Countries exchange goods and services, such as electronics from China being sold worldwide.

2. **Technology:** The internet connects people globally, allowing instant communication and access to information.
3. **Cultural Exchange:** Movies, music, and fashion from one country influence others, like Hollywood films being popular globally.
4. **Investment:** Companies invest in businesses across borders, like multinational corporations setting up factories in different countries.
5. **Travel:** Improved transportation enables people to travel internationally for tourism, business, and education.

SECTION – E (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

$(3 \times 4 = 12)$

34. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books: ‘Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!’

34.1) How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1

Answer: The passage shows that Mercier found reading so absorbing that he lost track of time and his surroundings. He was so deeply engaged in the book that he didn't notice the hours passing or the dimming light of his lamp.

34.2) Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

1

Answer: Mercier described himself as a virtual writer because he vividly imagined and internalized the content he read, as if he was experiencing it firsthand. The ideas from the books became a part of his own thinking and understanding.

34.3) How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new ideas? Explain in any two points.

2

Answer:

1. Intellectual Growth: Reading introduced Mercier to new ideas, expanding his knowledge and intellectual capacity.
2. Deep Engagement: He became deeply engaged with the content, allowing him to absorb and adopt the ideas quickly and thoroughly.

35. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

FLOODS

Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken :

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.

- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods :

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances-get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a ‘family emergency kit’.

1

Answer:

1. Portable radio/transistor with spare batteries
2. First aid box with essential medicines

35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? 1

Answer: The items in a family emergency kit are important during a flood situation because they provide essential supplies for communication, health, and safety, ensuring that the family can stay informed, treat minor injuries, and survive until help arrives.

35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. 1

Answer:

1. Move to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds with your family members and cattle.
2. Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house to prevent accidents and fire hazards.

36. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

36.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1

Answer: The elected representatives in the Panchayats play a crucial role in bringing governance closer to the people. They help in addressing local issues effectively, ensure that

the needs and concerns of the rural population are heard, and facilitate the implementation of development programs at the grassroots level.

36.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1

Answer: The constitutional status for local government has increased the representation of women, ensuring their active participation in the decision-making process. This has empowered women, giving them a voice in governance and helping to address gender-specific issues more effectively.

36.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2

Answer:

- 1. Deepening Democracy:** Granting constitutional status has deepened democracy by involving more people in the democratic process and making governance more inclusive and participatory.
- 2. Enhanced Representation:** It has increased the representation of marginalized groups, including women, thereby making the governance system more representative and addressing diverse local issues.

**SECTION – F
(Map Skill Based Questions)**

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (i) Two places ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. 1

Answer: Dandi

(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1

Answer: Madras (now Chennai)

(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: 3

(a) Hirakud – Dam

Answer: Hirakud, Odisha

(b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park

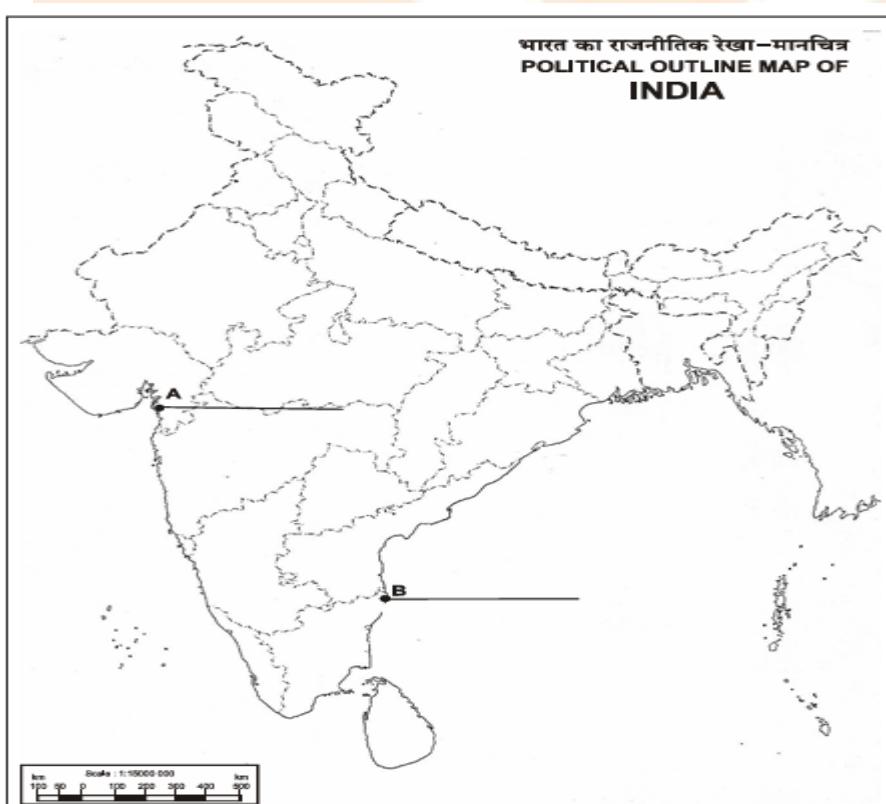
Answer: Mumbai, Maharashtra

(c) Raja Sansi – International Airport

Answer: Amritsar, Punjab

(d) Narora – Nuclear Power Plant

Answer: Narora, Uttar Pradesh



Answer:



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37.
($5 \times 1 = 5$)

Answer any five questions:

(i) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke salt law.

1

Answer: Dandi

(ii) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

1

Answer: Madras (now Chennai)

(iii) Name the state where Hirakud dam is located.

1

Answer: Odisha

(iv) Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.

1

Answer: Maharashtra

(v) Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located.

1

Answer: Punjab

(vi) Name the state where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.

1

Answer: Uttar Pradesh