

CBSE Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 1 (Updated 2019-20)
Solutions

SECTION A- A VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 1

A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Answer 2

B- To suggest changes in the constitutional system of India

Answer 3

D- Alluvial Soil

Answer 4

C- Destruction of proper family relations

Answer 5

Baba Ramchandra led the peasants of Awadh during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer 6

(A)- Bituminous coal (B) - Lignite coal

Answer 7

The growing global concern for environment friendly biodegradable materials has led to the revival of the jute industry.

OR

India has a large reserves of iron, we are not able to produce steel goods to our full potential because of the high cost and limited availability of coking coal.

Answer 8

India is an example of 'holding together federations' in which the central government is more powerful in relation to the state government.

OR

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Answer 9

Power may be shared among different social groups. Community government in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.

OR

After the emergence of Sri Lanka as an independent nation, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

Answer 10

B- Economic disparities between the rich and the poor

Answer 11

One-third of total seats are reserved for women in local bodies.

OR

The shift of population from rural areas to urban areas is known as urbanization.

Answer 12

Under employment is a condition in which the people are employed at less than full capacity. If such people are removed from their services, the production does not get affected.

Answer 13

C- Increase in the income level of the people

Answer 14

Factors other than income which are an important aspect of life are education and equal treatment.

Answer 15

B- To pay depositors who might come to withdraw money

Answer 16

A company which hires regular service from external sources, mostly from other countries, is known as market sourcing.

OR

An organisation that aims at liberalising international trade is the International Trade Organisation.

Answer 17

Sunita is working in an organised sector.

Answer 18

D- Cooperative societies

Answer 19

C- 50

Infant mortality rate of Country A

No. of infant deaths = $(50,000/1000,000) * 1000$
= 50

Answer 20

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

SECTION B- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**Answer 21**

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt satyagraha due to following reasons:

- The Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government. It empowered the government to arrest and detain Indian political leaders without any trial for a period upto two years.
- The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indians.
- Gandhiji held on the issue of Rowlatt Act because it had become an important political issue and had the potential to unite Indians against a common enemy.

OR

Since salt is an essential food item, the British government's monopoly of its production and the tax imposed on it affected Indians across class, caste and gender barriers. Hence, when Gandhi decided to break the Salt Law, the move mobilised a large portion of the Indian population against the colonial government. Also, during the Dandi march, Gandhi spread his message of Swaraj to thousands of people through lectures and urged them to defy the British government. In this way, the 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.

Answer 22

Three ways in which the Silk Route linked distant parts of the world were:

- It connected various parts of the world in the pre-modern period. It connected China to Europe. It was named so because Chinese silk cargoes reached Europe mainly through this route.
- Apart from Chinese silk, pottery, textiles and spices were traded to Europe. In return, precious metals like gold and silver from Europe made way to Asia.
- The Silk Route witnessed not only the economical exchanges but also cultural exchanges. Buddhism that emerged in eastern India travelled to different parts of the world through this route. Early Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers also travelled to Asia through the Silk Route.

OR

- Generally historians focus on big events that substantially change the lives of people. This also stands true of industrialisation.
- Britain as a result of industrialisation emerged as an economic power. It gradually also became a political power. Then began the process of colonisation. European countries in order to sell their manufactured goods began colonising Asian and African countries. This ruined their economies.

- It was because the impact of industrialisation was huge, historians have focused more on it rather than on small workshops. Workshops employed only limited number of people and produced in limited quantity. It impacted only the local economy of a town or a city unlike big factories which impacted the economy of the entire country.

Answer 23

- 23.1.** People of territories conquered by Napoleon opposed his rule because of the increase in taxes levied by Napoleon and the forced recruitment of people in the French army.
- 23.2.** Politically, the liberalists believed in the formation of representative government through parliament.
- 23.3.** Napoleon introduced several changes in the political and social structure. The conservatives realised from these changes that modernisation could actually strengthen traditional institution like monarchy.

Answer 24

Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. This means that:

- Most of the coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals are found in the Peninsular India.
- Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- While Rajasthan has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals, the alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

OR

Three forms in which minerals occur are:

- Minerals may occur in the crack, crevices, faults and joints in the igneous and metamorphic rocks. While the smaller occurrences are known as **veins**, the larger are called **lodes**.
- Minerals occur in beds and layers in sedimentary rocks. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Some examples are coal and gypsum.
- Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

Answer 25

Three features of the horizontal distribution of power are:

- When power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, it is known as horizontal distribution of power. It is called so because different organs of the government placed at a same level exercise different powers.
- Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

- Each organ checks the others. For example, the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers are responsible to legislature. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can declare any law null and void if it is against the nature of the constitution.

Answer 26

Political parties are ideal for democracy because of the following reasons:

- Democracy cannot function without the existence of political parties. Without political parties, all candidates would fight independently and consequently no one would be able to make a decision about any major policy change.
- Government may be formed by the candidates but it will be difficult to maintain unity.
- A political party is necessary to bring diverse people on a common platform, so that bigger issues can be taken care of.

Answer 27

“Banks are an efficient medium of exchange”. It is because:

- **Cash Deposit:** People may hold certain amount of money with banks as deposits after meeting the day-to-day expenses. The bank accepts the person’s deposit and pays an amount of interest on the deposits.
- **Cheque:** A bank account holder can make payment through a cheque for a specific amount instead of cash
- **Loans:** The banks maintains only a certain portion of deposits as cash with them and most deposits are used to extend loans. People may require loans for their economic activities.

OR

Credit refers to a contractual agreement in which the lender agrees to supply money and goods to the borrower with the promise of future payment, generally with interest.

It plays an important role in the economy because:

- It helps people to set up their businesses or set up industries. This helps in the development of the economy.
- Credit is also provided to people for fulfilling their educational and training needs. Educated and trained citizens are an asset to the country’s economy.

Answer 28

Since every individual is different from each other, the notion of development also varies. The difference in social and economic positions of the people generally results in different goals of development. Two individuals and groups of people may have conflicting interests. For example, for many people, large dams are symbols of development and prosperity. However, the building of large dams results in the displacement of villagers and tribals from their homes and land. They not only lose their land and homes but also their livelihood. Therefore, the villagers often resent and protest against the building of large dams. The ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ is one such case where villagers and tribals have been opposing the construction of the dam.

SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 29

The printing press in India shaped the nature of debate over religious and social reform movement in India.

- The publication of various newspapers, pamphlets, dailies and magazines influenced people's thinking. While some publications favoured the need for religious and social reforms, others supported the views of the conservatives.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was an important reformer of this time. He began publishing the newspaper 'Sambad Kaumudini' from 1821, highlighting the need for reforming the Indian society and to do away with unjust practices such as sati and child marriages.
- Many ulemas published translations of the Muslim Holy Scriptures. They feared the westernisation of the muslim youth, and thus also published thousands of 'fatwas' asking the Muslims to follow strict Islamic practices.
- Gandhi also spread his views against untouchability by writing against it in his weekly journal, 'Harijan'.
- Similarly, Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Jyotiba Phule criticised the prevalent social and religious evils in the Indian society and wrote against them in various newspapers and books.

OR

India had a very rich tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and in various vernacular languages. In India before the age of print, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. At times, paper was beautifully illustrated. Then, they would either pressed between wooden covers or were sewn together so that they may remain intact for a longer period of time.

Some drawbacks of manuscripts were:

- They were fragile and expensive
- They needed to be handled carefully
- As script was written in different styles, it was difficult to read them.

Answer 30

30.1. Railways have been the great integrating force because they have helped in reducing regional disparities in the country by connecting regions and transporting commodities.

30.2. Railway lines have not been laid in the Himalayan region because of high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

30.3. Two problems from which the rail transport suffer are:

- Many passengers travel without tickets causing losses to the railways.
- People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily causing damage to the railway.

Answer 31

When hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling, it is known as **thermal pollution**. It severely affect the aquatic life.

Two measures that can be taken to **reduce air pollution** are:

- Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

Two measures that can be taken **to reduce water pollution** are:

- Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

Hot water and effluents should be treated before being released into rivers and ponds. Effluents can be treated in three stages- Primary treatment, secondary treatment and tertiary treatment.

Answer 32

Women in the society face discrimination and oppression in the following ways:

- The literacy rate among women is only 54% compared with 76% among men. Girls fare better than boys in schools, but they drop out from higher education because parents prefer to spend on boys' education than girls.
- Proportion of women among highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- In all areas of work, from films to sports and in various other fields, women are paid less than men even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion has led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- Many public areas are not safe for women. Women in fact are not safe within their own home as they face beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

Answer 33

Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Political parties agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good of the people.

Five functions of political parties are:

- They put forward different policies and programmes
- Political parties contest elections and form government at different levels in the society.
- They play a decisive role in formulating laws of the country.
- They help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes.
- Political parties who are in opposition criticise the unjust policies and laws of the government and keep the ruling party in check.

OR

Five measures which should be introduced to reform political parties are:

- A law to prevent the defection of a party member in hope of money and power was passed in the Parliament. It is necessary to strictly follow this law.

- An order has been passed requiring candidates contesting the elections to declare their assets and criminal charges pending against them. This was done to reduce the influence of money and criminals in political parties. This law also needs to be strictly followed.
- Every political party should regularly hold organisational elections and file income tax returns.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give at least one-third of the party's tickets to women candidates.
- Elections should be funded by the state.

Answer 34

An MNC is a multinational corporation. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

Four conditions which the MNCs look for setting up business units in any country are:

- MNC set up production houses in countries which have large and growing markets.
- Usually, MNCs have established production houses in countries which have skilled but cheap labour.
- They also look for easy availability of factors of production such as land, natural resources and machines.
- MNCs may also set up their business units in the countries where government policies are favourable and help them in expanding business.

Answer 35 A



Answer 35 B

