

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 2 (Updated 2019-20)
Solutions

Answer 1

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

Answer 2

D- A is wrong but R is correct

Answer 3

D- Power and authority

Answer 4

B- Shanghai

Answer 5

C- It is within the reach of the common people.

Answer 6

(A)- Raniganj coal fields (or any other resources present in the country)

(B) – Village ponds (or any other community owned resources)

Answer 7

Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population. It is a labour intensive farming.

OR

Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fiber is known as sericulture.

Answer 8

The Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

OR

The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

Answer 9

B- Politicians treat people as their 'Vote Bank'

Answer 10

1. Power is shared among different organs of the government. This is known as horizontal distribution of power.

OR

Of the Belgium's total population, 59 % lives in Flemish region and speaks Dutch while another 40% of the people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.

Answer 11

A democratic government is a legitimate government because the leaders are elected by the people in free and fair elections.

OR

The most basic outcome of democracy is government accountability to the citizens and its responsiveness to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Answer 12

Per capita income is the average income of the people of a country. It is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its total population.

Answer 13

D- A and B

Answer 14

I will advise Arun to approach a cooperative bank in his village.

It is because while moneylenders charge a high rate of interests, cooperative banks provide loans to the farmers at considerably low interest rates.

Answer 15

A- Goods which are used as raw material for the production of other goods during a year

Answer 16

A political party has three components; the leaders, the active members and the followers.

OR

The opposition parties criticise the wrong policies of the government.

Answer 17

The ideology reflects the sexual division of labour.

Answer 18

C- Mayor

Answer 19

D- Power sharing reduces the chances of social conflicts.

Answer 20

B- Economic growth

SECTION B- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 21

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary in 19th century Europe. His contributions were:

- Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who founded two more underground societies- 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
- Mazzini believed that God had created nations to be the natural units of mankind. Thus, Italy cannot remain divided into various kingdoms. It has to be a single unified republic.
- Following his example, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics scared the conservatives.

OR

The features of Frédéric Sorrieu's prints published in 1848 were:

- In one of his prints, the people of Europe and America, both men and women are marching in a long line paying homage to the statue of Liberty. This shows that the people of Europe and America wanted and appreciated the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- On the foreground of the image lie the shattered symbols of monarchical and absolutist remains. This shows the downfall of monarchical regimes.
- In this image, people are grouped as distinct nations identified by their flags and the national costumes. This depicts the rise of nation states in Europe and America.

Answer 22

Three functions performed by the Indian bankers in other countries in the nineteenth century are:

- The Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars were the groups of bankers who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia, using either their own funds or those borrowed from European banks.
- They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances, and even developed indigenous forms of corporate organisation.
- Hyderabad Sindhi traders from 1860s established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios (objects or articles of art) to tourists.

OR

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of worker during the Industrial Revolution in the following ways:

- Since the labour in 19th century was abundant in England, many job seekers travelled to cities and waited for weeks spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
- Due to seasonality of work in many industries, workers had to live without work for a longer period of time. Due to abundance of workers, the employees hardly cared about their welfare.

Answer 23

23.1. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.

23.2. The flag designed by Gandhi was a tri colour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

23.3. Indians began looking into the past to discover India's achievements because the British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves.

Answer 24

The iron and steel industry is called a basic industry due to the following reasons:

- All industries whether heavy, medium or light depend on it for their machinery. Thus, it provides base to the other industries.
- Steel is required for manufacturing a variety of engineering, construction and defence goods. Various ship building industries, aircrafts, transport equipment etc. require steel which is a finished product of the iron and steel industry.
- Day to day consumer goods like containers, safety pins etc. are made up of steel.

OR

Three ways in which industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced are:

- Use of water in processing should be minimised and measures should be taken to recycle it in two or more successive stages.
- Industries should take measures to harvest rainwater to meet their water requirements.
- Processed and hot water should be treated before releasing them into the rivers. Water can be treated by primary treatment, secondary treatment and tertiary treatment.

Answer 25

A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, openness of information regarding major government policies and legislations and corruption free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation, the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament. Even though there still remain certain glitches in its implementation, the very fact that the government was forced to act on people's demands is testimony to its responsive credentials.

Answer 26

The Constitution of India safeguards the principles of secularism in India in the following ways:

- India does not have any official religion. It neither encourages nor discourages any religion. Our Constitution does not give special recognition to any religion.
- Discrimination among people on the grounds of religion is prohibited by the Constitution of the country.
- All citizens have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion. The Constitution however allows the state to interfere in the religious policies in order to promote equality among the people. For example, untouchability is banned in the country.

Answer 27

Number of steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign investments in India. These are:

- Industrial zones, called the Special Industrial Zones (SEZs) have been set up. These have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
- Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. For example, instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.

OR

Three ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production in various countries across the globe are:

- The MNCs at times set up production jointly with some of the local companies of the host country. They provide the local company with money and latest technology for production. In this way, they expand their production in the host country.
- The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. For example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods.
- Another way in which the MNCs control production is by placing orders for production with small producers. These products such as footwear and handbags are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.

Answer 28

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SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 29

The Non Cooperation movement began in 1921. It began with middle-class participation in the cities. When the call for the movement was given, thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Even teachers and headmasters gave up their jobs. Lawyers gave up their practice. The elections to council were boycotted in major Indian cities except Madras. In towns, shops selling foreign goods were picketed. Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires. This resulted in decline of foreign imports into the country.

The Non Cooperation movement however began to slow down in the cities because of the following reasons:

- Khadi cloth was expensive than the mill cloth and poor were not able to afford it.
- There were hardly any Indian educational institutions such as schools and colleges. Thus, when students left government schools and colleges, they had no option but to join them back after some time.

OR

Satyagraha was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor. It was according to Gandhi a unique weapon to fight injustice. It was a novel method of mass agitation. It stressed on the principle of truth, non-violence, tolerance and peaceful protests.

Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhi were:

- He had already organised a successful satyagraha movement in South Africa.
- In 1916 A.D., he fought for justice for the farmers of Champaran. Finally the Government had to pass an Act for the welfare of the peasants of Champaran in 1918 A.D.
- He started the Kheda Satyagraha in which Gandhi asked the people not to pay the taxes due to the failure of crops. Ultimately, the Government had to bow down, and the payment of taxes was deferred to the next year.
- In 1918, Gandhi started a fast unto death at Ahmedabad while fighting for the cause of mill workers. Because of his leadership, the salaries of mill workers were increased.

Answer 30

30.1. Before 1973, the **primary sector** in India had the highest total production.

30.2. Tertiary sector has become so important in India because of the following reasons:

- a. The development of agriculture has led to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.
- b. Over past two decades, there has been rise in certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology.

30.3. The service sector employs several kinds of people. While there is a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated people, a very large number of people are engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, peons, drivers etc. There are only limited number of work opportunities for these people. Thus, only a small part of the tertiary sector is growing in importance.

Answer 31

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. Roadways have taken an edge over railways in the following manner:

- Compared to the railways, the construction cost of roads is less.
- It is easier to build roads in dissected and undulating topography, such as higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- Road transport is cheaper than the railways in the case of transport of goods over short distance. Cost of loading and unloading of goods is also less.
- Roads provide door-to-door services unlike railways.
- Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

OR

Differences between coastal and inland water ways are:

Oceanic waterways	Inland waterways
It includes transport along the coastline.	It includes transport through navigable rivers and canals.
Coastal and foreign trade usually takes place through oceanic waterways.	Domestic trade takes place through inland waterways.

Characteristics of oceanic water ways:

- Oceanic waterways connect several countries. India's 95% of foreign trade is handled by oceanic waterways.
- Some important ports in India are Mumbai, Kandla, Paradip, Kochi, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.

Characteristics of inland water ways:

- Inland waterways refers to transportation of goods through rivers and canals within the country. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km. But out of these only 3,700 km are navigable by mechanised boats.
- The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form an important mode of inland navigation in the north.

Answer 32

No, the Caste system does not always plays a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. It is because of the following reasons:

- Not every constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Therefore, every party is required to win the trust of the people belonging to different castes.
- No political party wins all the votes of a particular favoured caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank', they simply mean that many people from that one particular caste may vote for the party.
- Because several political parties fight elections, there may be many candidates from the same caste fighting elections against each other.
- It has been seen that many elected MPs or MLAs may lose the elections. If candidates are elected on caste lines, then no candidate would ever lose the elections

Answer 33

Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors and to the nation in the following ways:

- Banks provide a safe and secure deposits to a person's money.
- Deposited money is utilised by banks in financing various infrastructural and developmental projects. This has helped in the development and growth of the nation.
- Banks provide interests on the money that is deposited by people. This helps in peoples' money to grow.
- People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

- Banks provide easy loans to common people on nominal rates making it possible for common man to build their assets or to establish their own business.

Answer 34

Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession. They are used as raw materials in many industries and help in the economic development of a nation. If we do not use them in a sustainable manner, then:

- The industrial production will drastically decline. This will not only reduce production but also hit country's exports.
- Country's import of minerals and mineral based finished products will also rise. This will reduce country's income and valuable foreign reserves negatively affecting the Indian economy.

Conservation of minerals and using them in sustainable fashion is an important measure which needs to be taken to solve this issue. Minerals can be conserved in the following ways:

- Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low-grade ore at low costs.
- Non-conventional sources of energy should be harnessed for the generation of electricity.
- Small steps should be taken by every individual such as using public transport, car-pooling and switching off lights and fans when not in use. Using power-saving devices also go a long way in conserving minerals and energy resources.

Answer 35 A



Answer 35 B

