

CBSE Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 4 (Updated 2019-20)
Solutions

SECTION A- A VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 1

C- Poona Pact

Answer 2

D- ii-i-iv-iii

Answer 3

D- The Act of Union (1707) between England and Ireland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. (It should be England and Scotland).

Answer 4

A- Napoleon's loss of territories after losing the Battle of Leipzig

Answer 5

A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Answer 6

Fossil fuels are mostly found in the sedimentary rocks.

OR

Magnetite is the best quality iron ore. It has excellent magnetic qualities and hence is valuable in electrical industry.

Answer 7

A- Kharif season B- 210 frost free days

Answer 8

C- Mumbai

Answer 9

In shifting cultivation, farmers clear a patch of land for cultivation by cutting down trees.

OR

Sugarcane is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.

Answer 10

D- All of the above

Answer 11

Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority communities.

OR

In the city of Brussels, a separate government was formed with both linguist communities- the Dutch and the French having equal representation. Though the French speaking people were in majority in the city, they accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community had accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Answer 12

C- People contest elections to make money.

Answer 13

Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different level of government.

Answer 14

C- Election Symbol

Answer 15

Feminist movement over years have argued that the family laws of all religions have discriminated against women. Thus, they have demanded that these laws should be changed to make them more equitable.

OR

A patriarchal society is the one in which the head of the family is male. In patriarchy, more importance and power is given to males over females.

Answer 16

C- South Africa

Answer 17

Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in the year 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

OR

Development can be made sustainable if we do not over exploit the natural resources. Existing resources should be used in a planned manner. Emphasis should be laid on developing and using the renewable sources of energy.

Answer 18

C- Fixed deposits for long period

Answer 19

It is known as double coincidence of wants.

Answer 20

Under NRGEA (2005) all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

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

If we look at the voting rights prevailing in the 18th and the 19th century France, we find that even though everyone was deemed equal before law, not everyone had the right to vote. This is because:

- In revolutionary France (after the French Revolution), the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. It was only for a brief period under the Jacobins that all adult males enjoyed voting rights.
- But after the introduction of Napoleonic Code, non-propertied men were denied the right to vote.
- Napoleonic Code reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women and non-propertied men did not have the right to vote and had to fight to gain their voting rights.

OR

Conservatives are the people who believe in traditional values and political set up and aim to preserve them. Three main beliefs of the conservatives of 19th century Europe were:

- Traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved.
- Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
- Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

Answer 22

Not everyone in Europe welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. It is because:

- a. They feared that easier availability of every kind printed materials may spread rebellious and irreligious thoughts among the people.
- b. If this happens then people may stop believing in holy and sacred texts. This may also erode the power of the Church.
- c. The monarchs and aristocratic class feared that because of the availability of printed book containing the writings of various thinkers, people may start opposing their powers and privileges.

OR

Some popular forms of printing which appeared in eighteenth century Europe were:

Almanacs: These were ritual calendars. They mostly contained information about movements of the Sun and the Moon, timings of full tides and eclipses.

Chapbooks: It was a term which was used to describe small pocket-sized dictionary. These were usually sold by the travelling pedlars known as chapmen.

Biliotheque Bleue: In France particularly, these were low-priced small books. These were printed on the paper of poor quality.

Apart from these, various romantic literatures and history of various periods began to be published.

Answer 23

23.1. The Rowlatt Satyagraha was only limited to towns and cities.

23.2. Two Muslim leaders who started the Khilafat Movement along with Gandhi were Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

23.3. Two main programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- Surrender of titles awarded by the government
- Boycott of civil service, army, police, courts and legislative council

Answer 24

Resource planning is a complex process because it involves the following steps:

- a. To identify and make a list of existing resources across the country by surveying and mapping. This involves mapping qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
- b. To frame a planning structure with the estimates of the level of technology, skill sets and institutions which are required for harnessing these resources.
- c. To map the resource development plans with the national development plans.

Answer 25

Heavy stations and thermal power stations are located near the coal fields because

- Coal is a bulky material and transportation is difficult and costly.
- Secondly, coal is not a hard but a soft mineral. If not transported in a proper way, it may get crushed and reduced to ash. This results in reduction of the weight of coal.

OR

Tides are caused due to the periodic rise and fall of ocean waters produced by the attraction of the moon and the sun. This rise and fall of ocean waters produces a large amount of energy known as tidal energy.

Two advantages of using tidal energy:

- It is a cleaner sources of energy as it does not pollute the environment.
- Because the power is generated from the tides, it is an inexhaustible and a predictable energy source.

Answer 26

Yes, opposition plays an important role in a democracy. This is because:

- a. It constantly keeps the government in check by asking question from ministers and by debating the policies and bills introduced by them.
- b. The opposition shapes public opinion by criticising the work of the government. It debates in the legislature and in media to point out the weaknesses of the government.
- c. The opposition creates awareness among the people over specific issues of national importance and raises levels of political consciousness among them.

OR

India adopted multi-party system because:

- It is a vast country and its social and geographical diversity would not have been absorbed easily by only two or three parties. Thus, it was best suited for India to adopt the multi-party system.
- Also, this system ensures a healthy competition between different parties
- Multi-party system prevents the dictatorship of a single party thereby providing chances for the growth of the nation.

Answer 27

Foreign trade leads to integration of markets across economies in the following ways:

- Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows the producers to cross international boundaries for cheap raw materials.
- The manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries. With many multinational national companies in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products coming from different nations to choose from. Hence, it interlinks various markets across the countries.
- For example, Volkswagen, a German automobile company, is the biggest German automaker and second largest automaker in the world. It came to India in 2007 and has recorded the sales of 32,627 vehicles in the year 2010.

Answer 28

The histories of many developed countries indicate the following trends:

- With the improvement in methods of farming, agricultural produce increased, thus giving people opportunities to take up other activities. In this way, the number of traders and craftsmen increased and the trade developed. During this phase, most people were employed in the primary sector and used natural products to produce goods.
- Over time, with new methods of manufacturing, there was a rise in the number of industries and factories. People shifted from farms and worked in these industries. This made the secondary sector popular both in terms of production and employment opportunities.
- Gradually, a further shift was seen from the secondary sector to the tertiary sector in most developed countries. These included banks, technology and transportation.

SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 29

An indentured labourer was a bonded labourer who travelled to a different country and was under a contract to work for an employment for a specific amount of time. In the 19th centuries, several Indian and Chinese indentured labourers migrated to different parts of the world to work in mines or plantation. They suffered several hardships on an alien land but these workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Some of these were:

- Many of these labourers escaped into forests to save themselves from harsh conditions of work.
- Some developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different old and new cultural forms.
- In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.
- 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

OR

Yes, I agree that the process of industrialisation in the early years was not rapid. This is because of the following reasons:

- There were only two main industries which developed in the era of Industrial Revolution- cotton and iron industries. While cotton textile industries developed in the first phase of industrialisation, iron industries developed in the second phase.
- The new industries were not able to displace the traditional industries easily. At the end of the 19th century, less than 20% of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industries.
- Though most of the traditional industries did not use steam power, it does not mean that they were stagnant. Small technological advancements were taking place in several industries like the glass work, tanning, and furniture making.
- Technical changes occurred slowly. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. Often the cost of repair and maintenance was quite high.

Answer 30

30.1. Two things that democracy must provide are the right of people to choose their rulers and the rights of people to exercise control over their government.

30.2. The basic outcome of democracy is that it should be able to produce a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

30.3. No, it does not make a democratic government inefficient because since a democratic government has taken enough time to take a decision, it has followed procedures, its

decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.

Answer 31

Sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other in the following ways:

- There are three main sectors- the primary, secondary and the tertiary sectors. The agriculture and the industrial sector deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively.
- The service sector provides several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc.
- Agriculture supplies necessary raw materials to agro-based industries and are a large market for variety of industrial goods. Similarly, the industrial sector provide equipment and technology to the farmers which help them to increase agricultural production. For example, industries manufacture pump sets, power-tillers, tractors, chemical fertilisers etc. which are used for enhancing the agricultural produce.
- Industrial sector perform manufacturing activities with the help of service sector. It requires transport services for the movement of raw materials from agricultural sector to the places of production. Similarly, finished products have to be taken to markets by various means of transportation.
- The service sector depends on industrial sector for manufactured products such as computer, printers, electricity, etc.

Answer 32

Major steps that were taken towards decentralisation in 1992 were:

- It was made obligatory to hold elections for choosing members of local governmental institutions
- Seats were reserved for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes in local bodies.
- One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- State Election Commission was constituted in the states for holding elections in government bodies.
- It was made mandatory for the State Governments to share powers and revenues with local bodies.

OR

Restructuring of the Centre-State relations has helped in strengthening federalism.

- After Independence, there were only few parties which formed governments at the centre and at the state levels.
- When rival parties formed the Government at the state level, the Central Government tried to misuse its powers by dismissing the State Governments. This weakened the federal spirit of our constitution.
- However, the condition improved after 1990 when many regional parties emerged in different states.

- This also marked the beginning of the **coalition government**. Two or more parties formed the Government at the centre in the absence of a clear majority. This led to a new era of power sharing and respecting the independent working of the State Governments.
- This trend was supported by a major judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner. This strengthened federalism.

Answer 33

India has a large number of manufacturing industries which contribute substantially to the country's income. Following is the India's position as a producer and exporter of some goods in the world trade markets:

- India is one of the leading producers and exporters of agricultural goods in the world markets.
- Textile industries make a significant contribution to the Indian economy. Its foreign exchange earnings are about 24.6%. According to recent published data, India is the second largest exporter of textile goods in the world market.
- India is the largest cultivator and producer of jute fiber in the world. However, Bangladesh is the leading exporter of jute products in the world. India stands second in the production of sugar in the world.
- The iron and steel industry is considered as basic industry in the world. According to the latest figures, India is the fourth largest producer of crude steel and the largest producer of crude iron the world.
- Indian IT industry is famous for providing cheap and efficient services to the major companies in the world market.

Answer 34

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. It does that in the following ways:

- The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom and at what interest rates.
- RBI can pull up any banks if it is flouting the norms and regulations related to lending of loans.

Answer 35 A



Answer 35 B

