

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 5 (Updated 2019-20)
Solutions

Answer 1

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

Answer 2

In west Punjab, the British government built a network of canals to transform semi desert areas into fertile agricultural lands. Many peasant communities settled here. These came to be known as Canal Colonies.

OR

Henry Patullo was a Company officer. He was of the view that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce, since no other nation produced goods of the same quality.

Answer 3

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

Answer 4

B- The person in picture is Johannes Gutenberg. He invented the printing press in the fifteenth century.

Answer 5

In South America, several expeditions set off in search of El Dorado the fabled city of gold.

OR

The Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves.

Answer 6

D- iv-i-ii-iii

Answer 7

Amar Jiban was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

Answer 8

Power sharing is desirable because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

OR

Social division between French and Dutch speaking populations did not pose any serious threats to democracy in Belgium because the people of both communities and the leaders were willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of one another.

Answer 9

C- To capture and maintain power

Answer 10

C- Unequal distribution of wealth among people.

Answer 11

C- Jobs are only given to the people of one particular religion.

Answer 12

The khaddar soil has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar soil.

OR

Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

Answer 13

A- 21⁰- 27⁰C B- 75-100cm

Answer 14

The plant has been set up in Puga valley in Ladakh to harness the geothermal energy.

Answer 15

B- Kolkata

Answer 16

In 2005, the government formulated the National Jute Policy with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

Answer 17

Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because she can very well do the documentation required and can also give collateral to the bank. She can also fulfil the terms of credit. Banks can also be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary.

Answer 18

The service sector includes activities that do not produce goods on their own but serve as an aid for the production process. Transport, banking, communication, storage and trade are a few examples of activities in the service sector. It also includes essential services

which may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, the profession of teachers, doctors and lawyers.

OR

In the public sector, the government owns most assets and provides all the services. Railways is an example of the public sector.

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. TISCO is an example of an industry in the private sector.

Answer 19

For calculating the BMI, first the weight of the person is measured. Then height is measured in meters. The weight is then divided by the square of height. This will give the BMI of a person. If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished. If it is more than 25, then the person is overweight.

In the given question, Mohit's BMI is 33.16 and thus he is overweight.

Answer 20

B- People in developed countries

SECTION B - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 21

Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery because of the following points:

- Agents who recruited the indenture labourers tempted them by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working condition.
- Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants and sent them to work on plantations abroad.
- On arrival at the plantations, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights.

OR

Three problems that were faced by cotton weavers in India in the 19th century were:

- The English industrialists were worried about the import of cotton clothes from India. Thus, the British government imposed heavy duties on Indian cloth exported to Britain and removed import duties on British clothes coming into India. Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank in the country due to import by Manchester industries.
- By 1860s, another problem was that weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. During the American Civil War, as America's Cotton export to Britain reduced, Britain started importing cotton from India in large quantities.

- Another problem faced by weavers was that at this time in India factories had begun to be established and began to sell machine made goods. Thus, it was difficult for weavers to survive.

Answer 22

22.1. The first book printed by Gutenberg was Bible.

22.2. Two classes of people who did not welcome the printed books were clergy and nobles.

22.3. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. Thus, publishers made their books affordable to increase the sales.

Answer 23

Yes, I agree that a country having a one party system cannot be democratic. It is because any democratic country should have at least two parties to compete in elections and allow a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power. For example, China has one party system. It is not a democracy because only the members of the Communist party are allowed to stand for elections. The electoral system in China does not permit free competition for power.

OR

We need political parties because of the following reasons:

- Political parties form government, make laws and decide policy matters suited to best interests of the country.
- Modern democracies cannot function without political parties. In absence of political parties, every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- Even if independent candidates come together to form a government, their functions will remain uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.

Answer 24

No, I don't agree that elections are all about caste and nothing else. This 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 can ever lose elections.

Answer 25

Textile mills occupy a unique position in the Indian economy because:

- a. It contributes significantly to industrial production. Its contribution is 14% to our economy.
- b. It employs around 35 million people. In terms of providing employment, it is the second largest employment generation sector after agriculture.

It contributes around 4% towards the GDP. It is the only industry in the country which is self – reliant, dealing with raw materials to highest value added products.

OR

Agriculture and industries are complementary to each other.

- Agricultural production has increased as a result of using irrigation pumps, insecticides, pesticides and fertilisers manufactured by industries.
- Agriculture provide raw materials to various ago-based industries. For example, jute is used in manufacturing jute products and sugarcane is used in making refined sugar.
- Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has led to an increase in agricultural production. Agriculture has also provided a large market for various industrial goods like tractors, harvesting machines etc.

Answer 26

Sohan should cultivate sugarcane because climatic conditions existing in Uttar Pradesh are more suited for sugarcane production. Sugarcane grows well in tropical and subtropical climate. Uttar Pradesh has a subtropical climate. Sugarcane requires temperature ranging between 21⁰C to 27⁰C. Required annual rainfall is between 75 cm to 100 cm. Sugarcane can also be grown on variety of soils.

Jute on the other hand is water intensive crop and can be grown only on well drained fertile soils. Thus the climatic conditions in Uttar Pradesh is ideal for growing sugarcane.

Answer 27

Government has initiated certain strategies to expand formal source of credit in India. These are:

- a. It has increased the credit flow towards agricultural sector through the policy of doubling the agricultural credit method in 3 years (2004-05).
- b. Expanded the outreach of the banking services through banking no-frills account with low or zero minimum balances and low or zero charges (2005). Regional rural bank allowed limited overdraft facilities in no-frills account without any collateral security.
- c. Government of India & NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Micro Finance Innovations, Kisan Credit Card Schemes, Refinance under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) and Co-operative Development Fund.

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

Trade and investment was liberalised to increase international competitiveness of industrial production, foreign investments and technology. 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.

SECTION C - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer 29

The limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- Most dalits and their leaders remained aloof from the Congress. They wanted separate electorates for the people of the lower castes.
- When it was granted by the British, Gandhi opposed it and ultimately the matter was resolved by signing the 'Poona Pact' in 1932. Seats were reserved in the provincial and legislatures councils for the dalits though they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- Many Muslim political organisations also did not support the Movement. They demanded a separate electorate for themselves. The Muslims believed that the Congress had same interests as the Hindu Mahasabha and thus did not support it.
- Muslims demanded reserved seats in the Central Assembly which was opposed by the Hindu Mahasabha. Thus, when the Civil disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust amongst various communities.

OR

By the end of 19th century a large number of newspapers in Indian vernacular languages were published. The print culture led to the emergence of nationalism in India in the following ways:

- Newspapers published articles written by national leaders. Their ideas were communicated to people through these newspapers.
- The people of different communities and places were thus connected by print media. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating pan-Indian identities.

- The nationalist newspapers exposed the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. As these were written in spoken languages of various regions, common man could easily understand the content.
- Various novels with nationalistic themes were published by leading novelists in India. One of these was Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. The song 'Vande Matram' written by him in his novel 'Anandmath' created and stirred nationalist feelings in the country.
- The print culture also educated the people who then were influenced by the reformists and the nationalist ideas.

Answer 30

30.1. 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.

30.2. Two acts of the Sinhalese government which created a feeling of alienation among the Tamil community:

- In 1956, an Act was passed by the government to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

30.3. The result of following majoritarian policies in Sri Lanka led to the beginning of Civil War in the country. Its impact on the people:

- Thousands of people of both the communities have been killed and many were forced to leave the country.
- The civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

Answer 31

Gandhi was not only a great political leader but also a great social leader. He believed in utilising resources only for satisfying basic necessities of human beings. He opposed and criticised over exploitation of resources. Gandhi contended that "There is enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed". According to him, selfish individuals combined with technology have resulted in the depletion of resources.

Gandhi believed that man and not machines should be at the center of production. For him foundation of economy should be man; Gandhi believed in humanism even in the economic field. The system of production and the system of distribution should be coupled with the cultural development of human being. He did not want tools or machines to replace human power. Thus, Gandhi was against mass production and wanted it to be replaced with the production by masses. For example, he was in favour of establishing small cottage and khadi industries where people in large number are employed in manufacturing cloth. According to him, this not only generates employment but also helps in conservation of resources.

Answer 32

Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens because of the following reasons:

- a. Economic disparity in society has been minimised to a great extent in recent times.
- b. Long drawn struggles were launched by women groups to gain voting rights in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Eventually, democracies of the world did acquiesce to these demands and women got the right to vote and the right to equal treatment by the State.
- c. The Indian democracy has taken to positive action by extending various benefits to the historically disadvantaged sections of society, i.e. the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Various benefits are provided by the State to these sections to help them in attaining equal status and opportunities.
- d. In a democracy, all adult citizens have a right to vote and elect their political representatives. Fundamental rights have enhanced the dignity of the citizens.
- e. Democracy do take into account the views of the people belonging to minority community. This has helped them to have faith in democratic set up and have instilled confidence in them.

Answer 33

Organised sectors are those which are registered with the government and follow the rules and regulations related to terms and conditions of work. Unorganised sector has small and scattered units over which the government hardly has any control.

Comparison between the employment conditions of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors are:

Organised Sector	Unorganised sector
Industrial units in this sector are registered by the government.	Industrial units in this sector are outside the control of the government.
Rules and regulations provided in various laws are followed.	It has small and scattered units which generally do not follow rules and regulations provided in various laws.
Workers enjoy security of jobs	No security of jobs is guaranteed. Workers may be asked to leave during lean period.
Working hours are fixed and extra money for overtime work is paid.	Working hours are comparatively long and no money is paid for any extra work.
Usually workers are given high salaries and also get the benefits of provident fund, paid leaves and medical benefits.	Salaries of workers are low and they do not get medical and other benefits.

OR

The right to work is a basic human right which is under Article 39 of the directive principles of state policy in the Constitution of India. It urges the state to ensure that both

men and women have a right to adequate living and there is equal pay for equal work.

- Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the right to work in about 625 districts of India.
- It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA).
- Under this, all who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
- If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, then it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.
- In this Act, work is provided which would help in the future to increase production from land.
- MGNREGA aims to achieve the twin objective of rural development and employment.

Answer 34

The positive impact of globalisation in India can be summarised as follows:

- Top Indian companies have benefited from increased competition. They have invested in better technology and production methods which has raised their production standards as well as the quality of goods and services.
- Globalisation has enabled many Indian companies to open offices and factories in other countries. Thus, many Indian companies have themselves become global. Examples-Tata Motors and Ranbaxy.
- Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing IT services.
- Increased investment in the Indian market in the fields of automobiles and fast foods have benefited consumers by offering them a wider choice of goods and services.
- Globalisation has led to creation of new job opportunities.
- Local companies supplying raw materials to large companies have benefited from globalisation

Answer 35 A



Answer 35 B

