

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper Solution

SET - 1

CLASS X SAMPLE PAPER 01

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

1. **What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe?**

Ans: The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. It proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

OR

Why did the French build canals systems in Vietnam?

Ans: The French built canals and draining land in order to increase cultivation. The vast system of irrigation was meant to increase rice production in Vietnam. Surplus rice could be exported to Europe, which was proved highly profitable to the French.

2. **Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558?**

Ans: The Roman Catholic Church maintained an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558 to impose severe control over publishers and booksellers.

OR

Which problem of the society was focused in the novel Hard Times written by Charles Dickens?

Ans: Charles Dickens wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and character.

3. **What factor is responsible for maximum land degradation?**

Ans: Human activities.

4. **Which language is spoken by the majority of population in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium?**

Ans: The majority of population in Brussels (80%), the capital city of Belgium, speaks French language.

5. **What is meant by double coincidence of wants?**

Ans: Double coincidence of wants means owner of good X, say shoes, to find someone else with good Y, say a bag of wheat, and both being in need of each other's good.

6. **Define a Multinational Corporation (MNC).**

Ans: A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

7. **Which major step was taken by the Indian government in 1986?**

Ans: The step taken by the Indian government in 1986 was the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, popularly known as COPRA.

8. **Explain any three reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.**

Ans: New readers in the 19th century included children, women and workers.

(a) As primary education became compulsory in the late-nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. School textbooks had to be published. In France, a children press was started which published new works as well as old fairy tales.

(b) Women became important as readers as well as writers, Penny magazines were meant for women, as also manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels were written in the 19th century, women became important readers. Jane Austen, the Bronte Sisters and George Eliot were important women writers.

(c) In the 19th century, lending libraries in England, sent books to white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle class people and became instruments in educating them. They also wrote political tracts and autobiographies.

OR

Why did O Chandu Menon decide to write a novel in Malayalam instead of translating the English novel?

Ans:

- Chandu Menon tried to translate an English novel Henrietta Temple written by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam.
- But he quickly realised that readers in Kerala will not understand how the characters in English novels lived.
- Their clothes, ways of speaking, manners were unknown to them. They would find a direct translation from English boring.
- So he gave up the idea of translation and wrote a story in Malayalam in the “manner of English Novels”. This was his delightful first novel called Indulekha, published in 1889.

9. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century.

Ans:

- The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root ‘Liber’, meaning free. It was an ideology that stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- Politically, liberalism stood for constitution, a representative government ruling by consent, a parliamentary system, ownership of private property and end of the privileges of aristocracy.
- Economically, liberalism stood for freedom of markets, end of state restrictions on movement of goods and capital, creation of unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of the ‘Tonkin Free School’ in Vietnam.

Ans: The French sought to educate the Vietnamese in western style and therefore started Tonkin Free School in 1907. The following were the characteristics of the school:

- (a) The Vietnamese were taught science, hygiene and French along with the study of western customs.
- (b) The classes for these subjects were held in the evenings for which the fee was paid separately.
- (c) The traditional practice of keeping long hair was discouraged. Keeping short hair was advised to be associated with western style.
- (d) The school sought to make the students think and look modern and leave childish attitude and speak up openly and frankly. (any three)

10. What is a multipurpose river valley project? Give any four objectives of the multipurpose river valley projects.

Ans: The multipurpose river valley project is a project in which a dam is constructed on the river and stored water is then used in many ways like irrigation and power generation. Four objectives of multipurpose projects are:

- (a) To check floods by regulating flow of water.
 - (b) To generate hydropower for industries and our homes.
 - (c) To provide irrigation facilities. This helps in increasing agriculture, productivity and bringing more area under cultivation.
 - (d) To check soil erosion.
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11. Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; yet its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001.

(a) What can be done to increase the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product?

(b) What values does the paragraph exhibit?

Ans: To increase the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product, investment in agriculture should be increased in the areas like irrigation, bio manures, agricultural tools like tractors, harvesters, HYV seeds, etc.

The subsidy on manures, fertilizers and other inputs should be increased so that the farmers can use them. Easy and flexible loan facilities should be made available to the farmers. Agro based industries should be set up in the rural areas.

Value exhibited in the paragraph are:

(a) Sustainability (b) Accepting challenges (c) Awareness

(d) Decision making (e) Development of positive attitude

12. What are the features of homogenous society? Mention the name of any one country having such society.

Ans: (a) A homogenous society is a society that has similar kinds of people.

(b) In this society there are no significant ethnic differences and people share common culture.

Now a-days, homogenous society is undergoing rapid change under the influence of migrants.

(c) For instance, Germany and Sweden were highly homogeneous society but they are also becoming multi-cultural under the influence of migrants.

13. How does democracy stand much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual? Explain with suitable examples.

Ans: Democracy is considered a better form of government than other forms because:

(a) It enhances dignity of the individual by giving every person equal treatment.

(b) It involves every citizen in the decision-making, thereby improving the quality of decision-making process. Every citizen has the right to vote and choose his representatives in the government.

(c) It is an effective form of government as it provides room to correct its own mistakes and resolves conflicts amicably. And, above all, democratic government is people's own government.

14. Examine the impact of caste system on Indian democratic system. List out any two measures to irradicate effects of casteism.

Ans: Casteism is the exploitation of caste consciousness for narrow political and electoral gains. For a casteist Jattis are the primary relevant group for political bargaining and for capturing power.

It has various implications on society as well as on political community like:

(a) Casteism fragments society and weakens national unity. It leads to caste violence and caste interest being given predominance over national interest.

(b) It violates and goes against the democratic principles of our Constitution that of justice, equality and fraternity.

(c) To maintain and promote caste identity, democratic facilities like fundamental rights, formation of political parties, free media and press and even legislative platform are misused.

(d) By encouraging outdated caste loyalties at different levels of politics, casteism creates an obstacle in the development of a secular society.

(e) Casteism leads to an atmosphere of destruction, fear and suspicion in the society. All this in turn leads to violence and polarisation on caste lines.

(f) Caste also acts as a divisive factor. The overemphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest and weakens the modernisation of the polity. (any two)

Measures to Combat the Evils of Caste System

- (a) Everyone, including political leaders, social reformers and general people, should discourage casteism and work for socio-economic and political harmony.
- (b) The political and regional political parties based on caste should be removed from the political horizon.
- (c) The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes should be given up. (any two)

In this way, we can try to check the evil effects or implications of casteism.

15. What is meant by economic development? Write two basis of measuring economic development of a country.

Ans: Economic development is a sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income.

The two basis of measuring economic development are:

- (a) Quality of life and environmental sustainability
- (b) Per capita income.

16. Explain why the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary?

Ans: The supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary to check

- (a) whether the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
- (b) whether the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries and small borrowers.
- (c) how much banks are lending, to whom and at what interest rate.

17. Why do governments try to attract more foreign investment?

Ans: Governments try to attract more foreign investment due to following reasons.

- (a) It helps in improving the financial position of the people by accelerating growth of the economy.
- (b) It creates new job opportunities in the country, directly as well as indirectly in support services such as transportation.
- (c) The government gains from additional taxes levied on the profits made from the foreign investments.

18. What is Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Mention its advantages to the consumers.

Ans: Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1986 to protect the interest of consumers in India. It makes provision for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith. Advantages:

- (a) It allows redressal of consumer queries.
- (b) It allows the consumers to enjoy various consumer rights.
- (c) It allows consumers to pressurize the producers as well as government to ensure moral business conducts.

19. Explain any five consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on Indian economy?

Ans: The following were the effects of the Great Depression on the Indian economy.

- (a) The depression in economy immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934.
 - (b) Agriculture prices fell sharply and the colonial government refused to reduce revenues.
 - (c) Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.
 - (d) Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60%. Peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.
 - (e) Peasants used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewellery to meet their expenses.
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OR

List the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in the 19th century.

Ans: In the 19th century weavers faced a number of problems.

- (a) As the cotton industry developed in England, the industrial groups were worried about exports from other countries. They pressurised the government to introduce import duties on textiles, so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without any competition.
- (b) At the same time, the manufacturers persuaded the Company to sell their goods in the colonies and Indian markets as well. By 1850 the cotton piece goods constituted 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports.
- (c) The weavers faced twin problems—their export market was crumbling and the local market shrinking. The Indian markets were flooded with Manchester textile, it was machine-made and very cheap.
- (d) By 1860's, weavers faced another problem of shortage of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton suppliers from the US were cut. The cotton exports from India increased and the price of raw cotton increased. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices.
- (e) The weavers lost the bargaining power after taking advances from the Company. They had to sell their produce at a miserably low price.

OR

How did the development of cities influence the ecology and environment in the late 19th century? Explain by giving an example of Calcutta (Kolkata).

Ans:

- City development everywhere has been at the expense of ecology and environment. To accommodate factories, housing and other institutions, natural features are either transformed or flattened out.
- Large quantities of refuse and waste products pollute air and water and excessive noise becomes a feature of urban life. In the late 19th century, use of coal in homes and industries raised serious problems.
- For example, in Calcutta, inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in winter. Since Calcutta was built on marshy land, the fog and smoke combined to generate a thick black smog.
- High levels of pollution were a result of the huge population using dung and wood as fuel in their daily life. Main polluters were the industries that used steam engines run on coal. The introduction of the railway in 1855 brought a new dangerous pollutant – coal from Raniganj. It had a high content of ash.
- Calcutta became the first Indian city in 1863 to get smoke nuisance legislation. In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal, and people complained of “black soot falling like drizzling rain” causing bad tempers, dirty clothes and smokerelated illnesses. The inspectors of Bengal Smoke Nuisance Committee finally managed to control industrial smoke, but found controlling domestic smoke more difficult.

20. Why can modern democracies not exist without political parties? Explain.

Ans: In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

- (a) every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
- (b) no one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
- (c) there will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
- (d) no one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.
- (e) there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (any three)

OR

Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.

Ans: There is a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India. The following points will justify the statement.

- (a) Concentration of power is in one or a few leaders at the top.
 - (b) Details of membership are not registered in the parties.
 - (c) No proper organisational meetings and internal elections are held in the parties.
 - (d) Most of the political parties are lacking means of communication, as ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
 - (e) Leaders of the party have unanimous power of decision-making in the name of the party.
- Thus, all this indicates that in most political parties, the personal loyalty to the leaders is more important than the loyalty to the principle and policies of the party.

21. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans: By the end of 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement had spread in many parts of India.

- (a) The colonial government began to use stern steps to stop the mass agitation. Various Congress leaders were arrested which led to widespread violent clashes with the police.
 - (b) The arrest of Abdul Gaffar Khan in Peshawar resulted in a demonstration and defying of police authority by the crowd. Many died in the clash.
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested which led to attacks on police posts, municipal buildings, law courts, etc.
 - (d) The British once again began a series of brutal repression of the demonstrators and attacked peaceful satyagrahis. Women and children were beaten.
 - (e) A large number of people were arrested. Apprehending the situation turning violent and going out of control, Gandhiji decided to call off the movement.
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OR

Describe any four economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans: The following was the economic impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

- (a) The factory-manufactured cheap and abundant foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- (b) Import of foreign cloth decreased to half causing huge economic loss to the Britishers.
- (c) The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade even though it meant loss of profits to them.
- (d) As the Non-Cooperation Movement spread, more and more people began to discard, imported clothes and use Indian made clothes.
- (e) Production of Indian textiles went up which was good for Indian industrialisation and economy. (any four)

22. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.

Ans: NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environmental Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This is achieved through the following methods.

- (a) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
 - (b) Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
 - (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balances and encouraging afforestation.
 - (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
 - (e) Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations.
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23. What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication?

What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

Ans:

- Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. Press or print media like newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books and electronic media like radio, television, films and computers are the different means of mass communication. As they are means of communication with the masses, they are known as mass communication.
- Mass communication covers a variety of topics from entertainment, educational, news, sports to business in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people belonging to different age groups.
- In a vast country like India with a huge population, diverse languages and culture, mass communication is an important means of reaching out to the people. Mass communication provides information about the various national programmes and policies.
- It provides knowledge about the various social and economic problems confronted by the country. This creates awareness among the people and helps in forming public opinion.
- It can also be used as a medium of educating the people. Thus, mass communication has a significant role to play in a country like India.

OR

How are pipelines useful? Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India.

Ans: Pipelines are used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas. The merits of pipeline transportation in India are as follows.

- (a) Pipelines help in the growth of refineries, petrochemicals, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants by providing raw materials directly from the producing areas to the factories and plants.
- (b) Pipelines can take petroleum and natural gas to places far off from the oil and gas fields. They help in the setting up of refineries in far off inland locations to cater to the demands of inland markets. The refineries of Barauni, Mathura and Panipat were possible due to the development of pipelines.
- (c) The initial cost of laying the pipelines may be high but subsequent running costs are nominal.
- (d) Pipelines transport petroleum and natural gas directly from the producing areas to demand areas. Hence, they rule out trans-shipment losses and delays.

24. Examine the composition and structure of urban local self-government.

Ans: Like Panchayati Raj at rural areas, local bodies exist for urban areas as well. The structure is like:

- (a) Municipal Corporations: Big cities have municipal corporations. It is the top most urban local government.
 - The corporation comprises members called councillors. These councillors are elected on adult franchise.
 - The political head of the municipal corporation is known as Mayor.

Its main functions are:

- (i) Supply of wholesome water
- (ii) Supply of electricity
- (iii) Road transport services
- (iv) Establishment of hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres etc.
- (v) It has also the discretionary functions like construction of public parks, gardens libraries, public housing, registration of marriages, surveys of buildings and lands etc.

(b) Municipalities: Municipalities are set up in towns. They are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the municipality. The functions of a municipality and of a municipal corporation are more or less identical. The urban local bodies get various type of grants from the state and central governments.

25. Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India.

Ans: The following are the causes of rural unemployment in India.

- (a) Lack of education and skill: Rural areas are far behind in education and thus are not able to access required skill.
- (b) Less scope for industrialization: Industries are generally not set up in the rural areas due to lack of services.
- (c) Stress on family occupation: More family members are supposed to assist in production of crops rather than going for other occupations because of the fact that agriculture is labour intensive.
- (d) No access to opportunities: Rural areas and occupations are devoid of investment. This makes the inadequate opportunities.
- (e) Lack of infrastructure: Seasonal roads, lack of electricity, etc. keep the rural areas far behind development.

OR

What is Planning Commission? What have been its findings?

Ans: Planning Commission is a body set up by the Central Government that conducts economic survey and chalks out programmes and policies to tackle economy-related issues.

The following have been the findings of the Planning Commission.

- (a) 20 lakh jobs need to be created in the education sector alone.
- (b) There is a dire need to improve health standards by appointing doctors, nurses and health workers, especially in the rural areas.
- (c) Development of income generating potentials like tourism, regional craft, etc. in the rural areas through proper planning. It has been said that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.
- (d) Development of IT sector, which could generate employment to lakhs of people in the urban areas.

26. Map Work

27. Map Work

28. Map Work
