

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper Solution SET -4

CLASS X SAMPLE PAPER 04 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) SAMPLE ANSWERS

1. Why 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe?

Ans: 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe because of increase in population, unemployment, migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market and bad condition of peasants.

OR

What was the 'bounty programme'?

Ans: The bounty programme was an initiative to pay the price during the rat hunt in the Hanoi region of Vietnam for each tail given as a proof that a rat had been killed.

2. What are chapbooks?

Ans: In England, penny chapbooks were carried by pedlars and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.

OR

What was the main theme of the novels written by Joseph Conrad?

Ans: Joseph Conrad wrote novels which showed the darker side of colonial occupation.

3. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans: Deforestation

4. How many times did Belgium amend its constitution regarding power sharing?

Ans: Belgium amended its constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.

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. What is meant by trade barrier?

Ans: Tax on imports by the government is called trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restrictions have been set up.

7. What do you understand by 'Consumers International'? When was it adopted?

Ans: At the international level, Consumers International is an umbrella body, which has become the foundation for consumer movement. It was adopted in 1985.

8. "Equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage in Europe." Discuss.

Ans:

- The new middle class in Europe advocated the concept of liberalism emphasising the concept of freedom and equality for all.
- But at the same time, this was not visible in the political experiment around Europe. The right to vote was exclusively with the propertied class, that too only men. Women even with property rights were excluded from right to vote.
- The Jacobins who stood for revolution for equality were also biased on this issue. They too granted right to vote to all adult male population only.
- Napoleon who stood to end privileges too reduced women to the margin of the society with no political rights. For long did these women and non-propertied male struggled to win political rights for themselves.

OR

“There were two broad opinions on the new education policy introduced by the French in Vietnam”. Examine.

Ans: The following were the two broad opinions on the new education policy introduced by the French in Vietnam.

(a) The French wanted to civilise the people of Vietnam. They also needed an educated labour force. So, they decided to introduce modern education.

(b) At the same time, the question—How much?—haunted the French, as they feared that the educated Vietnamese would take away their jobs and may question or oppose colonial domination.

9. How did ideas about science, reason and rationality find their way into popular literature in the 18th century Europe?

Ans:

- In the 18th century the periodical press combined information about current affairs with entertainment.
- Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade as well as the news of development in other places. Similarly, ideas of philosophers now became accessible to common people.
- Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
- When scientists like Issac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific minded readers. .
- The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found way into popular literature.

OR

'Novelists like Charles Dickens, wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters'. Do you find something worth learning from the novel Hard Times by Charles Dickens.

Ans: (a) In the novel words like 'hands' for workers and 'Coketown' for fictitious industrial area kindled fire of protest in the workers. They could finally demand fixed working hours and higher wages for them.

(b) The novel draws a grim picture of the workers. The readers could sympathise with them and help them organise themselves in a group and put forward their demands.

10. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysore, Karnataka, villagers have installed rainwater harvesting system on the household's rooftop to meet their water needs.

(a) Why has Gendathur become a very known name?

(b) What values does it generate?

Ans: (a) In Gendathur nearly 200 households have installed this system and have earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater.

(b) Values

- Conservation of water • Self-reliance • Eco-friendly

11. 'Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy.' Explain the statement by giving three points.

Ans: Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy because :

(a) Two thirds of the population is dependent on agriculture. It generates large scale employment.

(b) It provides food for teeming millions.

(c) It provides raw materials to many agro-based industries like cotton, rubber, sugar.

(d) Export of agricultural products like tea and spices earns valuable foreign exchange.

(e) It contributes 26% of gross domestic product (GDP). (any three)

12. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Government?

Ans:

- Although agriculture and commerce are the state subjects, we have ministers of agriculture and commerce at the union because of the wider prospect of these subjects regarding inter-state trade. So, a uniform policy has to be legislated.
- Secondly, the agricultural and economic experts are part of the Planning Commission. So we require agricultural and commerce ministers in the Union for policy making.

13. How are social differences based on accident of birth?

Ans: Originally differences are based on accident of birth. Normally, we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we are born into it. Like, people around us are males or females; they are tall and short, have different physical abilities or disabilities. All are grouped accordingly in different communities.

14. A good democracy is what we think it is and what we wish to make it. Is it democratic for someone to dictate to us what a good democracy is? List the values of good democracy.

Ans: If someone dictates us what a good democracy is, it cannot be called a democratic practice. The word dictate has no place in democracy. Democracy allows people to think over it and express it in every walk of life rather the following a defined path. It is a broader perspective.

Values learned from good democracy:

- (a) Sense of justice and equality
- (b) Feeling of tolerance and accommodation towards diversities
- (c) Sense of sympathy and empathy

15. What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures HDI? Explain the three major indicators of HDI.

Ans: Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.

The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations.

Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows.

- (a) Health: Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
- (b) Education: Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.

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. Explain the three conditions that determine MNCs setting up production in other countries.

Ans: Generally, MNCs set up their production units keeping the following factors in mind:

- (a) Close proximity to the market.
 - (b) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
 - (c) Availability of other factors of production.
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18. Explain with three suitable examples the meaning of 'right to be informed' as provided under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Ans: The meaning of 'right to be informed' as provided under Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is as follows.

- (a) It is the right of the consumer to get information about ingredients used, price, batch number, date of manufacture, expiry date, address of the manufacturer, etc. of a product.
- (b) This information helps the consumers to choose the best product after comparing the information given for different products. It helps the consumers to use the product effectively.
- (c) It complies with the right of the consumers to be informed and to seek remedy through courts.
- (d) Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement, if the product is found to be defective. Similarly, consumers can protest and complain if someone sells goods at more than the maximum retail price.

19. Mention the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion? What methods were adopted by the tribals to gain swaraj?

Ans: The following were the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion.

- (a) It was a guerrilla militant movement initiated by Alluri Sitaram Raju against the colonial misrule.
- (b) This rebellion was against preventing the forest people from entering the forests for grazing cattle, collecting fuelwood and fruits. It denied them their traditional rights over the forests and affected their livelihoods.
- (c) The tribal people were also forced to do begar for road building which enraged the forest people.

The tribal people took the following steps to gain swaraj.

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju inspired by Gandhiji and his Non-Cooperation Movement persuaded people to adopt khadi and give up drinking habits. But, at the same time, he asserted that India could only be liberated by the use of force.
- (b) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials. They carried on their guerilla warfare and inflict losses on the British.

OR

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement differ from Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans: The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 and 1922, while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued from 1930 to 1934.
- (b) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched to protest the arrival of the Simon Commission.
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement began with the surrender of titles, boycott of British institutions and goods, whereas Civil Disobedience Movement began with defying and breaking the colonial laws, like Salt Law.
- (d) Non-Cooperation Movement aimed for swaraj or self-government. Civil Disobedience Movement demanded complete independence or Purna Swaraj.
- (e) The Non-Cooperation Movement got the support of almost all sections of the society whereas Civil Disobedience Movement had many limitations. The dalits, Muslims, industrial workers and businessmen did not participate fully.

20. 'The Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century'. Explain with example.

- Ans:** (a) By the 16th century, Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonization was underway.
(b) The European conquest was not the result of superior firepower.
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- (c) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not the conventional military weapon but the germs of the disease such as smallpox that the conquerors carried on their person.
- (d) Because of their isolation, American inhabitants did not have immunity to the diseases which came from Europe.
- (e) Smallpox proved a deadly killer, Once introduced, it spread into the interior of the continent, even before the Europeans could reach there. It killed and decimated the people, paving the way for conquest and colonization.

OR

‘The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England.’ Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments.

Ans: The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England because of the following reasons.

- (a) The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries. By the end of 19th century itself, less than 20% of total workforce was employed in advanced technological industrial centres. Textile industry itself produced a large portion of its output not within the factories, but outside, in domestic units.
- (b) In non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning furniture making and production of implements, ordinary and small innovations were the basis of their growth.
- (c) Technological changes were not accepted readily by the industrialists. Their growth was slow as new technology was expensive and often broke down and repairs were costly.
- (d) The aristocratic class preferred hand-made items as it defined class and status.
- (e) The traditional craftsmen and labour and not a machine operator, was still more popular. Handmade things were popular, as machines produced mass designs and there was no variety. For example, human skill produced 45 kinds of axes and 500 varieties of hammers, which no machine could produce.

OR

Charles Dickens wrote in his book Dombey and Son about the massive destruction in the process of construction of 'underground'. What did he write? How according to one newspaper reader, 'Underground' were a menace to health?

Ans: Charles Dickens wrote in Dombey and Son about the massive destruction in the process of construction.

He wrote:

- (a) Houses were knocked down, streets broken through and stopped.
- (b) Deep pits and trenches were dug into the ground.
- (c) Enormous heaps of earth and clay was thrown up.
- (d) There were hundred thousand shapes and substances of incompleteness.

According to one newspaper reader the underground railways were a menace to health because the compartment in which he travelled was filled with passengers smoking pipes. The atmosphere was full of mixture of sulphur, coal dust. The gas lamps gave foul smell. By the time the train reached Moorgate he was nearly dead of suffocation and heat.

21. In which region are most of the jute mills of India concentrated? Why? What are the challenges faced by this industry? What steps have resulted in the increase of the internal demands of jute in the recent years?

Ans: Most of the jute mills of India are concentrated in the Hugli basin in West Bengal. It is a 98 km long and 3 km wide belt along the Hugli river.

Following are the main reasons for this.

- (a) Proximity to the jute producing areas of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. West Bengal is the leading producer of raw jute in the country and provides the mills with the required raw material.
- (b) Abundant water for the processing of raw jute.

- (c) Cheap water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways, facilitates the movement of raw materials to the mills.
- (d) Cheap labour from West Bengal and the adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- (e) Banking and insurance facilities available in the city of Kolkata.
- (f) Port facilities in Kolkata for the export of jute goods.

Following are the challenges faced by the jute industry in India.

- (a) Stiff competition from synthetic substitutes in the international market.
- (b) Competition from other jute goods producing countries like Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Egypt and Brazil.
- (c) Decrease in demand for packing materials, jute carpets and high cost of production.
- (d) Old and inefficient machinery.

The government has taken several measures to boost the production of jute goods in order to face the competition from synthetic fibres and from other countries producing jute. In 2005, the National Jute Policy has been formulated with the objective of expanding quality production and increase in use of jute. The policy of the mandatory use of jute packaging has resulted in the increase of internal demand of jute in recent years.

22. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.

Ans: Roadways are the most important means of transport in India. India has one of the largest networks of roadways in the world, aggregating about 2.3 million km. Road transport has preceded railways and still have an edge over it in view of the ease with which it can be built and maintained. Other means of transport like pipelines have limited applications and waterways are localized in rivers and waterbodies, while airways are costly and out of reach of the common people.

Road transport is more useful than railways on account of the following merits.

- (a) Construction and maintenance of roads is much lower than the railways.
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (c) They can negotiate higher gradient of slope and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where railway tracts cannot be laid.
- (d) Roads provide door-to-door service. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (e) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transportation. For example, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.
- (f) They link the villages, towns and cities with the railways. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres. (any four)

OR

What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.

Ans: Airways are the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport in recent times. They can easily cross over geographical boundaries and vast stretches of seas and oceans. Airways can negotiate difficult terrain like high mountains, dissected terrain, dreary deserts and dense forests with great ease, within short period of time. Fast international travel between countries of the world has been possible because of the development of airways. Airways play a vital role during natural and man-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquakes, epidemics and war. They help in rescue operations and provide relief to the people in affected area within a short time.

Two merits of airways are:

- (a) It is the fastest mode of transportation. Thousands of kilometres are covered within a few hours.
- (b) It is the most comfortable mode of transportation.

One demerit of airways is the costliness of transportation because of which it is out of the reach of common people.

23. (a) “Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.” Give your opinion.

(b) Which values do you learn?

Ans: (a) If politics brings casteism and caste identity into the political arena, it can divert attention from pressing issue like poverty, development, and corruption. Thus, in any case this is not very healthy in a democracy.

(b) Values learnt are—

(i) Sense of equality (ii) Human dignity and freedom

(iii) Promotion of healthy politics

24. “Increase in the number of states or regional parties strengthened democracy in India.”

Comment.

Ans: As India is a federal state, more regional parties mean more influence of state parties in national politics. Now, regional parties have a say in political policies as they win elections in their states. In the present political scenario, no single national party has been able to form a government on its own strength since 1996. Parties had to form alliances with the regional parties to form a coalition government at the centre. This has broadened the concept of popular participation and strengthened the federation and democracy in our country.

OR

‘Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.’ Examine the statement.

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.

25. Explain the features of Indian economy.

Ans: The following are the feature of Indian economy.

(a) Underutilization of resources: India is endowed with rich natural resources and huge manpower but due to lack of capital and knowledge technology, the resources have not been utilized.

(b) Agriculture—main occupation: The majority of population depends on agriculture due to underdeveloped manufacturing sector and service sector.

(c) Low rate of capital formation: Capital formation in the form of roads, dams, bridges, machinery, tools and equipment depends upon the savings of the country. But savings depend upon the national income, which is very low.

(d) Population pressure: Due to rapidly growing population, the comparative national product is very low. This restricts the economic development by creating problems of unemployment and underemployment.

(e) Technological backwardness: Due to lack in technology, production is carried out using intensive labour. Less of capital, like machinery, tools and equipment, is used as compared to labour, which hampers productive capacity of the country.

(f) Unfavourable social and religious conditions: In India, there are social and cultural institutions like caste system, joint family system, laws of inheritance and succession, and child marriage. These institutions are a serious hindrance to our economic growth. These institutions kill initiative, check mobility of labour and encourage the birth rate. (any five)

OR

How can more employment opportunities be created in the rural areas?

Ans: The following steps can be taken to create more employment in the rural areas.

- (a) Loans should be provided to small farmers by the government or bank to have more irrigation facilities like wells and tube wells in order to enable them to grow second crop.
- (b) New dams and canals should be constructed. This will lead to more employment in the agricultural sector.
- (c) Transportation and storage facilities must be improved to provide productive employment to not only the farmers but also to others in services like transport and trade.
- (d) Banks should provide agricultural credit to the farmers for farming to improve.
- (e) Industries such as dal mill, cold storage, honey collection centers and processing of vegetables should be set up in rural or semi-rural areas. Such industries will get raw materials from the rural areas and will create more employment opportunities for the rural people.
- (f) More schools should be opened in rural areas. This will provide jobs to about 20 lakh people in the education sector.
- (g) Health services should be improved by opening dispensaries and hospitals. This will create jobs for doctors, nurses and other staff.
- (h) Tourism, regional craft industry and Information Technology should be encouraged by the government to create more employment opportunities. (any five)

26. Map Work

27. Map Work

28. Map Work

