

MP Board Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solutions 2020 PDF

1. Choose and write the correct option.

(A) Fundamental duties have been indicated in the Constitution-

- (i) 6
- (ii) 14
- (iii) 12
- (iv) 11

Answer: (iv) 11

(B). The Governor of a State is an integral part of.

- (i) Parliament
- (ii) Legislative Assembly
- (iii) Judiciary
- (iv) Council of States

Answer: (ii) Legislative Assembly

(C) Which mode do the terrorists adopt to carry out their terrorist activities?

- (i) Peace Talks
- (ii) Education
- (iii) Politics
- (iv) Murder and abduction

Answer: (iv) Murder and abduction

(D) Five Years plans have been completed in India till now —

- (i) 5
- (ii) 10
- (iii) 13
- (iv) 12

Answer: (iv) 12

(E) The consumer awareness is necessary for -

- (i) Protection from exploitation
- (ii) High standard of living
- (iii) To check harmful consumption

(iv) All of above

Answer: (iv) All of above

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (A) The companies who produce goods in different countries are called
- (B) The service sector is thesector of an economy.
- (C) White revolution propagated.....in India.
- (D) 'Vande Mataram' was written by.....
- (E) India vision 2020 was published in the year.....

Answer A: The companies who produce goods in different countries are called Multinational Companies

Answer B: The service sector is the tertiary sector of an economy.

Answer C: White revolution propagated milk production in India.

Answer D: 'Vande Mataram' was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Answer E: India vision 2020 was published in the year 1998.

3. Write true or false:

- (A) Education and health are part of social infrastructure.
- (B) Manas wild life sanctuary is located in Sikkim.
- (C) Maximum air pollution is due to the Chemical Industry.
- (D) Total 16 railway zones in India.
- (E) Madhya Pradesh is the most flood affected State.

Answer A: True

Answer B: False

Answer C: True

Answer D: False

Answer E: False

4. Match the following pairs:

Bahadur Shah Zafar	Surat
Congress was split at	The Consumer Protection Act
India-Pakistan War	Golden Jewellery
COPRA	Delhi
Hallmark	Azad Kashmir

Answer 4:

Bahadur Shah Zafar	Delhi
Congress was split at	Surat
India-Pakistan War	Azad Kashmir
COPRA	The Consumer Protection Act
Hallmark	Golden Jewellery

5. Write answer in one word/sentence:

- (a) What is a Constitution?
- (b) Who elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (c) Who started the prohibition movement against liquor consumption in the country? .
- (d) How long was the tenure of the 12th Five Years Plan?
- (e) What is the Secondary Sector?

Answer a: Code of Rules (documents)

Answer b: Lok Sabha Member

Answer c: Mahatma Gandhi

Answer d: 2012-2017

Answer e: Manufacturing Sector

6. What is soil depletion?

OR

What do you mean by green revolution?

Answer: Soil depletion occurs when the components which contribute to fertility are removed and not replaced, and the conditions which support soil's fertility are not maintained. This leads to poor crop yields. In agriculture, depletion can be due to excessively intense cultivation and inadequate soil management.

Answer: Green Revolution is the term given to the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation which provided the increase in production needed. It helped India to become self-sufficient in food grains, thus improving agriculture in India. It was brought to India by the initiative of Indian government.

7. What was East India Company?

OR

Give two names of the leaders of aggressive nationalism.

Answer: The East India Company (EIC), also known as the Honourable East India Company (HEIC). It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with the Mughals of India and the East Indies, and later with Qing China. The company ended up seizing control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent - and briefly Afghanistan, colonised parts of Southeast Asia, and colonised Hong Kong after the First Opium War.

Answer: Names of the leaders of aggressive nationalism are:

- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bhagat Singh
- Subash Chandra Bose
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak

8. What is Per Capita Income?

OR

What is Money?

Answer: Per capita income is generally the mean income or the average income of an area. This area could be a city, a town, a country or even to smaller levels of villages or estates. We get per capita income by getting the total income of individuals in an area and then dividing it by the number of people in that population. In this we always consider the working force and their income.

Answer: Money is a medium of exchange that people use across the world for services, or goods. Before money came into picture, people used a barter system to exchange goods and

services. Money carries value and it is a unit of account. The value of money is its purchasing power, i.e. the quantity of goods and services it can purchase. The most common form of money is cash, which is the most frequently used instrument for payments of goods and services.

9. What is the Primary Sector?

OR

What is Import - Export?

Answer: Primary sector is known as the agricultural and allied sector services. This sector provides raw materials for goods and services. The primary sector is unorganized and uses traditional techniques. Activities in this sector consist of agriculture, forestry and mining. In most developing nations such as India, this sector is where a large section of the workforce is employed, in comparison to developed nations.

Answer: Importing words come from the contextual meaning as to bring in the goods and services into the port of the country, the buyers of such goods and services are called Importers.

Exporting is the goods and services produced in the one country are shipped to the other country's markets.

10. What is Agmark?

OR

What is Inheritance?.

Answer: AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the Government of India.

Answer: Inheritance is the transmission of characters from one generation to another. Genes are the physical basis of inheritance. Mainly inheritance occurs from parents to their offspring or children.

11. Write any three names of Kharif and Rabi crops.

OR

Write any three medicinal uses of Neem.

Answer: Three names of Kharif and Rabi Crops are:

Kharif Crops - Rice, Maize, Jowar

Rabi Crops - Wheat, Barley, Oats

Answer: Three medicinal uses of neem are:

- Neem products are believed by Siddha and Ayurvedic practitioners to be anthelmintic, anti-fungal, anti-diabetic, antibacterial, antiviral, contraceptive, and sedative.
- It is considered a major component in siddha medicine and Ayurvedic and Unani medicine and is particularly prescribed for skin diseases.
- Neem is also used to cure stomach aches.

12. What is meant by soil profile?

OR

Write any three measures of conservation of wildlife.

Answer: The soil is the topmost layer of the earth's crust mainly composed of organic minerals and rock particles that support life. A soil profile is a vertical cross-section of the soil, made of layers running parallel to the surface. These layers are known as soil horizons.

Answer: Measures of conservation of wildlife are:

- Protection of wildlife from pollution.
- Protection of species that are limited and also breeding them to avoid extinction.
- Strict action should be taken towards people trying to destroy the forests for commercial purposes like construction of malls and buildings.
- Educating people and creating awareness amongst them.
- Proper equipment should be provided to control forest fire.

13. What were the objectives of Hume while establishing Indian National Congress? Write any three objectives

OR

Write any three political reasons for the freedom struggle of 1857.

Answer: A.O.Hume established the Indian National Congress with an idea that it could act as a 'safety valve' for the discontent that was rising among the educated Indians. However some historians believe that it was set up to provide a platform at the national level for the Indians to express their economic needs and political grievances. The other major objectives of Indian

National Congress was to promote nationalism among Indians, work towards making Indians aware of their political rights and thereby expose the exploitation of the British.

Answer: Political reasons of freedom struggle of 1857 are:

- 1 a) Due to the British expansionist policies, most of the Raja's, Nawab's and the zamindar's, were either dispossessed from their state or became subsidiary to the British.
- b) The East India Company (EIC) had a planned way of expansionism and many Indian states easily fell prey to the policies of the East India Company.
- c) The policy of Trade and Commerce subjugated the state, the policy of indirect subordination (subsidiary alliance), policy of war and annexation, policy of direct subordination (doctrine of lapse), policy of misgovernance (in which Awadh was annexed).
- d) These policies greatly hampered the interests of the rulers of the native states, and they one by one became victims of British expansionism.
- e) Therefore, those rulers, who lost their states to the British, were naturally against the British and took sides against them during the revolt.
- f) However, some of the rulers were in active connivance and collaborated with the British in suppressing the revolt.

2. The period of Dalhousie (1848-1856) is marked as a major factor in the revolt of 1857. A famous policy under his period was 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Under this, many states, like Satara, Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, were captured by the British who expanded recklessly. Thus, the political factors, i.e. expansionary policy of the British greatly contributed towards the revolt of 1857. 3. The other factor was that Indian judges were not allowed to try the criminal cases of Europeans- thus discrimination was at all levels.

14. Write any three reasons of the failure of the 1857 struggle for freedom

OR

Write a note on Rani Laxmibai.

Answer: The revolt was eventually not successful in ousting the British from the country because of several factors.

- The sepoys lacked one clear leader; there were several. They also did not have a coherent plan by which the foreigners would be routed.
- Indian rulers who aided the revolt did not envision any plan for the country after the British were defeated.
- Majorly northern India was affected by this revolt. The three presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras remained mostly unaffected. The Sikh soldiers also did not take part in the rebellion.

Answer: Rani Laxmibai also called the Rani of Jhansi was a pivotal figure in the Indian Revolt of 1857. She is also regarded as one of the greatest freedom fighters of India.

Rani Lakshmbai was born on 19 November 1828 in the town of Varanasi. She was named Manikarnika Tambe and was nicknamed Manu. Her father was Moropant Tambe and her mother Bhagirathi Sapre (Bhagirathi Bai) who hailed from modern-day Maharashtra. At four years old her mother passed away. Her father was the Commander of War under Peshwa Bajji Rao II of Bithorr District. She was educated at home, able to read and write, and was more independent in her childhood than others of her age; her studies included shooting, horsemanship, fencing which was in contrast to the cultural expectations for women in Indian society at the time.

- At the age of 14, she was married to the Maharaja of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao in 1842.
- After her marriage, she was called Laxmibai.
- Her son Damodar Rao was born in 1851. But he died after four months.
- Gangadhar Rao died in 1853. Before he died, he had adopted his cousin's son Anand Rao, who was renamed Damodar Rao.

15. Describe any four types of pollution.

OR

Write any four factors that affect the International trade.

Answer: Four types of pollution are:

1. Air Pollution - Air pollution refers to the release of harmful contaminants (chemicals, toxic gases, particulates, biological molecules, etc.) into the earth's atmosphere. These contaminants are quite detrimental and in some cases, pose serious health issues. Some causes that contribute to air pollution are:

- Burning fossil fuels
- Mining operations
- Exhaust gases from industries and factories

2. Water Pollution - Water pollution is said to occur when toxic pollutants and particulate matter are introduced into water bodies such as lakes, rivers and seas. These contaminants are generally introduced by human activities like improper sewage treatment and oil spills. However, even natural processes such as eutrophication can cause water pollution.

3. Soil Pollution - Soil pollution refers to the degradation of land due to the presence of chemicals or other man-made substances in the soil. The xenobiotic substances alter the natural composition of soil and affect it negatively. These can drastically impact life directly or

indirectly. For instance, any toxic chemicals present in the soil will get absorbed by the plants. Since plants are producers in an environment, it gets passed up through the food chain.

4. Noise Pollution - Noise pollution refers to the excessive amount of noise in the surrounding that disrupts the natural balance. Usually, it is man-made, though certain natural calamities like volcanoes can contribute to noise pollution.

Answer: The four factors that can impact the international trade are given below

1. Trade barriers can be used by the Governments of the respective countries to decide the exports and imports of a nation. Tax imposed on imports is one of the important trade barriers.
2. Another important factor that can affect international trade is the subsidies given by the governments to the exporters. This makes the exporters more competitive in international trade.
3. Availability of natural resources is another important factor affecting international trade.
4. Transportation costs are another vital factor. Supply chain is a crucial factor affecting international trade.

16. Explain any four industries on the basis of their ownership.

OR

How are the means of communication very important in modern time? Explain.

Answer: Public, private, joint and cooperative sectors – on the basis of ownership industries are being classified.

Private - They are owned by individuals or a group. They can be operated on a small or large scale. They are highly competitive and commercial. Ex: Oyo

Public - They are owned by the government. Ex: SAIL

Joint - They are operated by the joint venture of the state and a group of individuals. Ex: Maruti Udyog Limited.

Co-operative - They are particularly owned by producers or suppliers of workers or raw materials or both of them. Ex: Anand Milk.

Answer: Modern communication has played a great role in connecting people in various parts of the world. Rapid communication has helped in improving the economy and connectivity. It has played a key role in development of people living in hinterlands. It helps in sharing ideas and information. It has helped in greater collaboration between organisations, scientific communities across the globe. It has helped in changing the transportation industry along with hordes of other industries. Modern communication enabled through satellites has helped in tackling natural and man made disasters with greater efficiency thereby saving human lives.

17. Write any four Natural Disasters.

OR

Describe the Dandi March.

Answer: The disasters which are caused due to change in nature for a short time are known as natural disasters.

- When there is a surcharge of water which leads to overflow or breakdown of river banks and spreading all over, this is called flood. It is caused due to heavy rainfall.
- Earthquakes are the 'shaking of the earth' due to inner disturbances in the Earth's crust which is caused due to the 'release of seismic waves'.
- Drought is a condition of water scarcity.
- A 'volcano' is a hill or mountain, conical and has a vent or hole called a crater through which lava or magma, gases, rocks, and fragments come out.

Answer: Dandi March was a significant remark towards the freedom struggle of our country. Mahatma Gandhi undertook the Dandi March to protest against the salt tax on the public by the British regime in the country from March 12th 1930. Through this protest movement Mahatma Gandhi along with other 74 congress followers and other common public walked to Dandi in the state of Gujarat and prepared salt to mark the end of salt tax in the country implemented by the Britishers. The Dandi March was also called popularly as the Salt Satyagraha. The Dandi March also marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Congress to eliminate British rule from the country.

18. Describe the massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh.

OR

Write any four steps about road safety.

Answer: In Jallianwala Bagh, which is a public garden enclosed from all sides except its narrow entrance, a group of Indians had gathered to protest peacefully against the Rowlatt Act and the arrest of their two leaders. They were unarmed and the crowd consisted of women and children too. On April 13, 1919, Brigadier General Reginald Dyer carried out one of the deadliest attacks in the history of India. Dyer's troops closed the main entrance to the garden. Without warning, he ordered his troops to fire at the crowd of 15,000 to 20,000 people. Shooting continued for ten minutes until the ammunition was nearly exhausted. Official figures of the massacre reveal that only 379 people died, however, the Indian National Congress had then pegged the figure at least 1,000 people killed and 500 injured.

Answer: Four steps of road safety are:

- Use helmets while driving a two-wheeler vehicle.
- Always wear seat belts in the car.
- Always follow traffic lights and signs.
- Use zebra crossing for crossing roads.

19. Write any four effects of Indo-China war.

Answer: Four effects of Indo-China War

1. In any war, the first effect is the battle casualties. More than 1,300 Indian soldiers were killed, more than 1,600 Indian were missing, around 1,000 were wounded and approximately 4,000 Indians were captured by the Chinese. From the Chinese side, more than 700 were killed and around 1,700 were wounded.
2. India abandoned its forward policy.
3. India lost the war and its territory. India increased its support to Tibetan Refugees and Revolutionaries.
4. China gained def-acto control over Aksai-Chin

OR

Write any four features of the Indian Constitution.

Answer: Four effects of India-China War are:

Answer: Four features of the Indian Constitution are:

1. The lengthiest Constitution in the world - The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest and the most detailed of all the written Constitutions of the world containing 449 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 101 Amendments.
2. Parliamentary form of Government - The constitution of India establishes a parliamentary form of a government both at the Centre and the State. The essence of the parliamentary government is its responsibility to the Legislature. The president is the constitutional head of the State but the real executive power is vested in the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
3. Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility - It has been the nature of the amending process itself in federations which had led political scientists to classify the federal Constitution as rigid.
4. Fundamental Rights - The incorporation of a formal declaration of Fundamental Rights in part III of the Constitution is deemed to be a distinguishing feature of a democratic State. These rights are prohibitions against the State. The State cannot make a law which takes away or abridges any of the rights of the citizens guaranteed in part III of the Constitution.

20. Write any four fundamental rights of the citizens of India.

OR

Write any four causes of defeat of Pakistan in the 1971 war.

Answer: Four fundamental rights of the citizens of India are:

- Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
- Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
- Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)

Answer: The 4 causes of defeat of Pakistan in the 1971 war are

1. The mass atrocities carried out by Pakistan on the civilian population in Bangladesh.
2. Lack of adequate Political representation or fulfillment of political promises given to East Pakistan.
3. Perfect planning and execution of military strategy by the Indian military. Indian Army, Indian Airforce, Indian Navy carried out the tasks smoothly and won the war in a span of a few days.
4. Excellent intelligence work carried out by India's external intelligence wing R&AW and the complete political support given by Government of India to India's Armed Forces and Intelligence Departments. India cultivated close political ties with the political establishment of Bangladesh (East Pakistan).

21. Describe any four merits of socialist economic system.

OR

Write any four demerits of socialist economic system.

Answer: Four merits of socialist economic system are:

- There is a better and more rational allocation of resources.
- It does not allow exploitation of man by man.
- It provides better distribution of income and wealth.
- The government undertakes various social security measures.
- All the regions of the country are taken care of.

Answer: Four demerits of socialist economic system are:

- Under socialism, hardwork is lacking.

- There is a loss of freedom.
- There is a loss of efficiency as private entrepreneurs.
- Too much power of the government may lead to state dictatorship.

22. Describe the forest struggle of Duria Jungle.

OR

Write any five effects of Indo-Pak war of 1971.

Answer: Duria jungle Satyagraha was a protest against the new forests' law created by the government. It forced the labour to work on low wages.

Answer: Five effects of Indo-Pak war of 1971 are

1. It led to the creation of a new nation named Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the 1st president of Bangladesh.
2. Pakistan was split into 2 different countries.
3. Pakistan had lost lots of land, economy, human resources, industries.
4. Pakistan lost strategic advantage over India since they lost the war and a new nation was created in place of East Pakistan.

23. Describe the Quit India Movement.

OR

Write any five effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965.

Answer: Quit India Movement is also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti. It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942. The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'. In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence. The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader.

The British government responded to the call of Gandhi by arresting all major Congress leaders the very next day. This left the movement in the hands of the younger leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia. Over 100000 people were arrested in connection with this movement. There was no communal violence. The INC was banned. Its leaders were jailed for almost the whole of the war. Gandhi was released on health grounds in 1944. Some parties did not support the movement. There was opposition from the Muslim League, the Communist Party of India (the government revoked the ban on the party then) and the Hindu Mahasabha.

The League was not in favour of the British leaving India without partitioning the country first. The Communist party supported the war waged by the British since they were allied with the Soviet Union. In general, the Indian bureaucracy did not support the Quit India Movement. The chief areas of the movement were UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka. The movement lasted till 1944.

Answer: Affects of India-Pakistan 1965 war are

1. Although India had made great advances into the Pakistani territory, there was a return to the status quo.
2. There was no permanent change in the territories of India or Pakistan.
3. Tashkent declaration was signed. It was a peace agreement signed on 10 January 1966. It was signed by former Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri and former President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan. Soviet Union was the mediator of this peace agreement.
4. India and Pakistan agreed to exchange Prisoners of War (POW) and work on normalising ties between the two nations.

24. Write any five characteristics of federal form of government.

OR

Write any five steps to solve the problem of population explosion.

Answer: Five characteristics of federal form of government are:

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.

Answer: There are various methods by which we can prevent a population explosion. The government can take various measures that can help in controlling the population. Also, it should implement some strong campaigns for family planning and birth control.

To sum it up, the population explosion has caused huge pressure on the surface of the earth. Also, we can control many issues of the earth by controlling population growth. Besides, many problems like food insecurity, illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment can be minimized by controlling the population.

25. Write any five impediments in the way of success of democracy.

OR

Write any five functions of the Zilla Panchayat.

Answer: Five impediments in the way of success of democracy are:

1. Election:

It is the fundamental basis of democracy. The election must be free and fair. Through the election procedure representatives are elected.

2. Political freedom:

For the success of democracy the freedom of speech, expression and association are the most essential factors.

3. Education:

Without education there can be no democracy. In the absence of educated mass, democracy is considered as a farce.

4. Development of means of Communication:

To educate the public and to give proper information regarding the political system the means of communication is very much helpful. Newspaper, radio, T.V., internet etc. help in this respect.

5. Independent Judiciary:

For the success of democracy an independence judiciary is a must. In India, the judiciary is independent of both executive and legislature.

Answer: Five functions of the Zilla Panchayat are:

- Supervising the implementation of the five-year plan and the community development plan at the district level.
- Planning and execution of work for the development of the district based on reports submitted by the block Samiti and the gram sabha.
- Distributing the funds allotted to the district by the Central or State Government among the Panchayat Samiti
- Improving agricultural production, sanitation and health.
- Building and maintaining secondary, vocational and industrial schools in the district.

Show the following on the map of India:

- Andaman and Nicobar islands
- Bangladesh
- Azad Kashmir
- Betwa River
- Nepal

OR

Draw symbol / signs to show the following weather conditions:

- Distant lightning
- Snow
- Drizzle
- Calm
- Light air

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself.

