## CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2020 Set 32/1/1

## **Secondary School Examination (March-2020)**

## Social Science (087)

## Marking Scheme 32/1/1

MM-80

ONO	EVECTED ANSWERS (VALUE DOINTS	DACE	MARKS
QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE	IVIARKS
1	SECTION-A	NO.	1
1.	A/Franch Bayalutian	U/E\	1
2	A/French Revolution.	H(5)	
2.	Inland Emigration Act of 1859:		
	Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens	11/(CO)	1
	without Permission.	H(60)	ļ <u>.</u>
3.	Vernacular Press Act:		
	It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports	11/475\	1
	and editorials in the Vernaculars press.	H(175)	1
	OR		
	Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule.	11/474)	
	It was written against injustice of the caste system.	H(174)	1
4.	Veto:		
	It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill.	H(99)	1
	OR		
	Carding:		1
	It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared	H(106)	1
	prior to spinning.		
5.	Japan	H(154)	1
	OR		
	Bible	H(157)	1
6.		H(167)	1
	D/Manuscript were fragile.		
7.	Chapmen:	H(162)	1
	<b>D/</b> Seller of 'Penny Chap books'		
8.	Types of Resources:	G(1)	1/2+1/2+=
	A- On the basis of Origin		1
	<b>B</b> - On the Basis of Exhaustibility		
9.	Oldest artificial Sea port of India:	G(88)	1
	Chennai		
	OR		
	Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port:	G(88)	1
	Vishakhapatnam		

10.	Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant located:	G(61)	1
	<b>D</b> / Tamil Nadu		
11.	Correct option:	G(59)	1
	<b>C</b> /Kalol Oil Fields – Gujarat		
12.	Industry used for manufacturing aircraft:	G(74)	1
	Aluminium Smelting		
13.	Major caste group of Sri Lanka:	DP(2)	1
	C/ Sinhali and Tamil		
14.	Step taken by Belgium:	DP(4)	1
	The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French		
	speaking ministers shall be equal in Central Government		
15.	Horizontal power sharing:	DP(44)	1
	<b>B/</b> Legislative, executive, judiciary		
16.	To protect women from domestic oppression.	DP(44)	1
	(i) By enhancing their political representation		
	(ii) By empowering them through education.		
	(iii) Through legal rights	1911	
	(iv) Any other relevant point.	0	
	Any one point	0X	
	OR	2.5	
	Ways to create Communal harmony		
	(i) By enhancing the feeling of national integration among people		
	(ii) Communal Prejudices and Propaganda needs to be eradicated	DP(47)	1
	in everyday life.	( ,	1
	(ii) Any other relevant point		
17.	Incorrect option:	E(4)	1
_,.	D/ A rural woman from	_(',	_
	a land owing family -Regular Job and high wage to		
	increase her income		
	increase her income		
18.	Table: Highest infant mortality rate:	E(10)	1
10.	Bihar	L(10)	_
19.	Way to create employment in Semi- rural areas:	E(28)	1
13.	(i) By setting up of small and Agro based industries	L(20)	*
	(ii) By launching Infrastructural projects		
	(iii) Any other relevant point.		
20.	Any one to be mentioned  GDP:	E/22\	1
20.		E(23)	1
	The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a		
	particular year provides the total production of the sector for that		
	year.		
	OR		

	Public Sector different from Private Sector	E(33)	1
	In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the	_(=,	
	services whereas In Private sector ownership of assets and delivery of		
	services is in the hands of private individual or companies		
21.	SECTION-B		
	Source : The Movement in the Towns		
		H(58)	1+1+1=
	21.1 Explain the role of justice party in boycotting of council elections.	11(30)	3
	Ans- Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering		
	the council was one way of gaining some power –something that		
	usually only Brahmans had access to. (1)		
	usually offly Brannians flad access to. (1)		
	21.2 How was the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic?		
	Ans- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign		
	cloth burnt in huge bonfires. (1)		
	21.3 Explain the effect of boycott movement on foreign textile trade.		
	Ans.	70	
	i. The import of foreign cloth halved	35.0	
	ii. Merchants & traders refused to trade in foreign goods or		
	finance foreign trade.		
	iii. Indian textile mills & handloom went up		
	iv. Any other relevant point		
	Any one to be explained (1)		
22.	Effects of Population growth in England :	H(81)	3
	i. Increase the demand of food grain in Britain		
	ii. Urban Centers expanded		
	iii. Effect on Corn laws.		
	iv. Food was imported in Britain.		
	v. Pushing up food grain prices		
	vi. Any other relevant point		
	Any three points to be explained.		
	OR		
	Export of Indian textile decline:		
	(i) Cotton industries developed in England		
	(ii) Companies in England pressurized Government to impose		
	import duties on cotton textile so that Manchester goods		
	could be sold in Britain without facing any competition		
	from outside		
	(iii) Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British		
	( ) p p and a min and a min a delin party to delin printed		

	manufactures in Indian markets		
	(iv) Export of British cotton goods increased in the early 19 <sup>th</sup>	H(116)	3
	Century (v) Any other relevant point.	П(110)	
	•		
	Any three points to be explained		
23.	Judicious use of Resources:	G(4)	3
	(i) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.		
	(ii) Irrational consumption and over utilization may lead to socio-		
	economic & environmental problems.		
	(iii) Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then they may not be able to recreated.		
	(iv) Resources are available only in limited quantity		
	(v) Any other relevant point		
	Any three points to be described  OR		
	Steps of Resource Planning:	_	
	(i)Identification & Inventory of resources		
	(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate	9	
	technology, skill and institutional set-up.	10	
	(iii) Resource development plans are matched with overall national	OV	
	development plans.	G(4)	3
	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described		
24.	Means of Transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the	G(81)	3
	country:		
	(i) For carrying passengers and things from one place to another		
	(ii) Raw material can reach factories faster.		
	(iii) The movement of the finished goods from their supply		
	locations to demand locations necessitates the need for		
	transport.		
	(iv) Mobility of labour force also increases.		
	(v) Some people are engaged in facilitating the movements are		
	known as traders who make the products come to the		
	consumers by transportation		
	(vi) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with		
	the help of efficient & fast moving transport.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained		
25.	Features of Federal Government:	DP(15)	3
	(i) Sharing of powers-two or more levels of Government		
	(ii) Each government has its own jurisdiction		
	(iii) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the		
	powers of different levels of Government		

	(iv) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly		
	specified to ensure its financial autonomy.		
	(v) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed		
	with the consent of both.		
	(vi)It has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the		
	country.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
	OR		
	Features of Unitary Government:		
	(i) All powers are centralized in the hands of the Central		
	government		
	(ii) The sub-units are subordinate to Central Government.		
	(iii) The Central Government can pass an order to provincial or the		
	local government		
	(iv) Centre and state governments are separately answerable to		
	the people.	DP(15)	3
	(v) Any other relevant point.	197	3
	Any three points to be described		
26.	Feature of Secularism:	DP(49)	3
	(i) There is no official religion in a secular state like India.	10.7	
	(ii) The Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.		
	(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of		
	religion.		
	(iv) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to		
	practice, profess and propagate any religion.		
	(v) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on		
	grounds of religion.		
	(vi) )Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be mentioned.		
	OR		
	Problems of Casteism in Indian Politics:		
	(i)Caste system is an extreme form of Social inequality		
	(ii)In this system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by		
	rituals.		
	(iii)They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.		
	(iv)When party choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the		
	cast compositions of the electorate		
	(v) People nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster		
	necessary support to win elections.		
	(v)Candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster		3
	support.	DP	
	(vi)Any other relevant point.	(49,51)	
	Any three points to be mentioned.	\ -/- <del>-</del> /	

27.	BMI:	E(13)	3
	(i)Eat healthy and nutritious food		
	(ii) Regular exercise.		
	(iii)Self monitoring		
	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
28.	Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary	E(20)	3
	sectors :		
	(i)Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and		
	secondary sector.		
	(ii)These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.		
	(iii)Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some		
	example of service or Tertiary sector.		
	(iv) Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise,		
	finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be evaluated.		
	OR		
	Primary Sector the most important sector at initial stages of	50,5	
	development:	N. N.	
	(i)As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to		
	prosper, it produces much more food than before.		
	(ii) Many people could now take up other activities.		
	(iii)There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.		
	(iv)Buying and selling activities increased many times.	E(23)	,
	(vi)Any other relevant point.	, ,	3
	Any three points to be evaluated.		
29.	Section C		
	Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:	H(9,10)	5
	(i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent.		
	(ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory		
	(iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom		
	of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on		
	movement of goods and capital.		
	(iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual		
	freedom and equality of all before law.		
	(v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.		
	(vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges.		
	(vii)The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility,		
	harnessing economic interests to national unification.		
	namessing economic interests to national utilitication.		

	(viii)A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider		
	nationalist sentiments growing at the time.		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be explained.		
	OR		
	Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings:		
	(i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off		
	a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks		
	(ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in		
	exile.		
	(iii) Sympathies for ancient Greek culture.		
	(iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilization.		
	<ul><li>(v) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the War.</li></ul>		
	(vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe let to		
	struggle for independence among the Greeks from ottoman Empire.		
	(vii)Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized		
	Greece as an independent nation.	W.	5
	(vii)Any other relevant point.	H(13)	
	Any five points to be explained.		
30.	Agriculture as the backbone of Indian economy:	G(44)	5
	(i) It's share in the GDP is high.		
	(ii) It provides employment opportunities.		
	(iii) Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance		
	(iv) It provides raw material to Secondary sector.		
	(v) It helps in improving trade.		
	(vi) Service sector is also based on agriculture.		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be explained.		
31.	Functions of Political Party:	DP(73,74	5
	(i)Parties contest elections.		
	(ii)Parties put forward different policies and programmes.		
	(iii)Parties lay a decisive role in making laws.		
	(iv)Parties form and run governments.		
	(v)They shape public opinion.		
	(vi)Play the role of opposition.		
	(vii)Access to government machinery and welfare schemes.		
	(viii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be described.		
		ĺ	1

32.	Democratic system is better than any other form of Governments:	DP(90)	5
	(i)Promotes equality among citizens.		
	(ii)Enhances the dignity of the individual.		
	(iii)Improves the quality of decision making.		
	(iv)Provides a method to resolve conflicts.		
	(v)Allows room to correct mistakes.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be explained.		
33.	Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:	E(42)	5
	(i)There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.		
	(ii)Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of		
	the people.		
	(iii)Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those		
	who are in need of these funds.		
	(iv)They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on		
	deposits.		
	(v)They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their		
	main source of income.	0.0	
	(vi)Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans.	43.K	
	(vii) Any other relevant point.	100	
	Any five points to be explained.		
	OR		
	Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is		
	painful:		
	(i) It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan		
	(ii) Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap		
	(iii) To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land.	E(44)	5
	(iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before.		
	(v) Any other relevant point		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
34.	Source A- Production across countries		
	34.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the		
	world?		
	(i) MNCs can form and utilize the connections between national		
	economies.		
	(ii) Helps in the integration of world markets		
	(iii)multinational corporations may also outsource their production		
	processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs.		
	(iv)Flows of information are also.		
	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point to be explained. (1)		

	Source B- Foreign trade and integration of markets:		
	34.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting		
	countries?		
	(i)Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach		
	beyond the domestic markets.		
	(ii)Producers can sell their produce not only in market located within		
	the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.		
	(iv) Technology also helps in expanding foreign trade		
	(iv)Any other relevant point		
	Any two points to be explained. (2)		
	Source C- Impact of globalization in India.		
	34.3 How is globalization beneficial for consumers?		
	(i) Greater choice before the consumers.		
	(ii) Improved quality.		
	(iii)Lower prices for several products.		
	(iv)People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier.	O.A.	
	(v) Any other relevant point.	E(Pg-	1+2-
	Any two points to be explained. (2)	56,59,66)	
35.	See filled attached map.		2+4
	For Visually impaired candidates:		1X6
	35.1 Maharashtra		
	35.2 Bihar		
	35.3 Punjab		
	35.4 Gujarat		
	35.5 Chhattisgarh		
	35.6 Maharashtra		
	35.7 Kerala		
	35.8 Madhya Pradesh (MP)		
	Any Six questions to be attempted		

