

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2020

## Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

### Social Science (087)

#### Marking Scheme 32/3/1

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Napoleonic Code.	PG-6 H	1
2.	<b>b)</b> Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	PG-71 H	1
3.	<b>d)</b> Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	PG-164 H	1
4.	<b>Hostile groups Second World War-</b> Axis Powers and Allies Groups.  <b>OR</b> <b>Industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires in 19<sup>th</sup> century-</b> Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.	PG-98 H  PG-118 H	1  1
5.	<b>c)</b> Freedom for individual and equality before law.	PG-9 H	1
6.	<b>b)</b> Matternich.	PG-13 H	1
7.	<b>d)</b> 4-3-1-2.	PG-56 H	1
8.	<b>A-</b> Pipeline. <b>B-</b> Overseas.	PG-81 G	1
9.	<b>Way to enhance the export of information technology-</b> i. Create software apps. ii. Any other relevant point.	PG-76 G	1
10.	IT Industry  <b>OR</b> Cement Industry	PG-75 G  PG-76 G	1  1
11.	Laterite soil	PG-10 G	1

12.	<p><b>Temperature requirement for Maize crop-</b> 21° to 23°.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Annual rainfall requirement for wheat-</b> 50 to 75 cm.</p>	PG-38 G PG-38	1  1
13.	Secularism	PG-48-49 DP	1
14.	d) 1,2, and 3.	PG-20 DP	1
15.	a) Both (A) and(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	PG-92 DP	1
16.	<p><b>Way to make political parties more responsive towards people's needs and demands-</b></p> <p>i. By electing only those political parties who work for the welfare of the people.</p> <p>ii. To evolve mechanisms for negotiating differences.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point. <span style="float: right;">Any one</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Way to promote public participation in Political Parties-</b></p> <p>i. Political parties should give representations to accommodate different groups.</p> <p>ii. To frame laws and policies for welfare of the people.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point. <span style="float: right;">Any one</span></p>	PG-74 DP  PG-75 DP	1   1
17.	<p>Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as <b><u>Liberalization.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>World Trade Organization (WTO)</u></b> is an organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.</p>	PG-64 E  PG-65 E	1   1
18.	b) Reserve Bank of India.	PG-40 E	1
19.	c) Carpenter (3) Primary Sector.	PG-20 E	1
20.	<p><b>Per Capita Income-</b> Total income of the country divided by its total population.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Literacy Rate-</b> Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.</p>	PG-8 E  PG-10 E	1   1
<b>SECTION-B</b>			

<p>21</p>	<p><b>The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.</li> <li>ii. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.</li> <li>iii. Price increased and led to extreme hardship for the common people.</li> <li>iv. The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</li> <li>v. Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.</li> <li>vi. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic.</li> <li>vii. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.</li> </ol> <p>Any three to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Role of the poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience movement’</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.</li> <li>ii. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.</li> <li>iii. The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-54 H</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>22</p>	<p><b>Indian trade beneficial for the British</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trade Surplus - Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.</li> <li>ii. Home Charges - Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.</li> </ol>	<p>PG-91 H</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>iii. Major Supplier of cotton - India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.</p> <p>iv. Supplier of Indenture workers - Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained. (<i>kindly evaluate answer without considering the centuries</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>The elite preferred hand made goods in mid-nineteenth-century Britain:</b></p> <p>i. Hand Labour could produce a range of products unlike Machines.</p> <p>ii. The market demand was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes that only hand labor could produce.</p> <p>iii. In Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand. They Symbolized refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.</p> <p>iv. Machine-made goods were meant for export to the colonies.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-109-110 H</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources mineral resources are to be used in planned and sustainable manner”:</b></p> <p>i. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved allow use of low-grade ores at low costs.</p> <p>ii. Recycling of metals.</p> <p>iii. Using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.</p> <p>iv. Further intensified exploration of mineral deposits is also required.</p> <p>v. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a "killer industry.</p> <p>vi. Any three to be explained</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG- 58. G</p>	<p>3</p>



<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>The rationale for decentralization of power:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</li> <li>ii. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.</li> <li>iii. They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.</li> <li>iv. It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.</li> <li>v. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-24 DP</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>Source:</b></p> <p><i>Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</i></p> <p><b>26.1 Identify the fascination for democracy amongst the various countries.</b> <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>Democracy is transparent, accountable and responsive to the need of people/democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.</p> <p><b>26.2 Measure democracy on the basis of Expected and Actual Outcomes.</b> <span style="float: right;">2</span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Expected is-quality of government, economic wellbeing, reducing inequality, accommodating social differences and dignity of individual.</li> </ul>	<p>PG-90 DP</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

	b) Democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving the above said outcomes.		
27	<p><b>Importance of the tertiary sector :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are considered as basic services.</li> <li>ii. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage.</li> <li>iii. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point To be assessed as whole.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Organized sector of an economy:</b></p> <p>Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.</li> <li>ii. Is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures.</li> <li>iii. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.</li> <li>iv. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment.</li> <li>v. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.</li> <li>vi. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.</li> <li>vii. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.</li> <li>viii. Any other relevant point</li> </ol>	PG-24 E	3
		PG-31 E	3

	ix. Any three to be explained		
28	<p><b>The significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.</li> <li>ii. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</li> <li>iii. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.</li> <li>iv. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.</li> <li>v. Periodically, banks have to submit information to RBI.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	PG-48 E.	3
29	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION- C</b></p> <p><b>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</b></p> <p><b>SOURCE1- Religious Reform and Public Debates.</b></p> <p>29.1. <i>Evaluate how the print shaped the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.</li> </ol> <p><b>SOURCE2-New Forms of Publication.</b></p> <p>29.2. <i>To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. new literary forms also entered the world of reading -lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.</li> </ol>	PG-169- 172. H	1+2+2=5



	<p>ii. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.</p> <p><b>SOURCE3- Print and women.</b></p> <p>29.3. <i>To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Created a great interest in women's lives and emotions,</li> <li>ii. Women's readings increased enormously in middle class homes.</li> <li>iii. Rise in women education,</li> </ul> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Any two to be assessed</p>		
<p><b>30</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL FACTORS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Availability of raw materials</li> <li>ii. Availability of power resources</li> <li>iii. Availability of water</li> <li>iv. Favorable Climate</li> </ul> <p><b>HUMAN FACTORS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. Labour-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour induces more industries</li> <li>vi. Market - Proximity to market is essential as transportation involves not only expenditure but also delays</li> <li>vii. Government Policy Above all these physical and human factors, the most important factor is the government policy.</li> <li>viii. Transport Facility - An efficient transport network helps raw material to reach factories and finished goods to reach markets.</li> <li>ix. Capital - Every industry need capital for purchasing machines, power and raw materials, and also for paying wages and meeting transportation costs.</li> </ul> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Any five to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>PG- 66 G</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p><b>The Industrial pollution:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</li> <li>ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.</li> <li>iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</li> <li>iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</li> <li>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process</li> <li>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater.</li> </ol> </li> <li>v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any five to be explained</p>	<p>PG-78 G</p>	<p>5</p>
<p><b>31</b></p>	<p><b>‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities.</li> <li>ii. Belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.</li> <li>iii. Leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.</li> <li>iv. Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.</li> <li>v. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.</li> <li>vi. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</li> <li>vii. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, Riots and massacre.</li> <li>viii. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any five to be explained</p>	<p>PG-47 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

<p><b>32</b></p>	<p><b>Necessity of political parties in democratic countries:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locally.</li> <li>ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.</li> <li>iii. Large scale societies need representative democracy.</li> <li>iv. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.</li> <li>v. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.</li> <li>vi. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has.</li> <li>vii. Any five to be explained.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.</li> <li>ii. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.</li> <li>iii. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.</li> <li>iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public.</li> <li>v. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals.</li> <li>vi. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.</li> <li>vii. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.</li> <li>viii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.</li> <li>ix. There should be state funding of elections. Any five to be explained.</li> </ol>	<p>PG-75 DP</p>	<p>5</p>
		<p>PG-83 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

<p><b>33</b></p>	<p><b>The impact of globalization has not been uniform”:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers.</li> <li>ii. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.</li> <li>iii. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.</li> <li>iv. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</li> <li>v. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves-Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT).</li> <li>vi. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT</li> </ul> <p><b>NEGATIVE impacts –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vii. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition.</li> <li>viii. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.</li> <li>ix. Competition and Uncertain Employment Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers.</li> </ul> <p>To be assessed as whole.</p>	<p>PG-66 – 69 E</p>	<p>5</p>
<p><b>34</b></p>	<p><b>Issue of sustainability is important for development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Judicious use of resources by present generations leaving enough for future generations.</li> <li>ii. Ensuring quality of life &amp; health.</li> <li>iii. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.</li> <li>iv. By using renewable resources such as wind energy &amp; solar energy.</li> <li>v. Saving Non-renewable resources.</li> <li>vi. New sources of energy to be added to the stock.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-14 – 15 E</p>	<p>5</p>

<p><b>35</b></p>	<p><b>For Q35a and 35b – See attached filled map</b></p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. <b>ANY SIX to be attempted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Name the state where Indigo planters organized Satyagraha - BIHAR.</li> <li>ii. Name the place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920- CALCUTTA (KOLKATA).</li> <li>iii. Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incidence took place – AMRITSAR,PUNJAB.</li> <li>iv. Name the state where Thiruvavanthapuram Airport is located – KERALA.</li> <li>v. Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located - MAHARASHTRA.</li> <li>vi. Name the Software Technology Park located in Gujarat - GANDHINAGAR.</li> <li>vii. Name the state Where Marmagao Seaport is located-GOA.</li> <li><b>viii.</b> In which state the Salem- Iron and Steel Plant is located-TAMIL NADU.</li> </ul>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1x6=6</p>
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प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 35

32/3/1 , 32/3/2 , 32/3/3

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र  
**POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA**

