

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solution 2020**Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)****Social Science (087)****Marking Scheme 32/3/3**

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	The Act of Union	PG-22 H	1
2.	b) Reserve Bank of India.	PG-40 E	1
3.	Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as <u>Liberalization.</u> OR <u>World Trade Organization (WTO)</u> is an organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.	PG-64 E PG-65 E	1 1
4.	Per Capita Income- Total income of the country divided by its total population. OR Literacy Rate- Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.	PG-8 E PG-10 E	1 1
5.	a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	PG-92 DP	1
6.	c) Carpenter (3) Primary Sector.	PG-20 E	1
7.	Way to make political parties more responsive towards people's needs and demands- i. By electing only those political parties who work for the welfare of the people. ii. To evolve mechanisms for negotiating differences. iii. Any other relevant point. OR Way to promote public participation in Political Parties- i. Political parties should give representations to accommodate different groups. ii. To frame laws and policies for welfare of the people. Any other relevant point.	PG-74 DP PG76	1 1

8.	d) 1,2, and 3.	PG-20 H	1
9.	Way to strengthen the flow of information- i.Fast speed of Internet. ii.Any other relevant point.	PG-76 G	1
10.	A- Pipeline. B- Overseas.	PG-81 G	1
11.	Arid soil	PG-10 G	1
12.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	PG-71 H	1
13.	d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	PG-164 H	1
14.	Hostile groups Second World War- Axis Powers and Allies Groups. OR Industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires in 19th century- Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.	PG-98 H PG-118 H	1 1
15.	c) Freedom for individual and equality before law.	PG-9 H	1
16.	b) Matternich.	PG-13 H	1
17.	d) 4-3-1-2.	PG-56 H	1
18.	IT Industry OR Cement Industry	PG-75 G PG-76 G	1 1
19.	Secularism	PG-48-49 G	1
20.	Temperature requirement for Maize crop- 21° to 23°. OR Annual rainfall requirement for wheat- 50 to 75 cm.	PG-38 G PG-38	1 1
21.	SECTION-B		

	<p>Indian trade beneficial for the British</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trade Surplus - Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries. 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. 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. iv. Supplier of Indenture workers - Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations. v. Any other relevant point any three to be explained. <i>(kindly evaluate answer without considering the centuries)</i> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The elite preferred hand made goods in mid-nineteenth-century Britain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hand Labour could produce a range of products unlike Machines. ii. The market demand was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes that only hand labor could produce. 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. iv. Machine-made goods were meant for export to the colonies. v. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained 	<p>PG-91 H</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>Importance of the tertiary sector :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. ii. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage. 	<p>PG-24 E</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>iii. Third, 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.</p> <p>iv. To be assessed as whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Organized sector of an economy:</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> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iv. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vi. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	PG-31 E	3
23.	<p>Ways to reduce the use of petrol-</p> <p>i. Judicious and planned use of limited energy resources.</p> <p>ii. Use of CNG or alternative non- conventional resources of energy</p> <p>iii. Car- pooling or use of public transport system.</p> <p>iv. Use of power saving devices</p> <p>v. Switching off electricity when not in use.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	PG- 63. G	3

24.	<p>The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. ii. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. iii. Price increased and led to extreme hardship for the common people. iv. The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. v. Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. vi. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. vii. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. <p>Any three to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of the poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience movement’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ii. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. iii. The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained</p>	PG-54 H	3
25.	<p>Features of federalism in India-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A three-tier government -Union, State and local self govt. has been set up. ii. India is a Holding Together federation. iii. There is Three - fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government 	PG-16-17 DP	3

	<p>(a) Union List-Union Government alone can make laws on it. Ex - foreign affairs, banking, Currency etc.</p> <p>(b) State list - State Government alone can make laws on it. Ex-Police, trade, commerce, irrigation etc.</p> <p>(c) Concurrent list - Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on it. Ex.- Education, forest, marriage etc.</p> <p>iv. The fundamental structure of the Indian Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by the Parliament alone.</p> <p>v. Union government has the power to legislate on residuary subject.</p> <p>vi. The sources of income of different levels of government has been clearly defined in the constitution to avoid conflict.</p> <p>vii. Union Government administers Union Territories.</p> <p>viii. Judiciary in India is responsible for settling disputes between the Union and the State and different states of India.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p>“The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times.”</p> <p>Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.</p> <p>i. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.</p> <p>ii. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.</p> <p>iii. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.</p> <p>iv. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.</p> <p>v. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.</p> <p>vi. Villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p>	PG-90 G.	3

	<p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Roadways have an edge over railways”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines. ii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. iii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. iv. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. v. It also provides door-to-door service; thus, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. vi. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-82 G</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>Source:</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>27.1 Identify the fascination for democracy amongst the various countries.</p>	<p>PG-90 DP</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

	<p>Democracy is transparent, accountable and responsive to the need of people/democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.</p> <p>27.2 Measure democracy on the basis of Expected and Actual Outcomes. 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expected is-quality of government, economic wellbeing, reducing inequality, accommodating social differences and dignity of individual. ii. Democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving the above said outcomes. 		
28.	<p>Role of credit for economic development-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Credit is required by all the three sectors of the economy. ii. Credit helps to meet the working capital need of production. iii. It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production. iv. It helps to increase earnings. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	PG-43 E	3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Necessity of political parties in democratic countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locally. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. Large scale societies need representative democracy. 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. v. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. vi. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	PG-75 DP	5

	<p>Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. ii. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. 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. iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. v. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals. vi. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. 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. viii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. ix. There should be state funding of elections. x. Any other relevant point <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	PG-83 DP	5
30.	<p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>SOURCE1- Religious Reform and Public Debates.</p> <p><i>29.1. Evaluate how the print shaped the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1)</p> <p>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</p>	PG-169- 172. H	1+2+2=5

	<p>developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.</p> <p>SOURCE2-New Forms of Publication.</p> <p><i>29.2. 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"> i. New literary forms also entered the world of reading -lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. 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>SOURCE3- Print and women.</p> <p><i>29.3. 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, ii. Women's readings increased enormously in middle class homes. iii. Rise in women education, Any two to be assessed 		
31.	<p>In India, women still lag behind men as they are oppressed-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low sex-ratio. ii. Less number of women in jobs. iii. Low wages to women (unequal wages) inspite of Equal Wages Act. iv. Women face domestic violence. v. Suppression and exploitation of women. vi. Preference for male child. vii. Less women in highly paid and valued jobs. viii. Literacy rate among women is less than that of men. ix. Any other relevant point. x. Any five to be explained. 	PG-42-44 DP	5

32.	<p>The impact of globalization has not been uniform”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ii. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. iii. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. iv. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. v. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves-Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT). vi. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT <p>NEGATIVE impacts –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. viii. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. ix. Competition and Uncertain Employment Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. x. To be assessed as whole. 	PG-66 – 69 E	5
33.	<p>PHYSICAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw materials ii. Availability of power resources iii. Availability of water iv. Favorable Climate <p>HUMAN FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Labour-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour induces more industries vi. Market - Proximity to market is essential as transportation involves not only expenditure but also delays vii. Government Policy Above all these physical and human factors, the most important factor is the government policy. 	PG- 66 G	5

	<p>viii. Transport Facility - An efficient transport network helps raw material to reach factories and finished goods to reach markets.</p> <p>ix. Capital - Every industry need capital for purchasing machines, power and raw materials, and also for paying wages and meeting transportation costs.</p> <p>x. Any five to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Industrial pollution:</p> <p>i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</p> <p>ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.</p> <p>iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.</p> <p>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process</p> <p>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater.</p> <p>v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-78 G</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>Human Development-</p> <p>i. Refers to the human-centered approach towards development.</p> <p>ii. It focuses on people and qualitative improvement in human life.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>i. Importance to Education</p> <p>ii. Longevity or health facilities.</p> <p>iii. Per capita Income</p> <p>iv. Standard of living.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>PG-8 E</p>	<p>5</p>

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

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

