

Topper's*
Answers

C.B.S.E.
2020
Class–X
Delhi/Outside Delhi Set

**Social
Science**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 80

*Note : This paper is solely for reference purpose. The pattern of the paper has been changed for the academic year 2022-23.

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises four Sections – A, B, C and D. There are 35 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question no. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section C – Question no. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) Section D – Question no. 35 is map based, carrying 6 marks with two parts, 35(a) from History (2 marks) and 35(b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answers should be brief and to the point; also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach map along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

1. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :

- (A) Otto Von Bismarck — Germany
- (B) Napoleon — Spain
- (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi — France
- (D) Bourbon Kings — Italy

1

Ans. (A) Otto Von Bismarck - Germany ✓

2. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress
- (B) British offered them good salaries
- (C) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods
- (D) Growth of Socialism

1

Ans. (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress.

3. Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

OR

Name the author of 'Amar Jiban'.

1

Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published Sambad Kaumudi.

4. Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frédéric Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'.

1

Ans. The Statue of Liberty held the torch of liberty in one hand and the charter of the rights of man for the others. All the countries payed homage to the statue as they passed by. The countries past the

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Statue had already become nation-states. ✓

It represented the struggle for freedom, to become independent nation-states.

1

5. Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919.

1

Ans. The leaders were Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

6. Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options.

1

Ans. (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

7. Who invented the Printing Press?

1

OR

Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century?

Ans. The Printing Press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.

8. Which one of the following is a private sector industry?

1

- (A) BHEL (B) TISCO
(C) OIL (D) SAIL

Ans. (B) TISCO ✓

9. Give one example of the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil.

1

OR

Give one example of the Community Owned Resources.

Ans. Burial grounds are an example of community owned resources.

10. Complete the following table with correct information for A and B :

1

Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A-?	Hot and Humid	B-?

Ans. A - 75 - 100cm

B - About 21° - 27° above 25°

11. Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways.

1

Ans. The railways can make various stops in pilgrimage sites in India and can advertise the same. This will enable passengers to conduct multi-farious activities. It is a great integrating force.

12. Suggest any one measure to promote handspun khadi in India.

1

Ans. People can be educated of the traditional cottage industries in India, awareness can be spread about the national movement.

This will cause people to buy the handspun khadi which will help increase production of traditional handloom mills.

13. Correct the following statement and rewrite it : Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati.

1

Ans. Bahujan Samaj Party ^[BSP] was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

14. Give any one example of economic development in dictatorial regimes.

1

Ans. An example of economic development in dictatorial regimes is high per capita income, high literacy rate, low infant mortality rate, etc.

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15. Fill in the blank :

1

Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because

OR

The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion because

Ans. India is a secular country

16. What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India?

1

OR

Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections ?

Ans.

State Election Commission is set up to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.

17. Fill in the blank :

Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through

1

Ans. Investment in public facilities like healthcare and education.

18. Choose the correct statement about factors regarding globalization in India:

1

I. Improvement in transportation technology.

II. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment.

III. Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.

Choose the correct options from the codes given below :

(A) Only I and II

(B) Only I and III

(C) Only II and III

(D) Only III

Sol.

(A) Only I and II.

19. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason (R): Public sector contributes to the economic development.

Options :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans.

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

20. Krishna is working in a neighboring field with very less wages. Expenses on sudden illnesses or functions in the family are also met through loans. The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. At present she owes the landowner ₹5,000. Analyse the credit arrangements given above.

1

Ans. Credit arrangements: Rate of interest per ~~month~~ month is five percent.

Rate of Interest	Five Percent per month
Present amount to be repaid	₹5000
Purpose of availing loan	Expenses on sudden illnesses or even functions in the family.

This is an example of informal credit.

SECTION - B

21. How were the ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.

3

- Ans. -> Industrialization began in early nineteenth century Europe and brought with it new social classes like the middle class.
- > The men and women of the middle class were businessmen and professionals and had ideas of national unity and developed liberalism.
- > Liberalism is derived from the Latin word 'liber' which means free. For the new middle classes this stood for freedom of the individual and equality before the law.
- > Since the end of the French Revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- > Politically it stood for the concept of government by consent.
- > Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of public property.
- > Thus ideas of national unity were allied to the ideology of liberalism.
- > In the economic sphere, it stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods.

22. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

1 + 2 = 3

From the early nineteenth century, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of 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 arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people.

(22.1) Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

(22.2) Examine the role of print media in these debates.

- Ans. 22.1) There was intense debate over the issue of widow immolation between Hindu orthodoxy and social and religious reformers. Reformers spoke about how age-old traditions must be changed.
- 22.2) -> Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas but they shaped the nature of the debate.
- > They circulated a variety of arguments and were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people in order to reach a wider audience.

23. "Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives." Support this statement with examples.

3

OR

"Minerals occur in various forms." Support this statement with examples.

- Ans. * In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults and joints. Zinc is mined in this way. They are formed when minerals in their liquid/gaseous forms are forced upwards to the Earth's surface through cavities. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals are formed in this way.

° In sedimentary rocks, they occur in beds and layers as a result of decomposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and iron ore are formed in this way. Gypsum, potash and sodium salt are another class of ~~setto~~ sedimentary salts which are obtained through evaporation in arid areas.

° Bauxite is formed by the decomposition of surface rocks and removal of soluble constituents leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.

° Gold and silver are found as placer deposits in the sands of valley floors and base of hills.

° Seawater contains magnesium and bromine salts. Manganese nodules are also found in the seabeds.

24. Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture. 3

Ans.

- 1) Green revolution [package technology] and white revolution [Operation flood] were set up by the government, but this led to development in concentrated areas.
- 2) Farmers were given crop insurance against failure of crops in case of droughts, floods, fires, etc. Establishment of grameen banks, cooperatives and banks that provided loans at reasonable rates of interest.
- 3) Kisan Credit Card, PAIS [Personal accident insurance scheme], renumerative prices, special weather bulletins, special programmes on TV and radio channels were also set up to reduce the exploitation by middlemen and speculators.

25. Describe the nature of the Panchayati Raj system in India. 3

Ans.

- ° Every village or group of villages has a gram panchayat which consists of several ward members [panch] and a president [sarpanch]. It is elected by all the adult ward members living in that ward.
- ° It is under the supervision of the gram sabha which consists of the adult members of that population who meet a few times a year to discuss the performance of the gram sabha and the annual budget.
- ° A few Gram Sabhas form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal elected by all the Panchayat members in that area.
- ° A few Panchayat Samitis constitute the Zilla Parishad which ~~is~~ consists of MLAs, members of legislative assemblies, and other ministers.
- ° Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of Zilla Parishad.

26. Describe the elements of Belgian model for accomodating diversities.

3

OR

Describe the horizontal power sharing arrangements.

- The central government prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some laws require support of majority of members in both groups, thus no one group can take decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government have been given to the state governments in both the regions which are not subordinate to the central government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. French agreed to equal representation in Brussels because Dutch agreed to equal representation in the central government.
- The Community government is elected by members of one language group no matter where they live. Dutch, German or French. It has power related to the educational, language and cultural issues.

27. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain.

3

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain.

- Ans. → Workers who receive their salary often open a bank account in their name and deposit their extra money. This amount earns some interest and remains safe with the bank.
- Since these can be withdrawn, these are known as demand deposits. These share the essential features of money.
- Demand deposits enable the payment by cheque. A cheque is a piece of paper instructing the bank to pay a certain amount from the person's bank account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
- Thus demand deposit as well as paper money constitute currency in the modern economy.

28. Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in agriculture sector can be minimised.

3

- Ans. • Underemployment occurs when people are working less than what they are capable of. It can be minimized by:
- => Some members of family can be employed in jobs set up by the government, eg. MGNREGA 2005 provides 100 days wage employment too.
- => Small-scale industries can be set up in semirural areas. Cold storages, honey collection centres and industries processing vegetables can be set up.

⇒ Even if some people move out of the land, production will not be affected. Thus, some money of the family can take a loan from cooperative societies and buy land, and can start cultivation there. These family members can take help from their relatives as and when needed.

⇒ Thus, all the members in the family will be fully employed, and the family income can increase. Labour effort will not be divided.

SECTION - C

29. Explain the role of Bretton Woods institutions in post-Second World War settlement.

5

OR

Explain the ways through which British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market.

Sol.

- The aim of post-war institution was to generate full employment in the industrial world and economic reconstruction.
- In 1944, in the Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire, the IMF and World Bank were set up.
- IMF or international monetary fund looks into the external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The World Bank or International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up for post-war economic restructions.
- These were known as Bretton Woods Twins. They commenced operations in 1947. The USA has effective right of veto.
- The following years saw an unprecedented rise of trade and incomes. Between 1950-1970, world trade grew from 5% - 8%. Incomes grew by 5% and unemployment ranged below 5%.

30. Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network.

5

OR

Describe the growing importance of road transport.

Ans.

- The distribution pattern of the Indian Railways was influenced by physical, economic and administrative factors.
- The Northern Plains provided the most favourable conditions for its growth, because of vast level land, high population density, and rich agricultural resources. However there were large number of rivers here were required construction of bridges across their wide beds.
- In the hilly terrains of the peninsular regions, tracks had to be laid in the low hills, gaps, or passes.
- The Himalayan regions were unfavourable for its growth as it had high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

- It was also difficult to lay tracks in the swamps of Gujarat, sandy plains of Rajasthan, and forested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, and Jharkhand.
- The continuous stretch of the Sahyadris could only be crossed through gaps or passes.
- The development of the Konkan railway along the western coast helped in access in the most important economic region of the country. But this has faced problems of sinking of tracks in some areas, and landslides too.

31. Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India.

1+4=5

Ans. A political party is a group of people that come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society to promote the collective good.

Necessity of political parties:

-> The need for political parties can be seen in a situation where no political parties exist. Then, every candidate will be independent and will not be able to make a promise for any policies. They will be responsible for their own constituency but no one will be responsible for how the country is run.

-> For example, though no political parties exist officially in Panchayat elections, it can be seen that villages split up into some factions and each puts up its panel of candidates. This is what a political party does.

-> The emergence of political parties can be linked to representative democracy, as societies become large and complex.

-> People need some ways to elect representatives, bring people together to form a responsible government, form policies, support, reject them, and make laws for the country.

Hence there is a need for political parties in India.

32. "Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people." Examine the statement.

5

OR

"Democracy is best suited to produce better results." Examine the statement.

Ans. ◦ All people want to be treated with dignity and respect. Conflicts arise when people feel that they are not being treated with respect.

◦ However, the passion for dignity and respect is the basis of democracy. Democracies all over the world have realized this, at least in principle.

◦ It is not a simple matter to realize all people are equal, especially in societies that have been built on the basis of subordination and oppression, since centuries.

◦ For example, the dignity of women. Women all around the world have started several campaigns to be treated with respect. It has become easier for them to wage a struggle in ~~the~~ democracy as disrespect of women lacks its legal and its moral foundations.

◦ Similarly, democracy has helped strengthen the claims of various disadvantaged and discriminated against castes. It has helped them, as in democratic India today, untouchability is unexpected, legally and morally as well.

33. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain the statement.

5

Ans. ◦ It is indeed true that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one must need to live well.

◦ For example, money cannot ensure that we live in a pollution-free environment or get unadulterated medicine. It can also not prevent infectious diseases if the whole community does not take steps.

◦ It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire community than security for each house. Similarly, if only one child is interested in studying, that child may not be able to go to school unless his or her parents are financially capable.

◦ Hence, it is cheaper to provide collective services. The quality of our life also depends on security, equal treatment, respect, no discrimination and friendship.

◦ Money or material things are important, but other factors are hence important too:

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions related to them:

1+2+2=5

Source A: Globalisation and the Indian economy

As consumers in today's world, some of us have a wide choice of goods and services before us. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.

Source B: Foreign trade and integration of markets

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Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C: The struggle for fair globalisation

In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. This has demonstrated that people also can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation.

(34.1) How is the impact of globalisation visible on consumers ?

(34.2) How does foreign trade integrate the markets ? Explain.

(34.3) How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation ? Explain.

Ans.

34.1) Globalisation has made a large number of goods available. Consumers have a wide choice of goods and services. It is visible as today, consumers have the latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones, televisions and new automobiles made by the leading manufacturers.

34.2)

→ Foreign trade connects two or more countries. Producers can sell not only in their own country but in markets of other countries too.

→ Buyers also have a wide choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. Producers thousands of miles away compete with each other as prices of the similar goods tend to be the same in different markets.

Thus foreign trade results in integration of markets.

34.3) People can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation.

→ Massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO world trade organisation.

→ People can pressurize the government to ensure that labour laws are being properly implemented and that workers get their rights.

→ People can support small-scale industries by providing the raw materials at low costs.

SECTION - D

35. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 19). Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India :

(i) Haldia — Sea-port

(ii) Pune — Software Technology Park

(iii) Bhilai — Iron and Steel Plant

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- (iv) Kakrapara — Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Hirakud — Dam
- (vi) Indira Gandhi Airport — International Airport

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 23. Attempt any six questions :

- (35.1) Name the State where the Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.
- (35.2) Name the State where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
- (35.3) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
- (35.4) Name the State where Haldia sea-port is located.
- (35.5) Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located.
- (35.6) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located.
- (35.7) Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.
- (35.8) Name the northernmost International Airport of India.

Ans.

