

**Topper's  
Answers**  
(Issued by Board)

**C.B.S.E.**  
**2019**  
**Class-X**  
**Delhi & Outside Delhi**

**Social  
Science**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- (ii) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (vi) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (viii) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts 26 (A) and 26 (B) – 26 (A) from History (2 marks) and 26 (B) from Geography (3 marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book.

**Section – A**

1. Explain the meaning of 'Currency'. 1

OR

Explain the reason for necessity of supervision by the Reserve Bank of India of formal sources of loans. 1

Ans. 1 The supervision by the Reserve bank is necessary to ensure that  
→ banks don't only give loans to profitable organisations and rich people  
→ poor people can benefit from the formal sources of credit  
→ bank maintains cash balance.

2. Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crop of cashew nut? 1

OR

Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important? 1

Ans. 2. Alluvial soil is the most widespread and important soil.

3. Why had some parents kept novels away from their children's reach during 19<sup>th</sup> century in India? 1

OR

Why had Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'Vernacular Press' in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? 1

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Ans. 3. The Englishmen demanded the clamp down on Vernacular press after the revolution of 1857 when the presses got assertively nationalist and reported about colonial misrule.

4. Name the country where the Constitution was amended four times to accommodate the regional differences and cultural diversities. 1

Ans. 4. The Constitution was ammended four times in Belgium.

5. Why did Frédéric Sorrieu present utopian vision in his prints in 1848 ? Explain one reason. 1

OR

Why was the Tonkin Free School started in Vietnam ? Explain one reason. 1

Ans. 5. Frédéric Sorrieu presented the utopian vision in his prints in 1848 to inculcate a feeling of nationalism as well as fraternity among the people of the world.

6. Analyse the contribution of fast transport in globalisation. 1

Ans. 6. Fast transport contributed greatly in the process of globalisation by carrying large amount of goods to far off location in less time. They have lead to the integration of the markets.

7. Which logo of quality is marked on the electrical instruments ? 1

Ans. The ISI logo of quality is marked on the electrical instruments.

#### Section - B

8. "Multi-purpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new social movements." Highlight the concerns related to such movements. 3

OR

"Traditional harvesting system is a useful system to conserve and store water." Highlight the importance of this system with two examples. 3

Ans. 8. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have caused many new social movements. The concerns related to such movements are  
(i) Multipurpose projects cause farm reservoirs which submerge large amount of flora and fauna these decompose under anaerobic conditions.

(ii) Multipurpose projects cause large-scale displacement of people.  
 Example- The Narmada Bachao Andolan mobilised environmentalist, farmers, tribals and social activists to demand adequate rehabilitation and compensation of the oustees (displaced).

(iii) Multipurpose projects cause the social gap between the rich and the poor to increase as the benefits are shared unequally.

Example- The farmers of the Sabarmati basin almost caused a riot due to the high priority given to the supply of water to urban areas even during drought.

9. Describe the importance of the 'Right to Information (RTI)' for consumers. 3

OR

Describe the importance of the 'Right to Seek Redressal' for consumers. 3

Ans.

9. (i) The 'Right to information' ensures the citizens all the information about the functions of the departments of the government.

(ii) People have the right to know about the particulars of the goods and services they purchase like the date of manufacturing

expiry date, batch number, ingredients etc

(iii) Right to information works as a watchdog of democracy.

(iv) It works to create a corruption free society and supplements other existing laws that have banned corruption.

10. Assess any three advantages of globalisation. 3 × 1 = 3

OR

Assess any three advantages of multinational corporations.



Ans. 10. The advantages of globalisation are

(i) It has allowed the producers to reach beyond their domestic market. They can sell their services and goods in the markets of other countries besides their own country.

(ii) It has increased the choice of products for the consumers, especially the well-off section of the society.

(iii) It has improved the quality of product due to increased competition. Also the price of similar goods tend to equilibrate in different markets.

11. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming. 3

Ans. 11. The differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming are

<u>PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING</u>	<u>COMMERCIAL FARMING</u>
(i) This kind of farming is done to grow crops so as to sustain the family of the farmer.	This kind of farming is done to produce crops for selling in the market to earn good profit.
(ii) This is done using primitive tools like dao, digging stick with the help of family or community labour.	This is done using capital intensive tools and waged labourers.
(iii) The farmer depends on natural fertility and rain, hence production is low.	The farmers use high doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides. The yield is high.

12. "Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities." Support the statement with suitable arguments. 3

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12. Average income hide disparities. This can be proved by the following.

(i) Average income hide disparities in case there is no equitable distribution of income.

For example  $\Rightarrow$  If a small population have a very high income, the total income as well as the average income rises, thus hiding disparities about the actual situation.

(ii) They average income donot indicate rising standards of living as development depends on non-materialistic factors like freedom, equality, respect, justice etc.

(iii) Average income donot tell us about the HDI as it depends on health and educational status also.

13. "Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India." Examine the statement.

3

Ans. 13. Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. This statement can be justified by the following  $\Rightarrow$

(i) Although the constitution has prohibited caste discrimination; it is still practised in parts of the country.

(ii) People still now marry within the same caste.

(iii) The decades of advantages and disadvantages are followed felt even today.

(iv) People who earlier had access to education have done very well in accessing modern education. But people who didnot have access to education or were prohibited, have lagged behind.



(2) The economic status still now follow the caste hierarchy - the upper class the best off the lower caste the worst and the OBCs in between.

14. Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas. 3

Ans. 14. The banks and cooperative societies should increase their lending facilities in rural areas for the following reasons →

(i) The poorer section of the society can get a greater share of formal credit and hence prosper.

(ii) The dependence on money lenders and traders, who charge extraordinary high rates, decrease.

(iii) People can borrow cheaply for meeting the working capital requirement and thus develop their business and agriculture.

15. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century. 3

OR

Describe Hoa Hao movement as a mainstream nationalism of Vietnam.

Ans. 15. (i) The feeling of nationalism did not only come due to territorial expansion or war, culture played a major role in developing sense of nationalism.

(ii) Romanticism is a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular kind of nationalism.

(iii) Romantic poets did not support the glorifying of science and reason, but rather focussed on mystic feelings, intuitions and emotion.

(iv) Folklores, folktales and folksong were ~~carefully~~ collected as it was believed they gave the true manifestation of people's thoughts and lives.

(v) ~~The~~ Historians argued true German culture was to be defined among the people (das Volk).

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(vi) Common deeds of the past, social capital inculcated a feeling of collective belonging among the people.

(vii) Language was also used to develop nationalism. This was the case of Poland that was divided by the Great Powers. Yet nationalist feelings were kept alive through songs and folklore.

16. "Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century." Support the statement with two suitable examples. 3

OR

"Premchand's characters in different novels create a community based on democratic values." Support the statement with two suitable examples.

Ans. 16. Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century.

(i) Jotiba Phule, the pioneer of the low caste movement, wrote about the caste discrimination in his book *Gularagiri* in 1871.

(ii) The ideas of leaders like B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, commonly known as Periyar, began to be widely printed and read.

(iii) This induced a new awareness amongst the people of the lower caste and a demand to. They criticized the ancient scriptures and sought to develop a new society based on equality and completely free from caste discrimination.

→ Chok aur Bade ka Sawal <sup>(Kashi Baba)</sup> as well as Sacchi Uvartayan <sup>(Sudarchan Chavhan)</sup> to express their view on discrimination on class & caste basis.

17. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy. 3

OR

Evaluate the power sharing system in India.

Ans. 17. Power sharing in India is done in different ways, each with its own benefits.

■ HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER AND ITS BENEFITS

Power is shared among different organs of the government, namely the legislature, the judiciary and the executive, placed at the same level. Different organs exercise

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different powers as well as checks the other organ,

#### VERTICAL DIVISION OF POWER AND ITS BENEFITS

India is a federal country that divides its power amongst the national government and the government at local and state level. This allows the issues and problems to be settled easily <sup>and effectively</sup> and the state can function as autonomous body. They are not subordinate of the central government.

#### POWER SHARING AMONGST DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES AND BENEFITS

Power is shared among different religious, linguistic and regional groups.

There are legal provisions made whereby the weaker section of the society and women are represented in the assemblies and legislature.

#### POWER SHARING AMONGST DIFFERENT PARTIES AND BENEFITS

Power due to the system of elections power is shared among different parties who represent different groups and communities. <sup>Although it leads to political instability,</sup> This allows different ideas and views to enjoy representation.

Due to the above reasons, the power sharing in India has actual made India more powerful and promoted unity amongst citizens. It has allowed people to participate in the decision making that affects them.

\*18. "Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy." Support the statement with examples. 3

**Ans.** Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy :-

- (i) If people are complaining, this itself is a testimony for democracy as it shows people have right to raise their voice.
- (ii) It highlights the awareness of people and their expectations from the system that has been put in the power.
- (iii) It reflects that they are not overawed by those in power and they can objectively and critically examine the difference which has been made.
- (iv) It is a measure of people's participation in public debates, which democracy seeks to encourage.
- (v) Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy because it reflects the awareness level of the people and it also recognises people movement as an integral part of the democracy.

(Any three points)

\* Note:-The Topper's Answer of this Question has not been provided by CBSE.

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## Section - C

- \*19. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain. 5

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

**Ans.** Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the co-operation of Indians and if Indians had refused to cooperate, the British rule in India would have collapsed within a year. He proposed that the Non-Cooperation Movement should unfold in stages.

- (i) It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians.
- (ii) A boycott of Civil Services, Army, Police, Courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their Non-Cooperation to the British empire.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

**Unification of the Country :**

- (i) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or invest in foreign trade. Foreign cloth was boycotted.
  - (ii) Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
  - (iii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
20. Explain the reasons for concentration of iron and steel industries in and around Chotanagpur region. 5

**Ans.**

20. The reasons for the concentration of iron and steel industries in and around the Chotanagpur plateau are -

- (i) Availability of iron ore  
The region is close to the iron mines, thus the raw material can be easily transported to the industries.
- (ii) Proximity of other raw material  
limestone and coking coal is also readily and easily available for production.
- (iii) Good transport system.  
The region is well connected through railways as well as roadways facilitating easy transportation of the raw material as well as the distribution of finished products.
- (iv) Availability of labour  
Cheap and skilled labour is easily available for the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

\* Note:-The Topper's Answer of this Question has not been provided by CBSE.

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(v) Port facilities

Kolkata port nearby facilitates the export of the finished goods.

(vi) The industry has immense scope for development in the home market.

21. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy.

5

OR

Explain the necessity of Political Parties in a democracy.

Ans. 21. The role of political parties are -

(i) Political parties contest elections. Election in contemporary democracies are fought among the various candidates put forward by the political parties.

(ii) Political parties shape public opinion. With the help of pressure groups, they launch movements for the resolving of the problems faced by the public.

(iii) Political parties put forward policies and programme. People make choices on the basis of these.

(iv) Political parties form and run the government. The major policies for the government comes from the political party that won the election.

(v) Parties that lose the elections form the opposition. They criticize the government for its failures, point out faults and mobilise opposition to the government.

(vi) Political parties play a major role in decision making. They recruit leaders, train them and appoint them as ministers.



(vii) Political parties help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes.

22. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transport.

5

Ans. 22. The importance of railways as a means of transport are

(i) Railways are the principal mode of transport for passengers and goods and

(ii) They make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight seeing and pilgrimage

(iii) They are best suited for the transport of heavy and bulky goods over large terrestrial distance.

(iv) Indian Railways have been an integrating force since the last hundred years

(v) The railway system bind the economic life of people and accelerate the development of industries and agriculture

(vi) This promote national unity.

23. Describe any five features of secularism in India.

5

Ans. 23. The features of secularism in India are

(i) India has no official religion of its own, unlike Pakistan (Islam), Britain (Christianity), Swidzanka (Buddhism)

(ii) Every individual is free to practise, profess and propagate any religion of their choice.

(iii) The government ~~does not~~ provides equal opportunities to all, irrespective of



religion

(iv) No body or individual can be discriminated on the basis of religion. The Constitution prohibits such discrimination.

(v) The government can interfere in the matters of religion and its practices to make it more equitable.

24. Describe the condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century. 5

OR

Describe the role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries.

OR

Describe the 'land reclamation' process in Bombay during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries.

Ans.

24. The 'land reclamation' process in Bombay in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century is as follows

(i) The unification of the seven islands of Bombay into a single piece of land occurred due to a long process that started in 1789. The Bombay Governor agreed to the building of a sea wall to protect the low-lying area from flood.

(ii) The population of the city continued to increase and every bit of the available land was built over.

(iii) To combat the shortage of commercial space, a series of policies were formulated by the local authorities as well as the private companies.

(iv) The private companies seemed more interested in taking financial risk.

(v) In 1869, the Black Bay Reclamation Company got the right to reclaim the land from the top of Malabar hill to the end of Colaba.

- (vi) Although the company closed down due to mounting cost, the city had expanded to 22 acres.
- (vii) As the population increased, every bit of land available was built and more land was reclaimed from the sea.
- (viii) Reclaiming land also meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.
- (ix) A successful reclamation project was carried out by Bombay Port Trust, that built a dry dock between 1914 to 1918. The excavated land was used to build the 27 acre ballad estate.
- (x) Subsequently the Marine Drive was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

25. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.

5

Ans. 25. The importance of the tertiary sector in India can be reasoned as follows.

(i) India

(ii) The tertiary sector contributes significantly to the country's GDP.

(iii) It provides employment to a large number of people with one-third of the women employed.

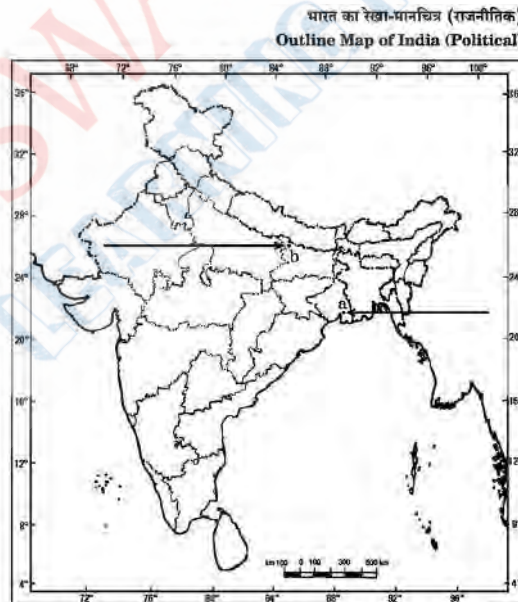
(iv) It brings much of the needed foreign exchange in the country.

(v) The government provides basic services like education, health care, transport etc. which falls under the tertiary sector.

- (v) It creates new opportunities like those related to information and communication technology.
- (vi) It provides aid to the development of the primary and tertiary sectors by creating new services like transport and storage.
- (vii) Tertiary sector also includes other facilities and services like doctors, teachers, engineers to play a major role in the society.

**Section - D**

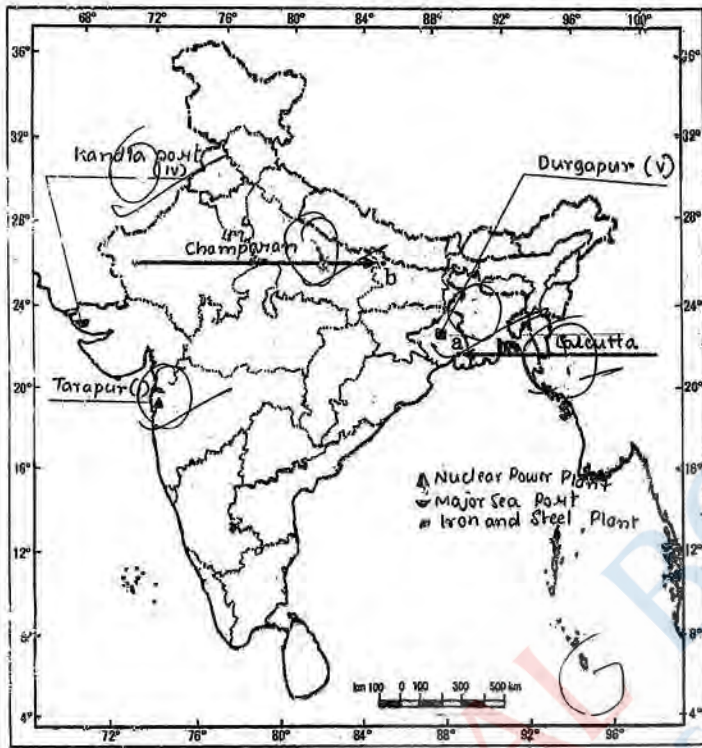
26. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : 2
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The place from where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha in favour of Indigo planters.
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India : 3
- (i) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Tungabhadra - Dam
- (iii) Mohali - Software Technology Park
- (iv) Kandla - Major Sea Port
- (v) Durgapur - Iron and Steel Plant





Ans.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)



□□□