

CBSE Board Paper Solution-2020

Class: X

Subject: Social Science

Set: 1

Code No: 32/5/1

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This 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: Questions no. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each

(iii) Section B: Question Numbers 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 Numbers 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 Numbers 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 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

Answer -

A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

2) Identify the appropriate reason from the following options. For non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1

- (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.

Answer - (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress.

3) Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. 1 OR

Name the author of 'Amar Jiban'.

1

Answer - Sambad Kaumudi

OR

Rashsundari Debi

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

Answer - That has been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

5) Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919. 1

Answer - Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

6) Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options. 1

- (A) To control the campaign against the British in cities
- (B) To look into the functioning of the British
- (C) To initiate salt law in India.
- (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

Answer - 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?

Answer - Johann Gutenberg

Or

Marco Polo

8) Which one of the following is a private sector industry? 1

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

Answer - (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.

Answer - Coffee is the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil.

Or

Burial Ground is 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-?

Answer -

A. 75 to 100 cm

B. 21°C to 27°C

11) Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. 1

Answer - Railway should run various tourist and pilgrimage special trains like Bharat Darshan Train, Pilgrim special tourist train, and Buddhist special train.

12) Suggest anyone measure to promote handspun Kliadi in India. 1

Answer - The fabric of Khadi is known for its comfortable feel and ability to keep people warm in winter while keeping them cool during the summer.

13) Correct the following statement and rewrite it: Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati. 1

Answer - Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

14) Give anyone example of economic development in dictatorial regimes. 1

Answer - Rates of economic growth of Democratic countries were 3.95 while for dictatorial regimes was 4.42.

15) Fill in the blank:

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, practice and propagate any religion because _____ . 1

Answer -

Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because of the efforts of Socio-political reformers.

OR

The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because India is a secular state.

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? 1

Answer - One-third of seats in local government bodies - in panchayats and municipalities - are now reserved for women.

Or

The State Election Commission

17. Fill in the blank: 1

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

Answer - Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through Investing in the health and education of the people of the country.

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 option from the codes given below:

- (A) Only I and II
- (B) Only I and III
- (C) Only II and III
- (D) Only III

Answer - A) Only I and II

Explanation: The factors enabled globalisation in India are as follows:

- i. Improvement in transportation and communication
- ii. The liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment

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

Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

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.

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

Explanation: The government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price to ensure food security in the country and protect the interest of farmers. The public sector provides transportation, maintain law and order, provides health services, education etc. which contributes to the economic development.

20) Krishna is working in a neighbouring 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 per cent per month. At present, she owes the landowner ' 5,000. 1
Analyse the credit arrangements given above.

Answer - The given credit arrangement would leave Krishna worse off because his earning is very low and she has taken loan from the informal sector. The landowner i.e. a source of credit in the informal sector is charging a very high rate of interest.

Section B

21) How were the Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism? Explain. 3

Answer - During the 19th century, was closely allied with the idea of nationalism. Liberalism, at that time, meant individual freedom and equality for all. In the context of nation-states, it emphasised on the need for a government that was chosen by consent. Since the French Revolution, it also advocated for the abolition of autocracy and privileges enjoyed by the clergy, a constitution and a representative government through parliament. It also stressed on the inviolable right to private property.

22) Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow: 1+2 = 3

From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around the 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 reforms, while others countered the argument of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and print. Printed tracts and newspaper not only spread new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in 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 Hindu orthodoxy over a matter like a widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood, and idolatry. In Bengal, 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) Analyses any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

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

Answer -

22.1: In the 19th century India, various groups interpreted changes in colonial society, in their own ways, offering wide-ranging interpretations of religion. Some called for ending archaic practices and reforms, while others countered their arguments.

22.2: Through printed material, debates over religion and reform were circulated among and read by the public in masse. Printed tracts and newspapers helped in spreading ideas

and the shaping of debates, leading to the emergence of new ideas. Their publication in the ordinary vernacular languages also facilitated their mass reading.

23) "Minerals are an indispensable part of our life support the statement with example. 3

OR

Minerals occur in various forms support this statement with example. 3 Answer - Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

- i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- ii. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals.
- iii. Even the food that we eat contains minerals.

Or

Minerals occur in the following forms:

- i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals occur in the veins and the lodes. For example, tin, copper, and zinc.
- ii. In sedimentary rocks, minerals occur in beds or layers. For example, gypsum, and potash salt.
- iii. Some minerals occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and base of hills. For example, gold, silver, tin and platinum.
- iv. Ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals. Common salts, magnesium and bromine are derived from ocean waters.

24) Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian government in the field of agriculture. 1x3 = 3 Answer - The technological and institutional reforms made in the field of agriculture are: i. Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.

ii. Green Revolution and White Revolution.

iii. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc., the establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.

iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.

v. Issuing of Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc. (Any three)

25) Describe the nature of the panchayat raj system in India. 3 Answer - Under the Panchayati Raj system, one or more villages have a Gram Panchayat, a council comprising several ward members, (Panch), and a Sarpanch, who is its President. It is directly elected by all adults of the village. It works under the Gram Sabha. All the village's voters are its members. It must meet at least twice or thrice annually to approve the Gram Panchayat's annual budget and to review its performance.

26) Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities. 3

OR

Describe the horizontal power-sharing arrangements. 3

Answer - Elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversity-

The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities in Belgium and thus worked out an arrangement which could enable all citizens to live with harmony.

The elements of the Belgium Model are-

Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Apart from the Central and the State Government, the third kind of government called the community government is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German, which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

OR Horizontal power-sharing arrangements- Horizontal power-sharing refers to the distribution of between different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, which are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Horizontal separation of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power and each organ checks the others. It results in a balance of power among various institutions.

In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

27) How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain. 3

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain. 3

Answer -

The deposits with banks constitute the modern form of money. People also have the provision to withdraw their money deposited in the bank as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits. Demand deposits offer another interesting facility of payment through a cheque instead of cash which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank makes out a cheque for a specific amount.

OR

Collateral is a sort of security in the shape of land, building, vehicle, livestock which the borrower gives to the lender until the loan is paid. If a borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral asset to obtain His money. Also, the fear of losing the collateral or asset, makes the borrower keener to repay the loan amount on time.

The default rate on the loans backed by the collateral security is comparatively less and on those which are not backed by any collateral.

28) Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in the agriculture sector can be minimized. 1x3=3

Answer -

The three measures to generate more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector are as follows: (choose any three)

1. Investment in Infrastructure - Government should invest in infrastructural projects such as the construction of roads, canals, dams, etc. that brings employment opportunities for local people of the area.
2. Increase the availability of credit facilities - By setting up of more cooperative banks by the government in the rural areas farmers will be able to meet their financial needs. If banks remove financial hurdles, it will make the production process more smooth that would encourage more employment generation including self-employment in small scale village industries such as dairy farming, pottery, etc.
3. The government should set up more schools and colleges - it would absorb a large number of unemployed in the form of teaching and administrative staff. The government should open hospitals, dispensaries, etc. which will create a large number of jobs in the form of nurses, technicians, etc.
4. Encouragement to Tourism- Government should focus on the development of tourism as tourism can give additional employment opportunities to people. For example, tourism is the base of Kashmir's economy which has been employing Kashmiris.
5. Employment under Government launched Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)- This was launched on 2nd Feb 2006 in 200 districts of India. It has helped guarantee 100 days of employment in a year to one member of every unemployed rural family. A person is entitled to an unemployment allowance if the government fails to provide employment to the applicant.

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.

5

Answer -

The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). This post-war international economic system was aimed at preserving economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

The main role played by these institutions in the post-war economic system or the Bretton Woods System was to finance the post-war reconstruction. The Bretton Woods system

inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the Western industrial nations and Japan. World trade grew annually at over 8 per cent between 1950 and 1970 and incomes at nearly 5 per cent. The growth was also mostly stable, without large fluctuations. For much of this period the unemployment rate, for example, averaged less than 5 per cent in most industrial countries. These decades also saw the worldwide spread of technology and enterprise. Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. Therefore, they invested vast amounts of capital, importing industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology.

The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies. But as Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus from the late 1950s, the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries.

OR

Once the East India Company established political power, it began to devise several ways to take over the Indian market. Now they could assert a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods. This it did through a series of steps.

First: The Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

Second: It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

These were some of the ways used by the British to take over the Indian market.

30) Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution patterns of the Indian Railways network. 5

OR

Describe the growing importance of road transport. 5

Answer -

The physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of Indian Railways:

- i. Northern Plains were the most favourable because of its level land, and high population density.
- ii. In the peninsular region, railway tracks were made on low hills or through gaps and tunnels because it was a hilly region.
- iii. Northern mountains are unfavourable for railways because of the altitude, low population density and less economic activities.
- iv. The sandy plains of Rajasthan, Gujarat swamps and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand are unfavourable for the construction of railways.
- v. Konkan railway has made it convenient for the movement of goods and passengers in the most important economic region of India.

OR

The growing importance of road transport is due to the following reasons:

- i. The construction cost of roads is much lower than the other means of transport.
- ii. Roads can pass through comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- iii. It provides door to door services thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- iv. Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- v. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport.

31) Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India. 1x4=5

Answer - A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Need of Political party in India. All democracies have political parties. Democracy is meaningless if citizens do not have a choice between different parties in elections.

- ii. Rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large societies need representative democracies.
- iii. Large and complex societies need some agency to gather different views on various

issues and to formulate policies.

iv. People need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government can be formed.

v. A mechanism is needed to make policies, implement them, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil this need of every representative democracy.

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. 5 Answer -

1. In the context of promoting individual dignity and freedom, democracy, as a system, stands much superior to any other form of government. In all societies, each individual wishes to get respect from other fellow beings.
2. Often, conflicts break out among people, as some feel that they are not given due respect. The basis of democracy lies in the love for respect and freedom for all humans. All over the world, democracies recognise this, at least in theory.
3. In many democracies, this has been achieved in various degrees. In societies, which were based on the basis of subordination and domination for centuries, it does not simply imply that all individuals are equal, but that they all deserve respect on equal terms.

OR

Democracy as a form of government is a form of society and social order.

It is the best suited to produce better results than any other form of government because of the following reasons: (any five)

1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens; each citizen is given equal rights and freedom, with no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc.
2. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
3. Democracy enhances dignity of individuals and permits political equality for all its citizens. There is absence of any domination and conflicts and thus it ensures that every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
4. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making, based on deliberation and negotiations; it also improves the quality of decision-making.
5. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
6. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
7. Democracies are best suited to resolve conflicts among different groups and evolve

mechanisms to negotiate the differences.

8. Democracy produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and is legitimate in its functioning.

33) “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.”

Explain the statement. 5

Answer -

Money cannot buy all the things on which our life depends or which we may need to live well. To live a quality life, human needs both material and nonmaterial things. With help of money, we can buy material things like good quality food, clothing, shelter, things like books, or even can afford to go on a foreign tour but we cannot buy non-material things like healthy environment, security, freedom, etc.

For instance, women need a safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. In the absence of such an environment, women may not be willing to do a job or run a business.

Similarly, just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship, but money cannot buy friendship.

A job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security.

Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

Thus, for the overall development of human beings, and to live well, several things are needed and money cannot buy all of them.

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 manufactures 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

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 produces.

Sources C - The struggle for fair globalization

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) Source A - Globalisation and the Indian economy

How is the impact of globalization visible on consumers?

(34.2) Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

How does foreign trade integrate the markets? Explain.

(34.3) Source C - The struggle for fair globalization

How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization? Explain.

Answer -

34.1: As a result of globalization, a wide choice of goods and services are available at competitive prices before the consumers. Latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and laptops manufactured by the top multinational companies are available in all the markets are of the same quality and almost of the same price.

34.2: With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. Producers can sell their products not only within the country but also in the markets of other countries. When foreign goods enter into a market, they have to compete against local products. If they happen to be inferior, they will not gain a market. If they happen to be comparatively expensive they may not readily find consumer acceptance. These products will have to adjust, according to the prevailing prices and quality. If the imported product is better than the local product, the local producers will try to improve the quality of the product. In either case, the price will adjust and finally become equal or near equal or competitive in the two markets. This phenomenon is known as the integration of the market.

34.3: People can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization via massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations. This can influence important decisions relating to trade and investment at the WTO.

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: 1x2 =2

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Movement 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: 1x4=4

(i) Haldia _____ Sea-port

(ii) Pune Software Technology Park

(iii) Bhilai _____ Iron and Steel Plant

(iv) Kakrapara _____ Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Hirakund _____ Dam

(vi) Indira Gandhi Airport _____ International Airport

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

35. 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. $1 \times 6 = 6$

Answer -

a)



b)



For Visually Impaired Candidates

(35.1) Bihar and Bengal

(35.2) Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces)

(35.3) Madras

(35.4) West Bengal

(35.5) Maharashtra

(35.6) Gujarat

(35.7) Odisha

(35.8) Raja Sansi Airport (Amritsar)

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