Model Solutions

CBSE Class 10 Social Science – SET 5

The paper solved the way a student should write it in the answer book: every step, every keyword and every labelled diagram that earns marks.

How to read this script

Black ink is the written answer, as in the board answer book.

Pencil is used for every diagram, neatly labelled.

[2] at the right edge shows the marks for that question.

Marks are shown for every question, as in the marking scheme.

Written in a neat handwriting style to show how a model answer should look.

Always check the answer against your textbook. Questions: support@zyllabo.com

Section A – History (20 marks)

Ans 1. Ans. (c) Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne [1]

Mazzini founded 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

Ans 2. Ans. (b) the Statue of Liberty [1]

Sorrieu's print shows the peoples of Europe and America marching past the Statue of Liberty, a female figure carrying a torch of Enlightenment and the Charter of the Rights of Man.

Ans 3. Ans. (a) detain political prisoners without trial for two years [1]

The Rowlatt Act, hurriedly passed in 1919 despite the united opposition of the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council, gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Ans 4. Ans. (d) Portuguese missionaries to Goa [1]

The printing press first came to India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century; Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.

Ans 5. (A) Copying manuscripts was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. [2]

Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily; their circulation remained limited, so they could not satisfy the growing demand for books.

Ans 6. (A) In the Non-Cooperation Movement, people were asked to refuse cooperation with the British, i.e., to boycott; in the Civil Disobedience Movement, they were asked not only to refuse cooperation but also to break colonial laws. [3]

In the Civil Disobedience Movement, people broke the salt law, refused to pay taxes, and violated forest laws; in the Non-Cooperation Movement they gave up titles and boycotted schools and courts.
The Civil Disobedience Movement had a larger participation of rich peasants, merchants and industrialists, and also women, whereas the Non-Cooperation Movement was supported more by the middle classes in towns.

Ans 7. (A) Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands on 31 January 1930; the most stirring of these was the demand to abolish the salt tax, which was one of the most oppressive taxes on all people. [5]
Salt was chosen as a symbol because it was consumed by the rich and poor alike and was one of the essential items of food; the tax on it and the government monopoly over its production were oppressive.
On 6 April 1930, Gandhiji reached Dandi after the Salt March of 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram, accompanied by 78 volunteers, and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt from seawater.
This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, boycotted foreign cloth and refused to pay taxes.
The Salt March was significant as it was the first time that Gandhiji drew the attention of the world to the movement; it brought together all sections of Indian society.

Ans 8. Case study [4]
8.1 Salt was consumed by the rich and poor alike and was one of the essential items of food; it could unite the nation. [1]
8.2 So that all classes of Indian society could identify with them and be [1]

brought together in a united campaign.

8.3 It was the first act of civil disobedience that attracted world attention and showed the power of non-violent protest against an unjust tax. [2]

It marked the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement, in which people all over the country broke the salt law, and involved a wide range of groups, including women.

Ans 9. A - Dandi (Gujarat). [2]

B - Madras (Chennai, Tamil Nadu).

Map answer



Section B – Geography (20 marks)

Ans 10. Ans. (d) Village common grazing grounds [1]

Community-owned resources are accessible to all the members of the community, e.g., village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds) and public parks, picnic spots and playgrounds in urban areas.

Ans 11. Ans. (a) Red soil [1]

Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall; it looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form, and its colour is due to the diffusion of iron in the crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

Ans 12. Ans. (c) blackbuck, chinkara and peacocks [1]

In and around Rajasthan, the Bishnoi villages are famous for their protection of blackbuck, chinkara, peacocks and other wildlife, which are an integral part of their community.

Ans 13. Ans. (b) Mahanadi [1]

Hirakud Dam in Odisha is built across the river Mahanadi, and integrates conservation of water with flood control and power generation.

Ans 14. Ans. (d) Ragi [1]

Ragi is rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage; it is grown mainly in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and other dry regions.

Ans 15. Ans. (c) Magnetite [1]

Magnetite is the finest iron ore, with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent; it has excellent magnetic qualities, valuable in the electrical industry.

Ans 16. Contour ploughing: ploughing along the contour lines decelerates the flow of water down the slopes. [2]

Terrace farming and shelter belts: steps cut on the slopes restrict erosion, and rows of trees planted to check wind movement protect soil in the dry

regions.

Ans 17. (A) Primitive subsistence: practised on small patches of land with primitive tools such as hoe, dao and digging sticks and family or community labour; it depends on monsoon and natural fertility; also called 'slash and burn' agriculture. [5]

Intensive subsistence: practised in areas of high population pressure on land; labour-intensive farming with high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation for obtaining higher production.

Commercial farming: the main characteristic is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity.

The degree of commercialisation varies from one region to another: rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but a subsistence crop in Odisha.

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area, e.g., tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana.

Ans 18. Case study [4]

18.1 The tiger is at the top of the food chain; its conservation maintains the balance of the whole ecosystem. [1]

18.2 Poaching for trade in tiger skins and bones is a major threat, as it directly reduces the numbers of tigers. [2]

Shrinking habitat due to deforestation and growing human population, and depletion of prey base species, reduce the food and living space for tigers.

18.3 Corbett National Park (or Sunderbans or Bandhavgarh). [1]

Ans 19. I. (p) Tehri Dam; OR (q) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam. [3]

II. (i) Kochi; (ii) Ramagundam; (iii) Salem. [Any two]

Map answer



Section C – Political Science (20 marks)

Ans 20. Ans. (b) A belief that the majority community should rule a country in whichever way it wants, disregarding the wishes of the minority [1]

Majoritarianism is the belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority; Sri Lanka's experience shows it can lead to civil war.

Ans 21. Ans. (a) Forests [1]

The Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession; defence, currency and foreign affairs are in the Union List.

Ans 22. Ans. (d) Sweden, Norway and Finland [1]
The participation of women in public life is high in the Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Ans 23. Ans. (a) [1]
A is true: democracy is accepted as legitimate because it is chosen by the people.
R is true and explains A: since the government is people's own, it is legitimate.

Ans 24. A coalition government is a government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties. [2]
It is formed when no single party gets a majority of the seats in the legislature; the parties come together to form a government that has the support of the majority.

Ans 25. They demanded recognition of Tamil as an official language, and equal opportunities in securing education and jobs. [2]
They demanded regional autonomy and equality of opportunity; the demand was later for an independent Tamil Eelam in the north and east.

Ans 26. Competition provides voters with a choice; in a democracy, parties compete to get the support of the voters and form the government. [3]
It keeps the rulers responsive and accountable; if they do not perform, the voters may vote them out and replace them with the opposition.
Ideas and policies are debated, and parties are forced to deal with the problems of citizens; the regular electoral competition pressurises them to

serve the people, though it can also create some divisions and mud-slinging.

Ans 27. (A) It divides power between the Centre and the states, which prevents the concentration of power and the possibility of dictatorship. [5]
It accommodates regional and linguistic diversity by giving states control of subjects of regional importance.
It promotes unity in diversity, as different language groups remain part of one country, avoiding conflicts like those of Sri Lanka.
It increases participation, since people can take part in decisions at local and state levels, and be heard by their representatives.
It ensures the autonomy of the states, with its independent judiciary to settle disputes; it strengthens a spirit of cooperation between governments.

Ans 28. Case study [4]
28.1 A two-party system. [1]
28.2 A system in which several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power, on their own or in alliance with others. [1]
28.3 Many parties compete for power in the same election, and parties form alliances or coalitions to contest elections and to form the government. [2]
It provides voters with a wide choice and represents the diverse interests of regions and communities; however, it may make the political system look messy, and coalition governments may be unstable.

Section D – Economics (20 marks)

Ans 29. Ans. (c) die before the age of one year, per 1000 live births in that particular year [1]

IMR indicates the number of children that die before reaching the age of one year, as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Ans 30. Ans. (a) Primary sector [1]

Although the tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP, the primary sector (agriculture) still employs about half of the workers in India.

Ans 31. Ans. (b) Agricultural labourers who find work only during sowing and harvesting [1]

Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are unable to find jobs during some months of the year, as in agriculture, where work is available mainly during sowing, harvesting and weeding.

Ans 32. Ans. (d) Reserve Bank of India [1]

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans; for example, it monitors that banks maintain a minimum cash balance and give loans not just to profit-making businesses but also to small cultivators, small scale industries and small borrowers.

Ans 33. Ans. (a) A cooperative society [1]

Banks and cooperatives are the formal sources of credit; moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends are the informal sources.

Ans 34. Ans. (c) removing barriers or restrictions set by the government on foreign trade [1]

Liberalisation is the process of removing the barriers or restrictions set by the government (such as tax on imports); it allows more foreign goods and investment to come in.

Ans 35. Cost: the cost of borrowing from the informal sources is much higher, as the [3]

interest rates are very high; the formal sources charge lower interest.
Income of borrowers: the high cost of borrowing means that a large part of the income of the borrowers is used to repay the loan, leaving less for themselves; many are caught in a debt trap.
Accessibility: formal credit is cheaper and supervised; the poor households and small farmers depend more on informal sources, so formal credit should be extended to them for their development.

Ans 36. A landless rural labourer: wants more days of work and better wages, a regular income and a good education for the children. [3]
A prosperous farmer from Punjab: wants assured high family income through high support prices for his crops and the sale of his products at remunerative prices.
A girl from a rich urban family: wants more freedom and equal opportunity, and security; hence different people can have conflicting goals, and a country's development means a range of goals.

Ans 37. Ford Motors, an American company, invested nearly 1700 crore rupees in a plant near Chennai, to produce cars for the Indian market as well as for export. [3]
It gave work to local suppliers, as it buys auto parts from local firms; to supply to Ford, those firms had to improve their quality, and so it spreads technology and know-how.
It created jobs and made the country a base for the production of small cars for the world market, as costs here are low.

Ans 38. (A) The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. [5]

It supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans, so that banks do not misuse the deposits.

It monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance (a minimum share of deposits) as required.

It ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries and small borrowers.

It periodically collects information from banks on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate; thus, it safeguards depositors.

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Syllabus, Simplified.