

CLASS 10 – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

(SET-1)

Section A – MCQ Answers (1×20=20)

1. **(b)** Fall of Bastille
 2. **(c)** 1915
 3. **(c)** Black soil
 4. **(c)** Rice
 5. **(c)** Reduces conflict
 6. **(c)** Federal democracy
 7. **(a)** Primary
 8. **(b)** RBI
 9. **(a)** Gross Domestic Product
 10. **(c)** Wind
 11. **(c)** 1930
 12. **(c)** Black
 13. **(a)** Equality
 14. **(c)** Tertiary
 15. **(b)** COPRA
 16. **(c)** Disguised
 17. **(c)** Bismarck
 18. **(c)** Tuticorin
 19. **(c)** Multi-party system
 20. **(c)** Removes barter problems
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Section B – Very Short Answers (40 words)

21. Nationalism

Nationalism is a feeling of unity and loyalty among people who share common history, culture, language and territory, and who desire to form an independent nation.

22. Causes of Soil Erosion (any two)

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing

23. Federalism

Federalism is a system of government in which powers are divided between a central government and state governments by the Constitution.

24. Unemployment

Unemployment refers to a situation where people who are willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate do not get employment.

Section C – Short Answers (60 words)

25. Effects of First World War on India (any three)

- Heavy taxes increased.
- Prices of goods rose sharply.
- Forced recruitment of soldiers.
- Economic hardships led to dissatisfaction.

26. Features of Indian Agriculture (any three)

- Dependent on monsoon.
- Labour intensive.
- Variety of crops grown.
- Small landholdings.

27. Importance of Political Parties

- Form and run government.
- Provide policy alternatives.
- Shape public opinion.

- Ensure accountability.

28. Functions of Banks

- Accept deposits.
- Provide loans.
- Facilitate payments and transfers.

29. Consumer Rights (any three)

- Right to Safety
- Right to Information
- Right to Choose
- Right to Seek Redressal

Section D – Long Answers (120 words)

30. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Non-Cooperation Movement





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Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 to oppose British rule. He urged people to boycott government schools, courts, foreign goods and titles. Khadi was promoted and peaceful protest was emphasised. The movement united Hindus and Muslims. However, after the Chauri Chaura incident (1922), Gandhi withdrew the movement to prevent violence.

31. Importance of Irrigation in Indian Agriculture

Irrigation ensures water supply during irregular monsoon. It increases crop yield, allows multiple cropping and reduces dependence on rainfall. It supports cash crops like sugarcane and cotton. Irrigation improves food security and farmer income.

32. How Democracy Accommodates Social Diversity

Democracy respects different religions, languages and cultures. It ensures equality through Fundamental Rights. Power-sharing arrangements and federalism give representation to different groups. Reservations ensure participation of weaker sections.

33. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy

Globalisation increased foreign investment and created job opportunities. Consumers get more choices. Indian companies face competition, improving quality. However, small producers sometimes suffer due to competition.

Section E – Case Based Answers

34. National Movement

- (a) Objective – To achieve Swaraj (self-rule).
- (b) Method – Boycott and peaceful protest.
- (c) Limitation – Suppressed by British repression.

35. Resources

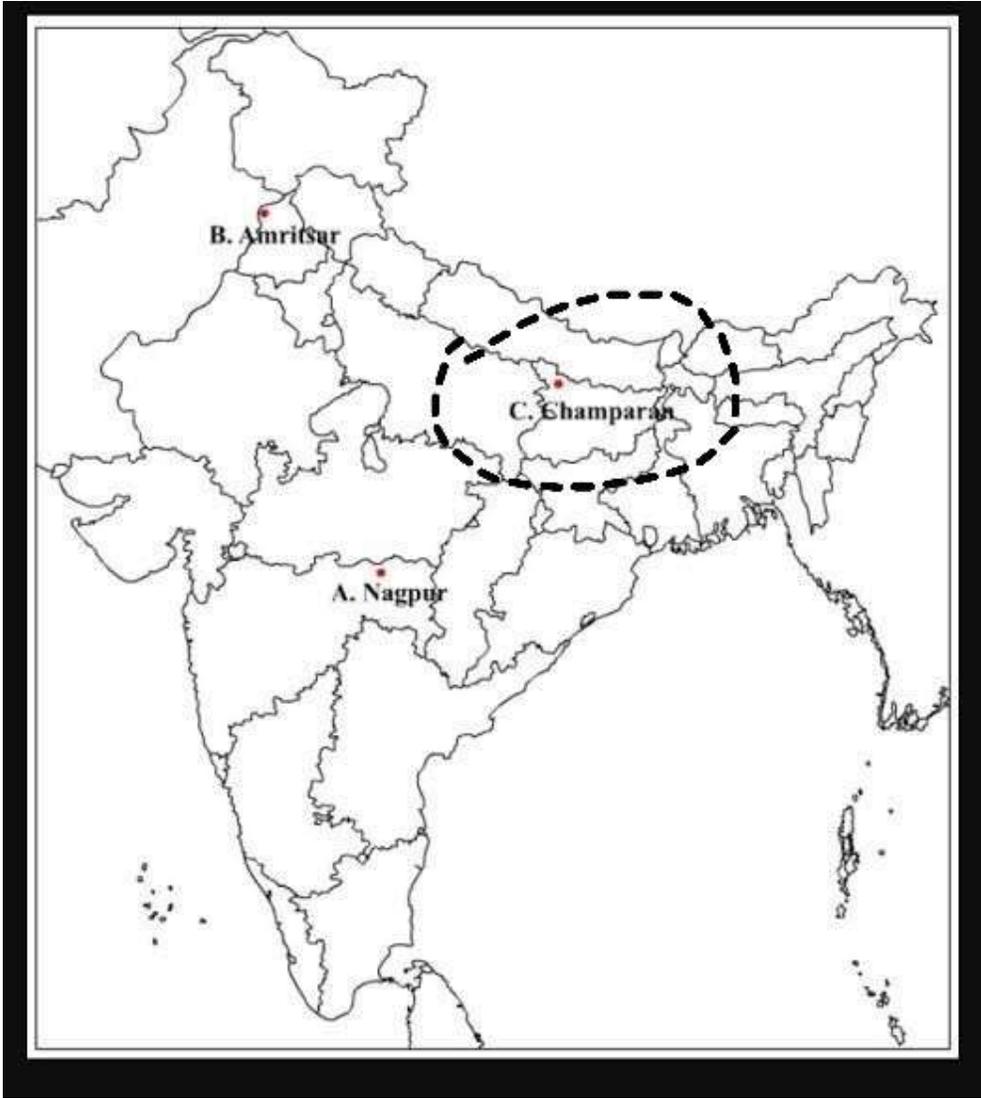
- (a) Natural resources are materials obtained from nature.
- (b) Example – Water.
- (c) Conservation is necessary to prevent depletion and protect environment.

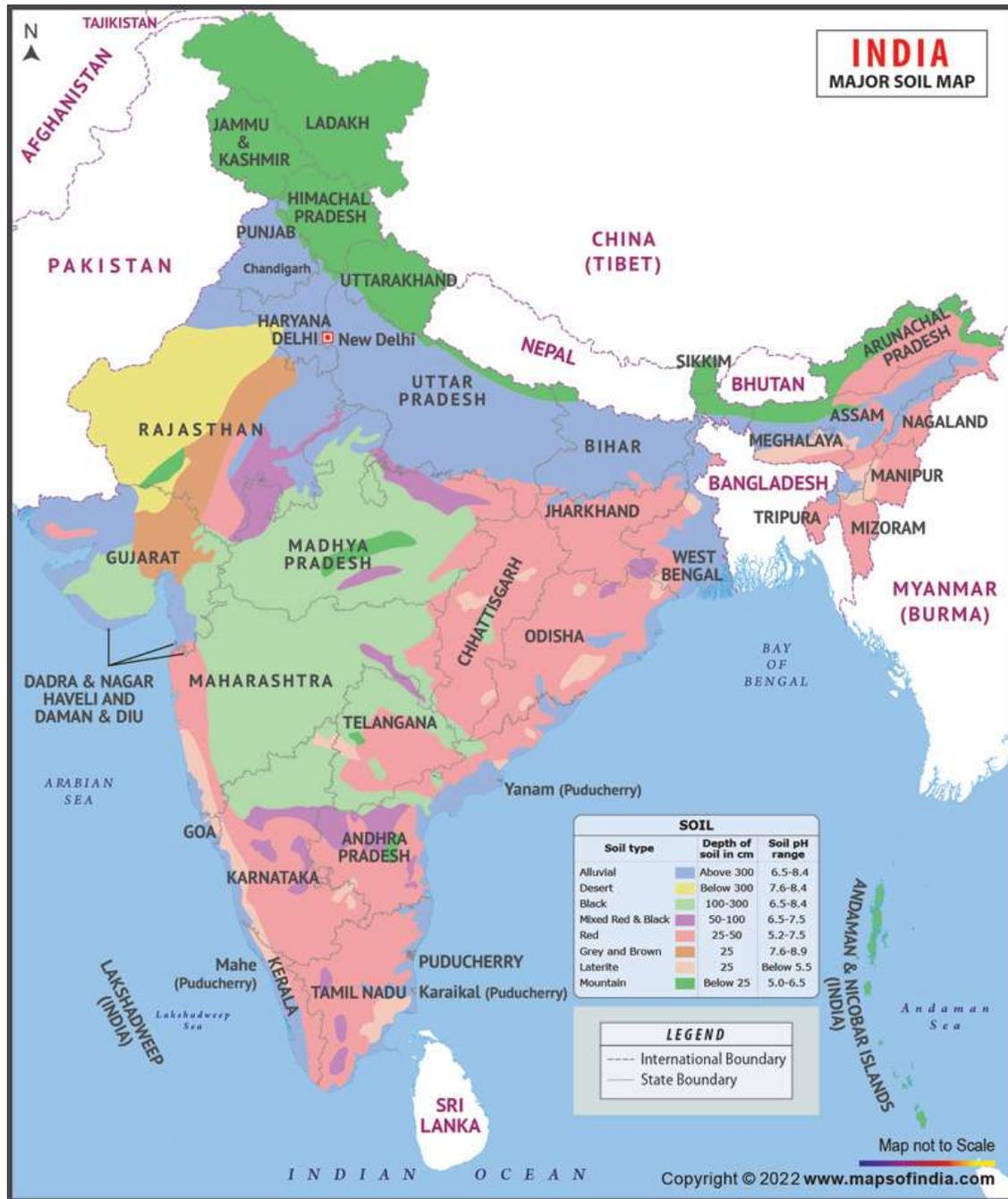
36. Employment

- (a) Disguised unemployment.
 - (b) Low productivity.
 - (c) Create non-farm job opportunities.
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Section F – Map Work







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37. Map Marking

(a) Any one centre:

- Champaran (Bihar)
- Dandi (Gujarat)
- Amritsar (Punjab)

(b) Soil Types:

- Black Soil – Maharashtra
 - Alluvial Soil – Northern Plains
 - Red Soil – Tamil Nadu / Karnataka
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