

# **CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **ANSWER KEY**

### **(SET- 10)**

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#### **SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1×20=20)**

1. (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
2. (b) Metternich
3. (b) Alluvial soil
4. (b) Rice
5. (c) 26 November 1949
6. (c) Lok Sabha
7. (a) Primary
8. (c) NABARD
9. (c) Public hospital
10. (c) Wildlife
11. (b) Indigo farmers
12. (c) Mountain soil
13. (b) Lok Sabha
14. (c) Tertiary
15. (b) Consumer Protection Act
16. (b) Structural change
17. (b) Liberal Revolutions
18. (b) Godavari
19. (c) President
20. (c) Is accepted in future transactions

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## **SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)**

### **21. Civil Rights**

Civil rights are fundamental rights that protect individual freedom and equality before law in a democratic society.

### **22. Characteristics of Alluvial Soil (Any Two)**

- Very fertile and rich in potash and lime.
- Suitable for crops like wheat and rice.
- Found in northern plains.

### **23. Opposition Party**

An opposition party is a political party that does not form the government and holds the ruling party accountable.

### **24. Poverty Line**

Poverty line is the minimum level of income required to satisfy basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter.

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## **SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)**

### **25. Effects of the Rowlatt Act (Any Three)**

- Nationwide protests and strikes.
- Increased dissatisfaction against British rule.
- Led to Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- Strengthened nationalist movement.

### **26. Features of Subsistence Farming**

- Production for self-consumption.
- Small land holdings.
- Traditional methods used.

### **27. Functions of Election Commission**

- Conducts free and fair elections.

- Prepares electoral rolls.
- Enforces Model Code of Conduct.

## **28. Infrastructure and Development**

Infrastructure such as roads, electricity and communication improves productivity, promotes trade and supports economic growth.

## **29. Consumer Rights**

- Right to Safety.
- Right to Information.
- Right to Seek Redressal.

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## **SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)**

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### **30. Role of Different Social Groups in Non-Cooperation Movement**





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Different social groups actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Students left government schools and colleges. Peasants protested against high land revenue. Merchants boycotted foreign goods. Workers organised strikes. This collective participation strengthened the national movement and spread nationalist feelings across India.

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### **31. Importance of Water Resources in India**

Water resources are essential for agriculture, industries and domestic use. Rivers help in irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. Water conservation ensures sustainable development and prevents scarcity.

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### **32. Importance of Power Sharing in India**



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Power sharing reduces conflicts among social groups and ensures political stability. It promotes unity in diversity and strengthens democracy by giving representation to different communities.

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### 33. Major Causes of Unemployment in India

Unemployment is caused by rapid population growth, lack of industrial development, seasonal nature of agriculture and mismatch of skills. Skill development and industrial expansion can reduce unemployment.

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## **SECTION E – CASE BASED (100 Words)**

### **34. Indian Freedom Struggle**

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) Objective – Achieve Swaraj.
- (c) Impact – Mass participation.

### **35. Resource Conservation**

- (a) Sustainable use of resources means using resources wisely without depleting them.
- (b) Benefit – Ensures availability for future generations.
- (c) Challenge – Overexploitation.

### **36. Economic Development**

- (a) Tertiary sector.
  - (b) Advantage – Provides services and employment.
  - (c) Limitation – Job insecurity.
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## **SECTION F – MAP BASED QUESTION**





### **37. Map Marking**

(a) Centre of Champaran Movement:

- Champaran (Bihar)

(b) Three major coal-producing states:

- Jharkhand
- Odisha
- Chhattisgarh