

CLASS 10 – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWERS KEY

(SET-2)

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

1. (b) Montesquieu
 2. (b) Break the salt law
 3. (c) Red soil
 4. (c) Tea
 5. (b) Federal system
 6. (c) Free and fair elections
 7. (b) Secondary
 8. (b) Cooperative banks
 9. (b) Economic development
 10. (c) Solar energy
 11. (b) It had no Indian member
 12. (b) Black
 13. (c) Every adult has the right to vote
 14. (c) Tertiary
 15. (c) District Consumer Court
 16. (c) Disguised unemployment
 17. (b) Garibaldi
 18. (d) Narmada
 19. (c) Election Commission
 20. (b) Legal backing
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SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)

21. Colonialism

Colonialism refers to the system in which a powerful country controls and exploits another country politically, economically and socially for its own benefit.

22. Characteristics of Alluvial Soil (Any Two)

- Very fertile and rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
- Suitable for growing crops like wheat, rice and sugarcane.

23. Political Party

A political party is an organised group of people who share common ideology and contest elections to form government and implement policies.

24. Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which a person is unable to fulfil basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and healthcare.

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)

25. Growth of Nationalism in India (Any Three)

- Economic exploitation by British.
- Impact of First World War.
- Role of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi.
- Spread of education and press.

26. Features of Mixed Farming

- Combination of crop production and livestock rearing.
- Efficient use of land and labour.
- Provides regular income to farmers.

27. Challenges Faced by Political Parties

- Lack of internal democracy.
- Dynastic succession.
- Influence of money and muscle power.

28. Role of Banks in Economic Development

- Mobilise savings.
- Provide loans for business and agriculture.
- Promote investment and employment.

29. Ways to Protect Consumers

- Awareness of consumer rights.
- Filing complaints in consumer courts.
- Checking ISI/BIS certification.

SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)

30. Role of Peasants in Civil Disobedience Movement





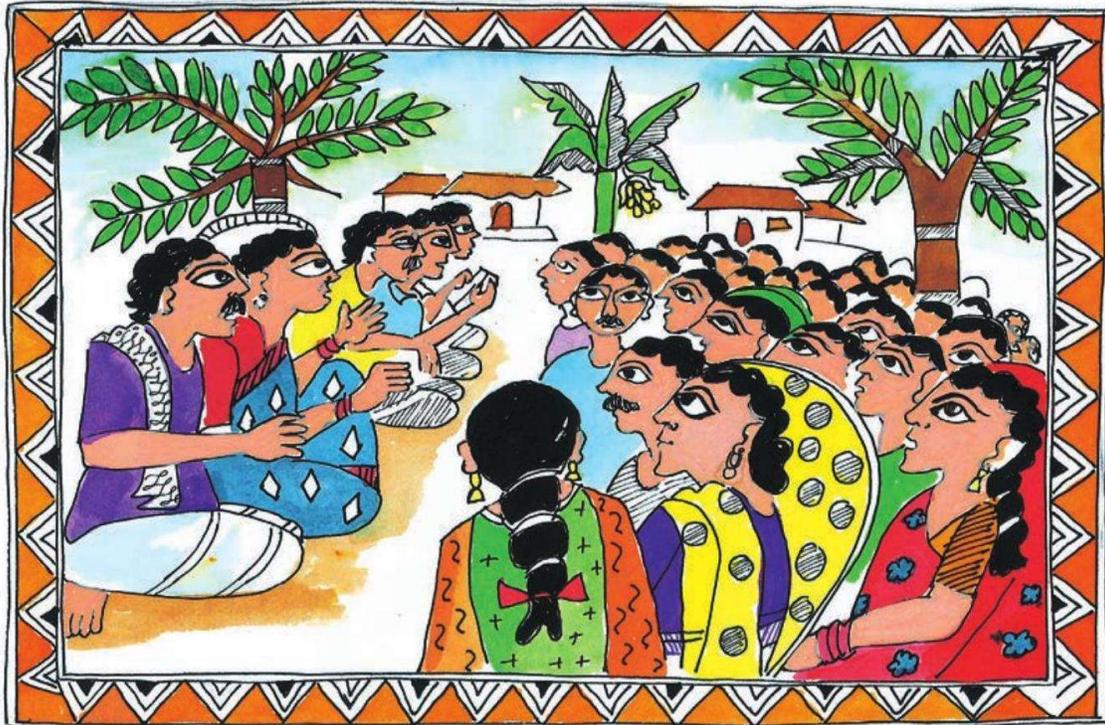
Peasants actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930). They demanded reduction of land revenue and abolition of unfair taxes. Many refused to pay taxes and supported the boycott of British goods. In regions like Awadh, peasants protested against high rents. However, when their demands were not fully met, some became disappointed. Despite limitations, peasants strengthened the national movement.

31. Importance of Water Resources in India

Water resources are essential for agriculture, industry and domestic use. Irrigation ensures crop production even during weak monsoons. Rivers help in hydroelectric power generation. Water also supports transportation and fisheries. Proper management and conservation are necessary to prevent scarcity.

32. Working of Federalism in India





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India follows a federal system where powers are divided between the Union Government and State Governments. The Constitution provides Union, State and Concurrent Lists. Independent judiciary resolves disputes. Panchayati Raj institutions strengthen local governance. This system ensures unity while maintaining regional autonomy.

33. Causes of Unemployment in India

Major causes include rapid population growth, dependence on agriculture, lack of industrial development, and mismatch between education and skills. Seasonal and

disguised unemployment are common in rural areas. Industrial growth and skill development programmes can reduce unemployment.

SECTION E – CASE BASED 100 Words)

34. Indian National Movement

- (a) Objective – Achieve self-rule (Swaraj).
- (b) Method – Non-violent protest and boycott.
- (c) Result – Strengthened mass participation.

35. Agriculture

- (a) Commercial farming is farming for market sale.
- (b) Example – Cotton farming.
- (c) Advantage – Higher income and profit.

36. Sectors of Economy

- (a) Tertiary sector.
 - (b) Problem – Lack of job security.
 - (c) Improvement – Skill development and training.
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SECTION F – MAP BASED





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37. Map Marking

(a) Any one centre of National Movement:

- Champaran (Bihar)

- Dandi (Gujarat)
- Amritsar (Punjab)

(b) Any three major rivers:

- Ganga
- Narmada
- Godavari