

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

(SET-3)

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

1. (b) Sense of common identity
2. (b) Treaty of Versailles
3. (c) Alluvial soil
4. (c) Wheat
5. (c) People
6. (c) Local
7. (b) Secondary
8. (c) Bank
9. (b) GDP per capita
10. (c) Coal
11. (c) 1920
12. (b) Red
13. (a) Equality
14. (c) Tertiary sector
15. (b) Consumer Protection Act
16. (c) Structural
17. (b) Mazzini
18. (c) Narmada
19. (b) Central and State governments
20. (c) Acts as a medium of exchange

SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)

21. Colonial Rule

Colonial rule refers to the system in which a foreign country controls and governs another country for economic and political benefits.

22. Uses of Minerals (Any Two)

- Used in manufacturing industries.
- Used for producing energy like coal and petroleum.

23. Coalition Government

A coalition government is formed when two or more political parties join together to form government when no single party gets majority.

24. Literacy Rate

Literacy rate is the percentage of people above a certain age who can read and write with understanding.

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)

25. Causes of Civil Disobedience Movement (Any Three)

- Failure of Simon Commission.
- Demand for Poorna Swaraj.
- Salt Law protest (Dandi March).
- Economic hardships due to British rule.

26. Characteristics of Commercial Farming

- Production mainly for market sale.
- Use of modern technology and machinery.
- Large-scale production.

27. Functions of Political Parties

- Form and run government.
- Frame public policies.

- Provide choices to voters.
- Ensure accountability.

28. Importance of Credit

Credit helps farmers and businessmen invest in production. It increases income, promotes trade and generates employment.

29. Responsibilities of Consumers

- Be aware of rights.
- Check quality marks.
- File complaints against unfair trade practices.

SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)

30. Participation of Women in National Movement





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Women played a significant role in India's national movement. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu actively participated in protests and movements. Thousands of women boycotted foreign goods, picketed liquor shops and participated in the Salt Satyagraha. They encouraged use of khadi and spread nationalist ideas. Their participation strengthened mass mobilisation and broke social barriers.

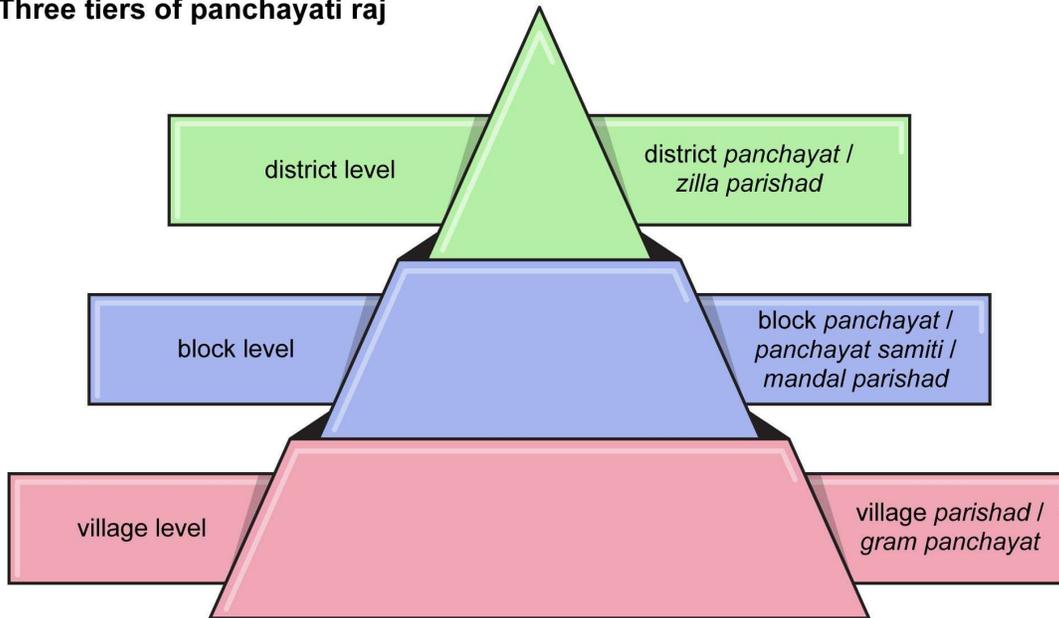
31. Importance of Forests and Wildlife Resources

Forests provide timber, fuelwood, medicinal plants and raw materials for industries. They help in maintaining ecological balance, preventing soil erosion and conserving biodiversity. Wildlife resources support tourism and scientific research. Conservation is essential for sustainable development.

32. Working of Local Self-Government in India



Three tiers of panchayati raj



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Local self-government works at village and urban levels. In rural areas, Gram Panchayats function under Panchayati Raj system. In urban areas, Municipal Corporations manage civic issues. These bodies look after sanitation, roads, water supply and local development. They ensure participation of people in governance.

33. Causes of Poverty in India

Major causes include rapid population growth, unemployment, low level of education, unequal distribution of income and dependence on agriculture. Economic exploitation during colonial rule also contributed to poverty. Government schemes and employment programmes aim to reduce poverty.

SECTION E – CASE BASED QUESTIONS (100 Words)

34. National Movement

- (a) Objective – Achieve independence.
- (b) Form of protest – Non-cooperation.
- (c) Outcome – Increased national unity.

35. Soil Conservation

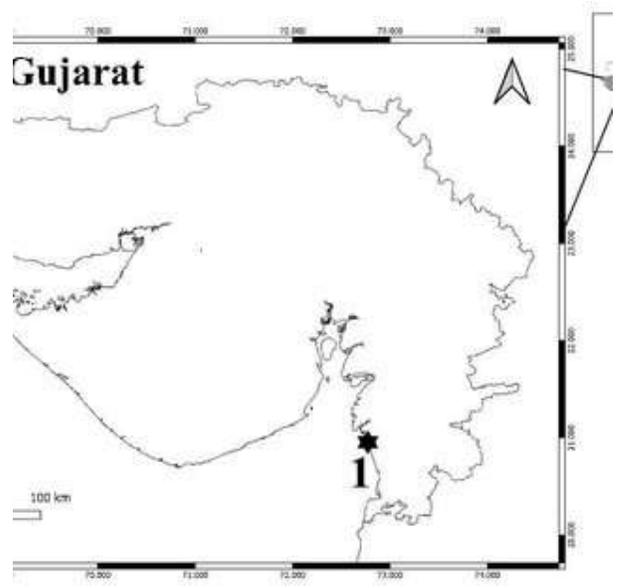
- (a) Soil erosion is removal of top fertile soil.
- (b) Cause – Deforestation.
- (c) Preventive measure – Afforestation.

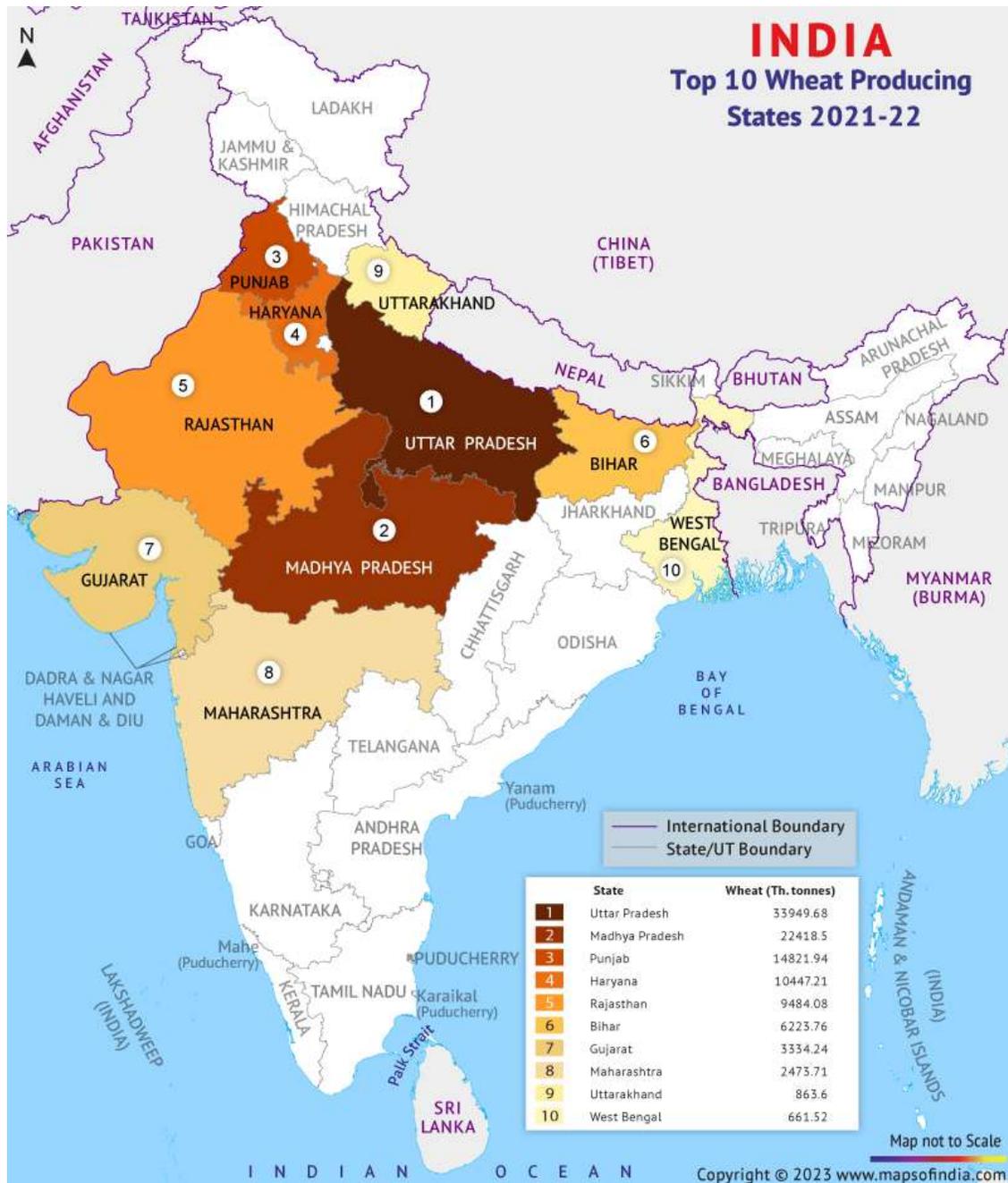
36. Employment

- (a) Seasonal unemployment.
- (b) Reason – Agriculture depends on seasons.
- (c) Solution – Promote non-farm employment.

SECTION F – MAP BASED QUESTION







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37. Map Marking

(a) One centre of National Movement:

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

(b) Three crop-producing regions:

- Wheat – Punjab
- Rice – West Bengal
- Cotton – Maharashtra