

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

(SET- 4)

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

1. (d) 19th century
2. (b) Mazzini
3. (b) Alluvial soil
4. (c) Wheat
5. (c) Popular participation
6. (b) Power sharing
7. (b) Mining coal
8. (b) RBI
9. (a) Total income ÷ population
10. (c) Coal
11. (c) 1928
12. (c) Laterite
13. (c) Voting right to all adults
14. (c) Tertiary
15. (a) ISI
16. (c) Seasonal unemployment
17. (c) Bismarck
18. (c) Ganga
19. (b) Chief Minister
20. (c) Expresses value in numbers

SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)

21. Imperialism

Imperialism refers to a policy by which a powerful country extends its control over weaker nations politically, economically and militarily.

22. Features of Black Soil (Any Two)

- Rich in iron, magnesium and lime.
- Ideal for cotton cultivation.
- Retains moisture for long time.

23. Secularism

Secularism means that the state treats all religions equally and does not favour or discriminate against any religion.

24. Labour Force

Labour force includes all people who are able and willing to work and are either employed or actively seeking employment.

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)

25. Spread of Nationalism in Europe (Any Three)

- Impact of French Revolution.
- Growth of liberalism.
- Role of leaders like Mazzini and Bismarck.
- Development of print media.

26. Factors Affecting Crop Production

- Climate and rainfall.
- Type of soil.
- Availability of irrigation.
- Use of modern technology.

27. Functions of Election Commission of India

- Conducts free and fair elections.
- Prepares electoral rolls.
- Enforces Model Code of Conduct.

28. Role of Modern Technology in Employment

Modern technology creates new job opportunities in IT, services and industries. It increases productivity and promotes skill development.

29. Duties of Consumers

- Be aware of product details.
- Insist on bill and warranty.
- Avoid misleading advertisements.

SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)

30. Role of Students in Indian National Movement





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Students played an active role in India's freedom struggle. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, many students left government schools and colleges. They joined national institutions and spread awareness about independence. Student organisations organised protests, boycotts and rallies against British policies. Their participation strengthened the mass base of the movement and inspired youth across the country.

31. Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. It provides employment to a large population and supplies raw materials to industries. It ensures food security and contributes significantly to national income. Agriculture also supports export earnings and rural development.

32. Features of Democratic Government



CONSTITUTION
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INDIA



सत्यमेव जयते

A democratic government is elected by people through free and fair elections. It ensures rule of law, equality and protection of fundamental rights. Power is shared among different organs of government. It promotes accountability and transparency in governance.

33. Causes of Poverty in Rural Areas of India

Major causes include dependence on agriculture, lack of irrigation, unemployment, low level of education and unequal distribution of land. Seasonal unemployment and low productivity increase poverty. Government schemes aim to reduce rural poverty.

SECTION E – CASE BASED QUESTIONS (100 Words)

34. Indian Freedom Struggle

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

35. Agricultural Practices

- (a) Mixed farming is combination of crop production and livestock rearing.
- (b) Advantage – Additional income.
- (c) Limitation – Requires more labour.

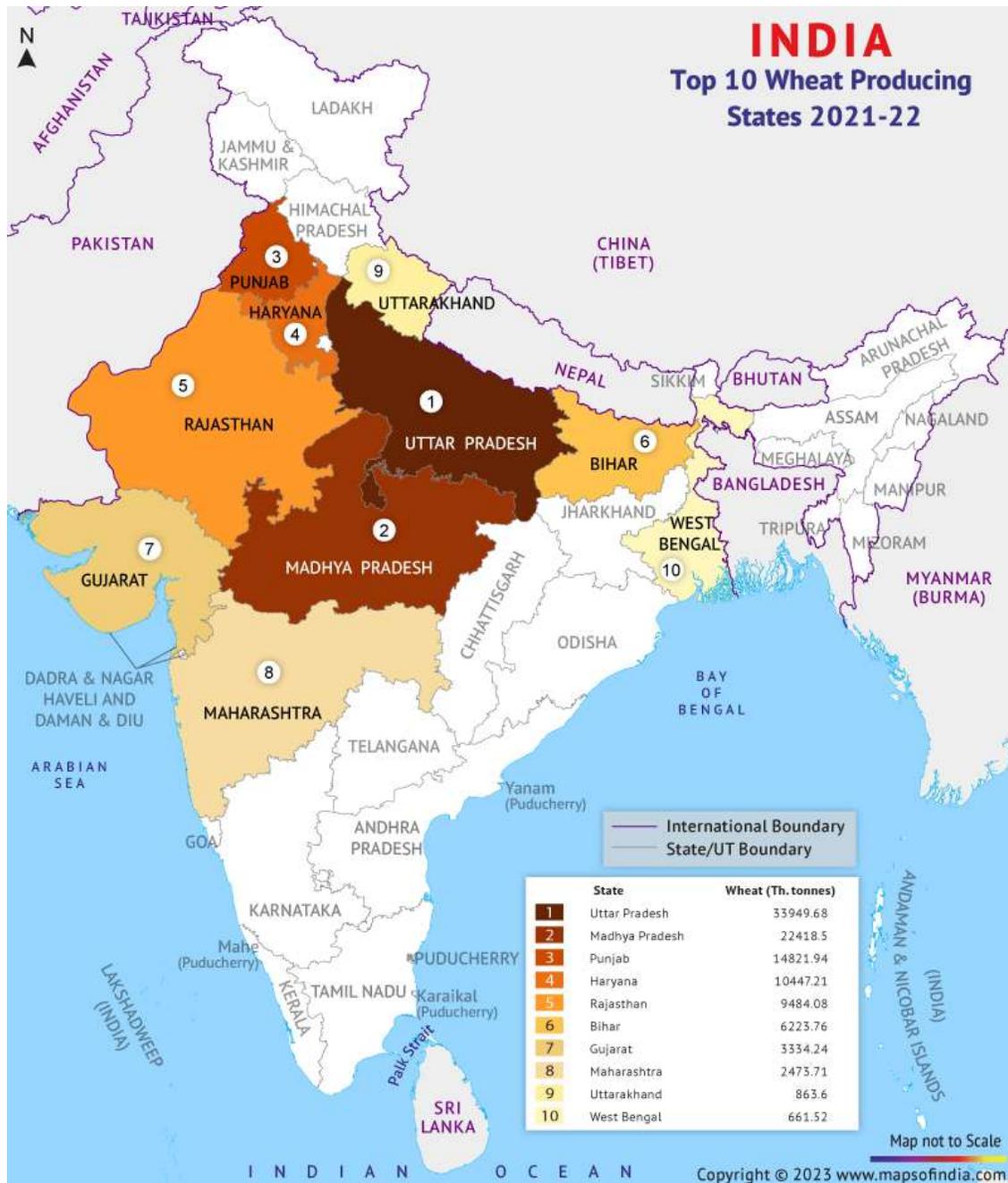
36. Economic Activities

- (a) Secondary sector.
 - (b) Problem – Lack of skilled labour.
 - (c) Improvement – Skill development programmes.
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SECTION F – MAP BASED QUESTION







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37. Map Marking

(a) One centre of National Movement:

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

(b) Three major wheat-producing states:

- Punjab
 - Haryana
 - Uttar Pradesh
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