

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

(SET- 5)

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

1. (b) Colonial exploitation
2. (b) Non-Cooperation
3. (b) Alluvial soil
4. (c) Tea
5. (b) Equality before law
6. (b) Supreme Court
7. (a) Primary
8. (c) Banks
9. (c) Multiple indicators
10. (c) Forests
11. (c) 1930
12. (b) Laterite soil
13. (c) Equal respect to all religions
14. (c) Tertiary
15. (c) AGMARK
16. (c) Educated unemployment
17. (c) Bismarck
18. (c) Ganga
19. (c) Local
20. (c) Facilitates exchange

SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)

21. Nationalism in Modern Sense

Nationalism in modern sense refers to a strong feeling of unity and loyalty among people who share common history, culture and territory, aiming to form an independent nation-state.

22. Two Major Food Crops of India

- Rice
- Wheat

23. Pressure Group

A pressure group is an organised group that influences government policies without contesting elections.

24. Employment

Employment refers to a situation where people are engaged in economic activities and earn income for their livelihood.

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)

25. Impacts of British Rule on Indian Economy (Any Three)

- Deindustrialisation of Indian handicrafts.
- Drain of wealth to Britain.
- Heavy land revenue policies.
- Decline in agriculture productivity.

26. Features of Intensive Farming

- Small land holdings.
- High use of labour and inputs.
- Multiple cropping.
- High yield per hectare.

27. Roles of Citizens in Democracy

- Vote responsibly in elections.

- Participate in public discussions.
- Respect laws and rights of others.

28. Investment in Education and Development

Education improves skills, increases productivity and generates better employment opportunities. It reduces poverty and promotes economic growth.

29. Consumer Responsibilities

- Check quality marks.
- Demand bill.
- Be aware of product information.

SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)

30. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Civil Disobedience Movement





4

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 with the historic Dandi March to break the Salt Law. He encouraged people to refuse payment of taxes and boycott British goods. The movement spread across the country with massive

participation of peasants, women and students. Though repressed by British authorities, it strengthened the national struggle.

31. Importance of Soil as a Natural Resource

Soil is essential for agriculture and food production. It provides nutrients and supports plant growth. Soil also supports forests and biodiversity. Conservation of soil is necessary to prevent erosion and maintain fertility for sustainable development.

32. How Democracy Promotes Equality





4

Democracy promotes equality through universal adult franchise and equal rights before law. It ensures equal opportunities and prohibits discrimination based on caste, religion or gender. Fundamental Rights protect citizens and promote social justice.

33. Causes of Unemployment in Urban Areas

Urban unemployment occurs due to rapid migration, lack of industrial growth, mismatch of skills and limited job opportunities. Educated unemployment is common among youth. Skill development and industrial expansion can reduce urban unemployment.

SECTION E – CASE BASED QUESTIONS (100 Words)

34. Freedom Movement

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) Objective – Break unjust laws.
- (c) Result – Strengthened national unity.

35. Agriculture

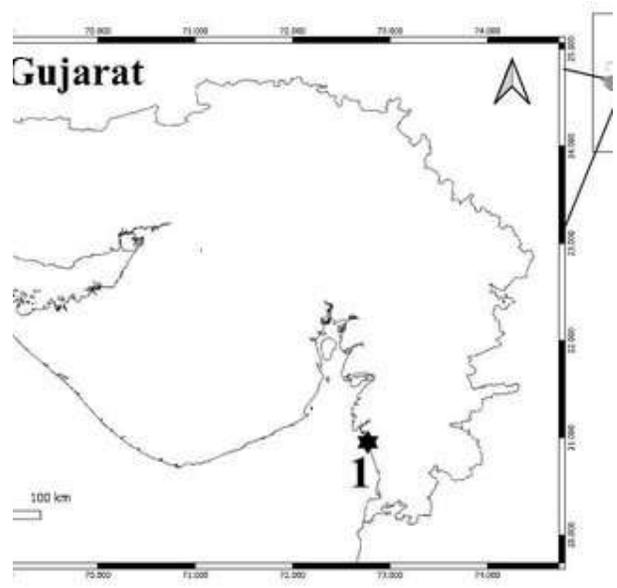
- (a) Subsistence farming is farming for self-consumption.
- (b) Feature – Small land holdings.
- (c) Problem – Low productivity.

36. Economic Development

- (a) Per capita income.
- (b) Limitation – Does not show income distribution.
- (c) Improvement – Use multiple indicators.

SECTION F – MAP BASED QUESTION







5

37. Map Marking

(a) One centre of National Movement:

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

(b) Three major rice-producing states:

- West Bengal

- Punjab
- Andhra Pradesh