

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

(SET- 9)

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

1. (c) 1919
2. (c) Mahatma Gandhi
3. (b) Alluvial soil
4. (c) Cotton
5. (b) Federal parliamentary system
6. (b) President
7. (a) Primary
8. (c) Moneylender
9. (b) Health status
10. (c) Fossil fuels
11. (c) 1922
12. (b) Laterite soil
13. (c) Equal treatment of all religions
14. (c) Tertiary
15. (b) Legal redressal
16. (b) Cyclical unemployment
17. (a) 1815
18. (c) Narmada
19. (c) President
20. (b) Is legally accepted

SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWERS (40 Words Limit)

21. Satyagraha

Satyagraha means insistence on truth and non-violent resistance against injustice, introduced by Mahatma Gandhi.

22. Characteristics of Mountain Soil (Any Two)

- Found in hilly regions.
- Rich in humus and organic matter.
- Suitable for tea and coffee cultivation.

23. Rule of Law

Rule of law means that all citizens and government authorities are equally subject to the law of the country.

24. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a specific period.

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWERS (60 Words Limit)

25. Causes of Non-Cooperation Movement (Any Three)

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- Rowlatt Act.
- Khilafat issue.
- Demand for Swaraj.

26. Features of Commercial Farming

- Production mainly for market sale.
- Use of modern technology.
- Large-scale cultivation.

27. Advantages of Federalism

- Promotes unity in diversity.

- Ensures local autonomy.
- Reduces conflict.

28. Globalisation and Employment

Globalisation creates new job opportunities in industries and services but may reduce jobs in small local industries.

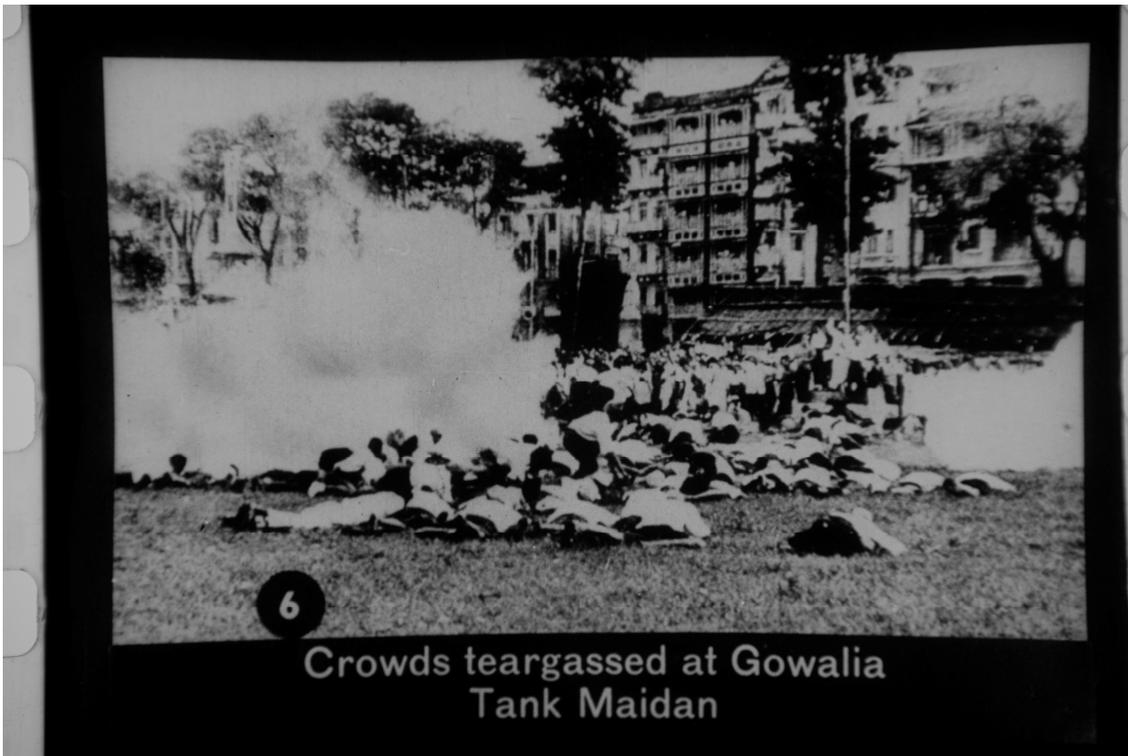
29. Rights of Consumers

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

SECTION D – LONG ANSWERS (120 Words Limit)

30. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Quit India Movement





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Crowds teargassed at Gowalia
Tank Maidan

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942 with the slogan “Do or Die.” He demanded immediate independence from British rule. Though he was arrested soon after, the movement spread across the country with mass participation. It marked a decisive phase in India’s freedom struggle.

31. Importance of Mineral Resources in India

Mineral resources are vital for industrial development. Coal, iron ore and petroleum support manufacturing and power generation. They provide employment and contribute to economic growth. Proper conservation ensures sustainable use.

32. Importance of Elections in Democracy





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Elections allow citizens to choose their representatives. They ensure accountability and peaceful transfer of power. Free and fair elections strengthen democracy and protect citizens' rights.

33. Major Causes of Poverty in India

Causes include unemployment, rapid population growth, unequal distribution of income, low agricultural productivity and lack of education. Government schemes aim to reduce poverty.

SECTION E – CASE BASED QUESTIONS (100 Words)

34. National Movement

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

35. Water Resources

- (a) Rainwater harvesting is collection of rainwater for future use.
- (b) Benefit – Reduces water scarcity.
- (c) Limitation – Requires proper storage system.

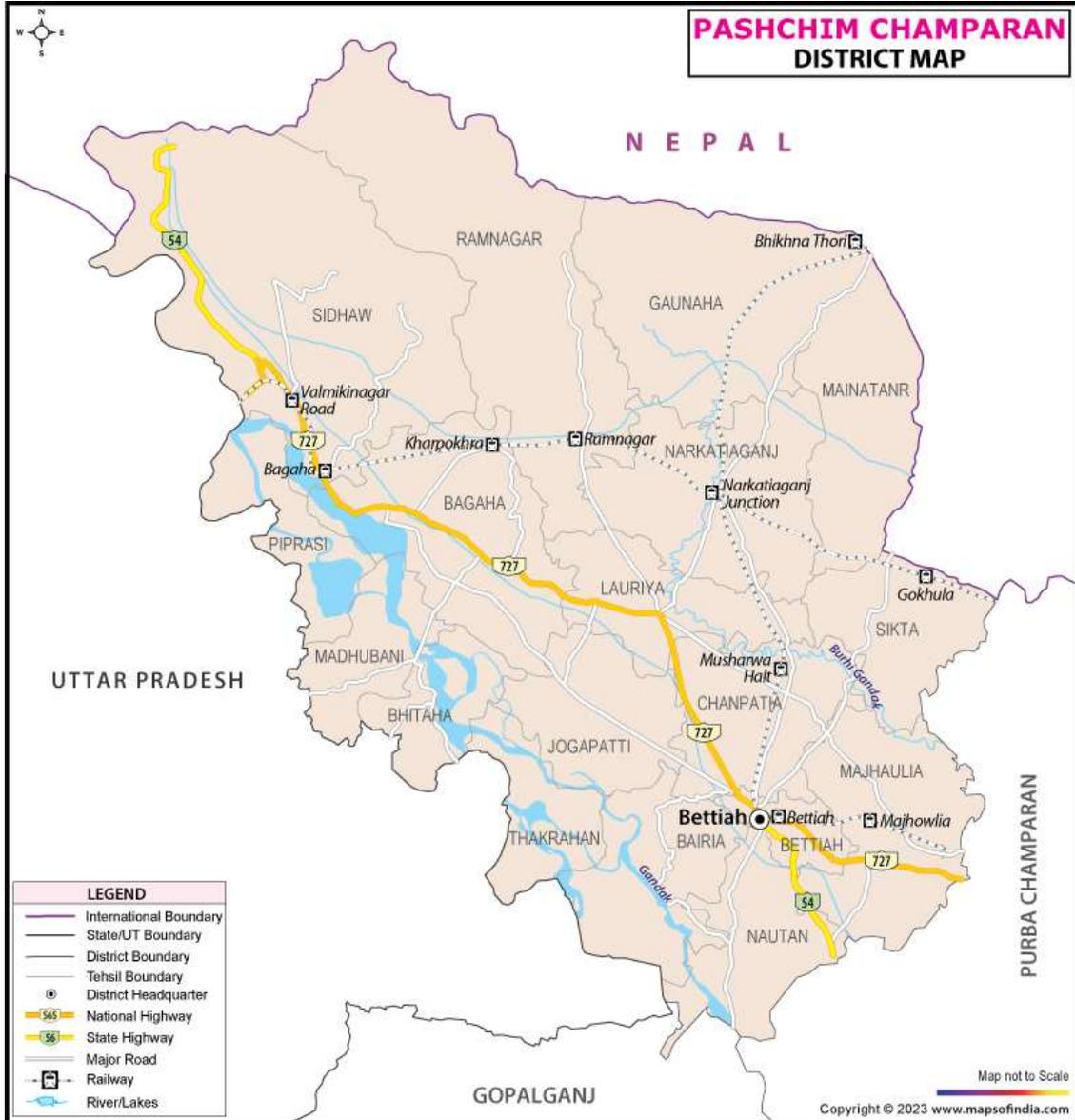
36. Economic Development

- (a) Infant Mortality Rate.
 - (b) Advantage – Indicates health status.
 - (c) Drawback – Does not measure income.
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SECTION F – MAP BASED QUESTION



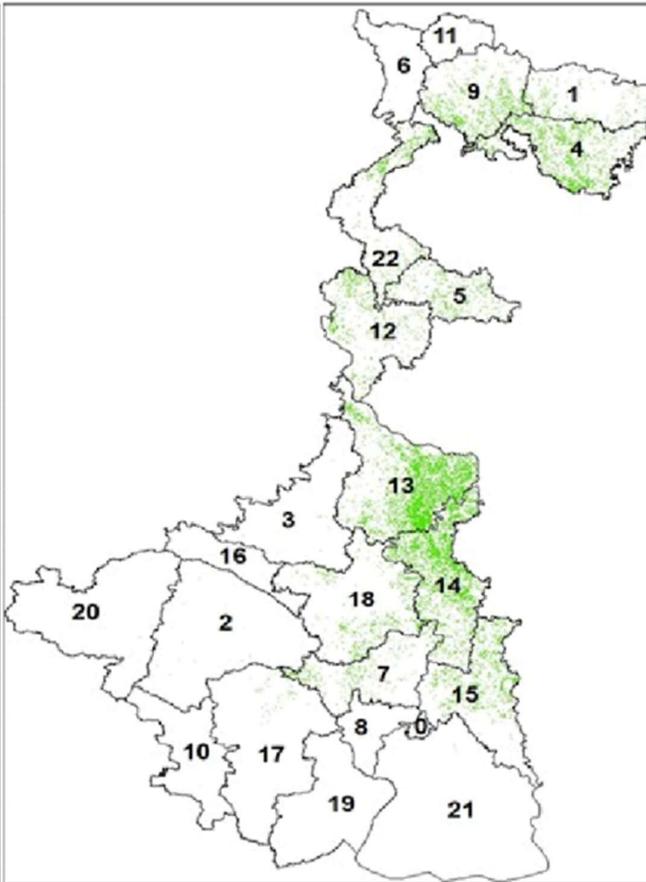
PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN DISTRICT MAP



| LEGEND | |
|--------|------------------------|
| | International Boundary |
| | State/UT Boundary |
| | District Boundary |
| | Tehsil Boundary |
| | District Headquarter |
| | National Highway |
| | State Highway |
| | Major Road |
| | Railway |
| | River/Lakes |

Map not to Scale
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| | |
|----|--------------------|
| 1 | ALIPURDUAR |
| 2 | BANKURA |
| 3 | BIRBHUM |
| 4 | COOCHBIHAR |
| 5 | DAKSHIN DINAJPUR |
| 6 | DARJEELING |
| 7 | HOOGHLY |
| 8 | HOWRAH |
| 9 | JALPAIGURI |
| 10 | JHARGRAM |
| 11 | KALIMPONG |
| 12 | MALDA |
| 13 | MURSHIDABAD |
| 14 | NADIA |
| 15 | NORTH 24 PARGANAS |
| 16 | PASCHIM BARDDHAMAN |
| 17 | PASCHIM MEDINIPUR |
| 18 | PURBA BARDDHAMAN |
| 19 | PURBA MEDINIPUR |
| 20 | PURULIA |
| 21 | SOUTH 24 PARGANAS |
| 22 | UTTAR DINAJPUR |



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37. Map Marking

(a) One centre of Non-Cooperation Movement:

- Champaran (Bihar)

(b) Three major jute-producing states:

- West Bengal
- Bihar
- Assam