

CBSE
Class X
Social science
Sample Paper – 4 (Updated 2020-21)

Answer 1

Power of the Prussian state

Answer 2

To get political and economic freedom.

Answer 3

Rice requires 20°-25° Celsius temperature. Rainfall: 100 to 150 cm rainfall is required for wheat cultivation.

Answer 4

Rajasthan and Maharashtra

Answer 5

To resolve social conflict

Answer 6

This is known as double coincidence of wants.

Answer 7

The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier.

Answer 8

Commercial farming of tea is **practiced** in Maharashtra, Bengal.

Answer 9

Rice is a **commercial crop** in Haryana but it is a subsistent type of **crop** in Orissa (Odisha). Wheat is produced on a large scale in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Answer 10

Tea is an important beverage crop. (a) There is good growth of tea plants in tropical and subtropical climates. (b) The soil required for its growth should be fertile and well drained, rich in humus and organic matter.

Answer 11

Fertilizer manufacturing requires bulky and heavy raw materials like coal, limestone, gypsum etc such **industries** are likely to be located near to the areas where such minerals are found, to reduce the cost of transportation of these materials.

Answer 12

Aluminium

Answer 13

Aluminium smelting

Answer 14

Manufacturing is the production of products for use or sale, using labor and machines, tools, and chemical or biological processing or formulation. It is the essence of secondary industry.

Answer 15

Situation in which states of the world have roughly equal power.

Answer 16

It's a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

Answer 17

Consumers' **right to be informed** about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. Explain consumer protection act in brief.

Answer 18

- a. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- b. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- c. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament

Answer 19

- a. The Vietnamese were represented in the text books as primitive and backward
- b. They were shown capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection; 'Skilled copyists' but not creative.
- c. School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam.

Answer 20

- a. He should cultivate Sugarcane as the geographical conditions it requires are available in Uttar Pradesh.
- b. Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate.
- c. Requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.

Answer 21

Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

In federal system government and its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

In federal System State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

Answer 22

Power sharing creates a situation of resolving conflict between various groups and people to ensure peace

It creates cooperation and peace

Manages people and allocates them tasks

Answer 23

Ability to handle social differences, division and conflicts is a plus point of democratic regime. Hence, democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

Power sharing in democracy reduce conflict amongst various groups

Answer 24

She would successfully get the loan from a formal source because:

Can do the documentation required

Can fulfil the terms of credit

Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary

Answer 25

Open ended question.

- a. A Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- b. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- c. It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
- d. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

Answer 26

Open ended question with a number of valid answers.

Answer 27

The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement:
Non-Cooperation Movement:

- i. The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- ii. Foreign goods were boycotted.
- iii. Liquor shops were picketed.
- iv. Foreign clothes were burnt in heap.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

- i. People were asked to break colonial laws.
- ii. The countrymen broke the salt law.
- iii. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- iv. Village officials resigned from their jobs.

Answer 28

- a. **The Cotton Textile Industry** occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent).
- b. It contributes 5 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.
- c. In the early years, the **Cotton Textile Industry** was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.
- d. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers.

Answer 29

- A. All India **Radio** (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.
- B. Doordarshan, the national **television** channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.
- C. India publishes a large number of **newspapers and periodicals** annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.
- D. India is the largest producer of **feature films** in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film
- E. Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

Answer 30

Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Explain any five of them.

- a. Parties contest elections.
- b. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- c. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- d. Parties form and run governments.
- e. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
- f. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issue

Answer 31

1. In Awadh, the movement was against the talukdars and landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Additionally, the peasants had to do begar (forced labour and work without any payment. Therefore, the peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, the abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
2. Led by Baba Ramchandra (a sanyasi), Jawaharlal Nehru and a few others, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up in different regions. When the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched, talukdars and merchants were attacked and looted and many local leaders declared that no taxes were to be paid and the land was to be redistributed among the poor.
3. In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement spread in response to the colonial government's orders. Large areas of forests were closed, preventing the forest people from grazing their cattle and collecting fuelwood and fruits, which affected their livelihoods and led to a denial of their traditional rights.

Answer 32

