

**CBSE  
Class X  
Social Science  
Sample Paper 4  
Solutions**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer 1**

Prussia dominated the nation-building process in Germany.

**OR**

The civilising mission of the colonisers (apart from economic exploitation) was an idea behind the French colonisation of Vietnam.

**Answer 2**

The oldest Japanese book 'Diamond Sutra' contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

**OR**

Novel Indulekha revolved around the hotly debated issue of marriage practices of upper caste Hindus in Kerala, especially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayars.

**Answer 3**

Over grazing is the main reason of land degradation in the state of Gujarat.

**OR**

International resources are those resources which belong to all countries of the world and no single country can claim the ownership of international resources. The use of international resources are regulated by international institutions.

**Answer 4**

It is known as double coincidence of wants.

**Answer 5**

Power sharing is desirable because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

**OR**

Social division between French and Dutch speaking populations did not pose any serious threats to democracy in Belgium because the people of both communities and the rulers were willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of one another.

**Answer 6**

It is under consumers' right to be informed that Saina can claim to know the information from the manufacturer.

**Answer 7**

The import tax in this case is acting as a trade barrier.

**Section B****Answer 8**

Not everyone in Europe welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. It is because:

- a. They feared that easier availability of every kind printed materials may spread rebellious and irreligious thoughts among the people.
- b. If this happens then people may stop believing in holy and sacred texts. This may also erode the power of the Church.
- c. The monarchs and aristocratic class feared that because of the availability of printed book containing the writings of various thinkers, people may start opposing their powers and privileges.

**OR**

Vernacular novels were found useful by the colonial rulers because:

- a. The novels depicted the norms of the Indian society. It also revealed the caste practices. This helped the British authorities in governing the Indian society.
- b. Since the British were outsiders, they had little knowledge of life about the Indian household. The novels gave vivid description of the Indian households.
- c. The novels reflected on how people dressed, their religious sentiments, beliefs and culture. This helped the English in understanding the Indian culture and society.

**Answer 9**

For middle class in Europe, the ideology of liberalism stood for freedom for an individual and equality for all before the law. In political terms, liberalism emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the days of the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end to autocracy and the privileges enjoyed by the nobles and the rich section of the society. It also stood for a constitution and election of a representative government through the Parliament.

**OR**

The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. In school text books, the French culture was glorified and the Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward who were capable of only providing manual labour. They were further painted as not having any intellectual insights. The text books painted the native Vietnamese as people who were incapable to rule themselves. They were skilled copyists but not creative. It was taught to school children that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam.

**Answer 10**

Yes, I agree that a country having a one party system cannot be democratic. It is because any democratic country should have at least two parties to compete in elections and allow a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power. For example, China has one party system. It is not a democracy because only the members of the Communist party are allowed to stand for elections. The electoral system in China does not permit free competition for power.

**OR**

We need political parties because of the following reasons:

- Political parties form government, make laws and decide policy matters suited to best interests of the country.
- Modern democracies cannot function without political parties. In absence of political parties, every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- Even if independent candidates come together to form a government, their functions will remain uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.

**Answer 11**

Mohan should cultivate sugarcane because climatic conditions existing in Uttar Pradesh are more suited for sugarcane production. Sugarcane grows well in tropical and subtropical climate. Uttar Pradesh has a subtropical climate. Sugarcane requires temperature ranging between 21°C to 27°C. Required annual rainfall is between 75 cm to 100 cm. Sugarcane can also be grown on variety of soils.

Jute on the other hand is water intensive crop and can be grown only on well drained fertile soils. Thus the climatic conditions in Uttar Pradesh is ideal for growing sugarcane.

**Answer 12**

Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. This means that:

- Most of the coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals are found in the Peninsular India.
- Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- While Rajasthan has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals, the alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

**OR**

Three forms in which minerals occur are:

- Minerals may occur in the crack, crevices, faults and joints in the igneous and metamorphic rocks. While the smaller occurrences are known as veins, the larger are called lodes. Minerals in liquid forms are forced upwards through cracks in the earth. They cool and solidify as they rises.
- Minerals occur in beds and layers in sedimentary rocks. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Some examples are coal and gypsum.
- Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

**Answer 13**

Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because she can very well do the documentation required and can also give collateral to the bank. She can also fulfil the terms of credit. Banks can also be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary.

**Answer 14**

The idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the principle of authoritarian undivided political power. Earlier, it was believed that all powers of the government should rest either in a person or in a group of persons. It was felt that the process of sharing power among the people would delay the decision making process. It will also be difficult to

implement them. It was only later that it was realised that because people are the source of political power, respect should be given to each and every diverse group.

**Answer 15**

For calculating the BMI, first the weight of the person is measured. Then height is measured in meters. The weight is then divided by the square of height. This will give the BMI of a person. If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished. If it is more than 25, then the person is overweight.

In the given question, Mohit's BMI is 33.16 and thus he is overweight.

**Answer 16**

- Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but of all people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- 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.
- It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**OR**

Three main objectives of WTO are:

- To implement the new world trade system.
- To promote world trade in such a way that it benefits every country.
- To ensure that developing countries secure a better balance in the sharing of the advantages resulting from the expansion of international trade, corresponding to their developmental needs.

**Answer 17**

Exploitation of consumers may happen in the following ways:

- Sale of adulterated goods means addition of inferior substances to the product being sold. Costly goods such as ghee, spices and oil are adulterated to earn higher profits. This causes monetary loss to consumers and spoils their health.
- Sale of sub-standard goods means sale of goods which do not confirm to the prescribed quality standards. Selling of medicines after their expiry dates and supply of defective home appliances are the general grievances of consumers.
- Use of false weights and measures leads to losses. The goods sold in the market are sometimes not measured correctly.

**OR**

Standardisation of a product helps check and approve the quality of goods which are produced in a country. It is mandatory for products which can affect the health and safety of consumers to be certified by an organisation. It helps consumers to check for the standard quality certification mark such as ISI, Agmark and Hallmark logos of the product which they are willing to buy. For example,

- Agmark certifies the quality of agricultural products,
- ISI certifies electrical equipment and tools and
- BIS Hallmark certifies the purity of gold jewellery items.

**Answer 18**

- First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.

**Section C****Answer 19**

The feeling of nationalism and the idea of collective belonging to the nation emerged in India because of the following reasons:

- When people fought collectively to oppose the British in various movements and struggles, the feeling of nationalism was born.
- Nationalism also grew as a result of various literary and artistic activities. The idea of India came to be associated with the image of 'Bharat Mata'. This was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. His song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath inspired the feeling of nationalism in the hearts of millions of Indians.
- Nationalism also developed through movements which attempted to revive Indian folklore. In the late nineteenth century, many nationalists visited villages to collect accounts of folklore. Rabindranath Tagore himself collected many folk songs and ballads in order to inspire people with the feeling of nationalism.
- The tricolour flag became a symbol of Indian nationalism.
- In the nineteenth century, many Indian historians began to write about the glorious past of the country. They contested the claims of the British historians who had asserted that the Indians were primitive and never had any great culture.

**OR**

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by the Indian National Congress in 1920 under the leadership of Gandhi. Three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement were:

- a. **Khilafat Movement** - The treatment meted out by the British government to the Caliph of Turkey disturbed the Indian Muslims as he was seen as their religious head. As a result, they started the Khilafat Movement. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to achieve the much desired Hindu-Muslim unity. He advised the Khilafat Committee to adopt a policy of non-cooperation against the British government. The Khilafat leaders agreed and campaigned accordingly. Thus, the Khilafat Movement furthered the cause of the Non-cooperation Movement.
- b. **Rowlatt Act** - The Rowlatt Act of 1919 authorised the British government to arrest and imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. Also, the Act implied severe restrictions on movements of individuals and suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus. This was seen as a major breach of trust by Indians who were expecting the British to deliver on their promise of providing self-government. Gandhi appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to the Act but his plea fell on deaf ears.
- c. **Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy**- The Jalianwala Bagh massacre and the subsequent British reaction to it was a watershed event in the Indian freedom struggle. It led to a huge

furor all over the country and hardened the Congress resolve to attain self-government.

**Answer 20**

Food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Several food items available in various parts of the world might share a common origin. For example, it is believed that noodles travelled to west from China to become spaghetti. It is also believed that the Arab traders took pasta to Sicily in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. At this time similar foods were also known in India and Japan but the truth about their origin may never be known.

In the early modern period, many common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies and sweet potatoes were introduced to the world only after America was discovered. At times, the new crops could make a difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and longer after potatoes were introduced. They were so much dependent on it that when a disease destroyed the potato crop in mid 1840s in Ireland, hundreds and thousands died of starvation.

**OR**

Even before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England, there was industrial production for an international market. This production was however not factory based and was known as Proto-industrialisation (proto means original or primitive form).

- During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, merchants visited the countryside and villages asking farmers to grow for international markets. These merchants often provided money to these farmers.
- Merchants and traders moved to the countryside as the guilds of workers, producers and weavers were very strong.
- In the countryside, farmers readily agreed to produce for international markets as it supplemented their income.
- Production and trade were controlled by merchants, with one merchant approximately employing 20–25 workers for weaving, spinning and dying the cloth.
- Finishing of the cloth was done in London and then the cloth was sold in the international market.

**OR**

The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed in the industrial city. It was because:

- After industrialisation, ties between members of households loosened and the institution of marriage tended to break down among the working class.
- Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain, on the other hand, faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.
- Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home.
- The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.
- But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces, they (women) were forced to withdraw into their homes.



**Answer 21**

Sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other in the following ways:

- There are three main sectors- the primary, secondary and the tertiary sectors. The agriculture and the industrial sector deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively.
- The service sector provides several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc.
- Agriculture supplies necessary raw materials to agro-based industries and are a large market for variety of industrial goods. Similarly, the industrial sector provide equipment and technology to the farmers which help them to increase agricultural production. For example, industries manufacture pump sets, power-tillers, tractors, chemical fertilisers etc. which are used for enhancing the agricultural produce.
- Industrial sector perform manufacturing activities with the help of service sector. It requires transport services for the movement of raw materials from agricultural sector to the places of production. Similarly, finished products have to be taken to markets by various means of transportation.
- The service sector depends on industrial sector for manufactured products such as computer, printers, electricity, etc. Also, people in service sector purchase consumer products such as television for entertainment, cloth for stitching dress which are produced in the industrial sector.

**Answer 22**

For a long time in India only one party formed government at the center and in several states. Thus, most state governments worked according to the wishes of the Central government. When two different political parties formed governments at the state and center level, the central government often tried to undermine the power of the state. This was done by misusing Article 356 of the Constitution. According to this article, President can declare emergency in the state if he received a report to that effect from the governor of the state that the constitutional machinery in the state has broken down. In such emergency the center government becomes powerful in the state.

Thus, the Central government by advising the President to impose emergency in the state and by dismissing the state governments undermined the authority of the states.

**Answer 23**

Ways in which democracy have succeeded in maintaining the dignity and freedom of the individual:

- a. Economic disparity in society has been minimised to a great extent in recent times.
- b. Long drawn struggles were launched by women groups to gain voting rights in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Eventually, democracies of the world did acquiesce to these demands and women got the right to vote and the right to equal treatment by the State.
- c. The Indian democracy has taken to positive action by extending various benefits to the historically disadvantaged sections of society, i.e. the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Various benefits are provided by the State to these sections to help them in attaining equal status and opportunities.

- d. In a democracy, all adult citizens have a right to vote and elect their political representatives. Fundamental rights have enhanced the dignity of the citizens.
- e. Democracy do take into account the views of the people belonging to minority community. This has helped them to have faith in democratic set up and have instilled confidence in them.

#### Answer 24

Three reasons for the concentration of jute industries in the Hoogli basin are:

- West Bengal is a center of jute farming. Due to the proximity of jute producing areas, jute industries are concentrated in the Hugli basin.
- Waters of the Hoogli river provide inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
- Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods

Two challenges that are faced by jute industries are:

- They are facing stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes like nylon and polyester.
- Indian jute industries are also facing tough competition from other countries such as Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt and Thailand.

**OR**

When hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling, it is known as **thermal pollution**. It severely affect the aquatic life.

Two measures that can be taken to **reduce air pollution** are:

- Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

Two measures that can be taken to **reduce water pollution** are:

- Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- Hot water and effluents should be treated before being released into rivers and ponds. Effluents can be treated in three stages- Primary treatment, secondary treatment and tertiary treatment.

#### Answer 25

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. Roadways have taken an edge over railways in the following manner:

- a. Compared to the railways, the construction cost of roads is less.
- b. It is easier to build roads in dissected and undulating topography, such as higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- c. Road transport is cheaper than the railways in the case of transport of goods over short distance. Cost of loading and unloading of goods is also less.
- d. Roads provide door-to-door services unlike railways.



- e. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

### Section D

#### Answer 26 (A)



**Answer 26 (B)**

