

# Chhattisgarh Board Class 10 Social Science Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :60	Total Questions :24
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

### 1. Explain the major causes and consequences of the First World War.

**Correct Answer:** The First World War was caused by militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism, and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Its consequences included massive loss of life, collapse of empires, redrawing of political boundaries, and the rise of future conflicts including the Second World War.

**Solution: Concept:** The First World War (1914–1918) was a global conflict primarily involving European powers. It resulted from a complex combination of political tensions, rivalries, and triggering events that reshaped world history.

#### Step 1: Militarism

European nations had strong military traditions:

- Arms race among major powers
- Large standing armies and naval competition

This created a war-ready environment.

#### Step 2: Alliance System

Countries formed military alliances:

- Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia

A local conflict quickly escalated into a global war.

#### Step 3: Imperialism

Competition for colonies and resources:

- Rivalries between European empires
- Conflicts in Africa and Asia

This increased hostility among nations.

#### **Step 4: Nationalism**

Strong nationalist feelings fueled tensions:

- Desire for independence among ethnic groups
- Rivalry between nations (e.g., Balkans region)

#### **Step 5: Immediate Cause — Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

In 1914:

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia

This triggered the war due to alliance obligations.

#### **Step 6: Consequences — Massive Human Loss**

The war caused:

- Millions of soldiers and civilians killed
- Widespread destruction across Europe

#### **Step 7: Collapse of Empires**

Several empires fell:

- German, Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian empires

#### **Step 8: Political and Territorial Changes**

After the Treaty of Versailles:

- Redrawing of national boundaries
- Creation of new states in Europe

#### **Step 9: Economic and Social Impact**

The war led to:

- Economic instability and debt
- Social unrest and revolutions

#### **Step 10: Seeds of the Second World War**

Harsh peace terms:

- Germany's humiliation and economic burden
- Rise of extremist ideologies

This set the stage for future conflicts.

#### **Quick Tip**

World War I was caused by militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism, and its aftermath reshaped global politics while paving the way for World War II.

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## 2. What are the main features of the Indian Constitution and its making process?

**Correct Answer:** The Indian Constitution features sovereignty, democracy, secularism, federalism, fundamental rights, and directive principles. It was framed by the Constituent Assembly (1946–1949) through debates, committees, and drafting led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**Solution: Concept:** The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India and provides the framework for governance, rights, and duties. It reflects democratic ideals and social justice, shaped through a detailed and participatory drafting process.

### **Step 1: Making of the Constitution — Constituent Assembly**

The Constitution was drafted by:

- Constituent Assembly formed in 1946
- Representatives from provinces and princely states

It first met on 9 December 1946.

### **Step 2: Drafting Process**

Key aspects of the making process:

- Various committees handled different subjects
- Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Extensive debates and amendments

The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

### **Step 3: Longest Written Constitution**

It is one of the most detailed constitutions:

- Comprehensive provisions for governance
- Borrowed features from many countries

### **Step 4: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic**

India is declared:

- Sovereign and independent
- Democratic and republican in structure
- Secular with equal respect for all religions

### **Step 5: Federal System with Unitary Bias**

Features include:

- Division of powers between Centre and States
- Strong central authority in emergencies

### **Step 6: Fundamental Rights**

Guaranteed rights to citizens:

- Equality, freedom, religion, cultural rights

- Protection against exploitation

### Step 7: Directive Principles of State Policy

Guidelines for governance:

- Promote social and economic justice
- Welfare-oriented policies

### Step 8: Independent Judiciary

Ensures:

- Judicial review
- Protection of constitutional supremacy

### Step 9: Universal Adult Franchise

Every adult citizen has:

- Right to vote irrespective of caste, gender, or religion

#### Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution is a detailed, democratic framework shaped by the Constituent Assembly, combining global ideas with Indian needs.

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### 3. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian freedom struggle.

**Correct Answer:** Mahatma Gandhi played a central role in India's freedom struggle by introducing non-violent resistance, mass mobilization, and movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India, which united millions against British rule.

**Solution: Concept:** Mahatma Gandhi was the most influential leader of the Indian national movement. He transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement through non-violent methods and moral leadership, making the demand for independence a nationwide cause.

#### Step 1: Introduction of Non-Violence and Satyagraha

Gandhi's key contribution was:

- Philosophy of Ahimsa (non-violence)
- Satyagraha (truth-force) as a method of protest

These methods emphasized peaceful resistance.

#### Step 2: Champaran and Kheda Movements

Early successes in India:

- Champaran (1917): Helped indigo farmers against exploitation
- Kheda (1918): Supported peasants against tax collection

These established him as a national leader.

#### Step 3: Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)

Gandhi mobilized masses by:

- Boycotting British institutions and goods
- Promoting Swadeshi and Khadi

It marked the first nationwide mass movement.

**Step 4: Civil Disobedience Movement and Salt March**

Major milestone:

- Dandi March (1930) against salt tax
- Open defiance of colonial laws

It gained international attention.

**Step 5: Quit India Movement (1942)**

Final push for independence:

- Call for “Do or Die”
- Massive protests across India

It intensified the demand for British withdrawal.

**Step 6: Mass Mobilization**

Gandhi involved:

- Women, peasants, and workers
- Rural population in the freedom struggle

He made the movement inclusive and national.

**Step 7: Social Reforms and Unity**

He also worked for:

- Hindu-Muslim unity
- Removal of untouchability
- Promotion of simple living and self-reliance

**Step 8: Global Influence and Legacy**

Gandhi’s impact includes:

- Moral legitimacy to India’s cause
- Inspiration for global civil rights movements

**Quick Tip**

Gandhi transformed India’s freedom struggle into a mass, non-violent movement, uniting people through Satyagraha and moral leadership.

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**4. Explain the functions and structure of the Panchayati Raj System in India.**

**Correct Answer:** The Panchayati Raj System is a three-tier local self-government structure in rural India consisting of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad. It functions to promote decentralized governance, rural development, and grassroots democracy.

**Solution: Concept:** The Panchayati Raj System is a system of rural local governance aimed at decentralizing power and enabling people's participation in decision-making at the grassroots level. It was constitutionally recognized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992).

**Step 1: Meaning of Panchayati Raj**

It refers to:

- Local self-government in rural areas
- Democratic decentralization of power

**Step 2: Three-Tier Structure**

The system operates at three levels:

- **Gram Panchayat** — Village level
- **Panchayat Samiti** — Block level
- **Zila Parishad** — District level

**Step 3: Gram Panchayat (Village Level)**

Basic unit of governance:

- Directly elected members
- Headed by a Sarpanch

Handles local issues and village development.

**Step 4: Panchayat Samiti (Block Level)**

Intermediate body:

- Coordinates activities of Gram Panchayats
- Implements development programs

**Step 5: Zila Parishad (District Level)**

Top tier in rural governance:

- Supervises block-level bodies
- Plans district-wide development

**Step 6: Key Functions**

Major roles include:

- Rural development and infrastructure
- Implementation of government schemes
- Sanitation, water supply, and education

**Step 7: Democratic Participation**

Ensures:

- Local decision-making
- Participation of marginalized groups
- Reservation for women and SC/ST communities

**Step 8: Significance**

The system promotes:

- Grassroots democracy
- Administrative efficiency
- Local empowerment and accountability

**Quick Tip**

Panchayati Raj brings democracy to the village level through a three-tier structure that enables local governance and rural development.

**5. Discuss the impact of the Russian Revolution on the world.**

**Correct Answer:** The Russian Revolution (1917) led to the rise of the first socialist state, inspired communist movements worldwide, challenged capitalism, influenced anti-colonial struggles, and reshaped global politics and ideologies.

**Solution: Concept:** The Russian Revolution of 1917, which led to the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin, was a turning point in world history. It introduced a new political ideology and influenced global power structures.

**Step 1: Establishment of the First Socialist State**

The revolution resulted in:

- End of Tsarist autocracy
- Formation of the Soviet Union
- Implementation of socialist policies

**Step 2: Spread of Communist Ideology**

It inspired:

- Communist parties across Europe and Asia
- Workers' movements and socialist revolutions

**Step 3: Challenge to Capitalism**

The revolution created:

- Ideological conflict between capitalism and socialism
- Alternative model of governance

This later shaped Cold War tensions.

**Step 4: Impact on Colonial Countries**

The revolution encouraged:

- Anti-colonial struggles in Asia and Africa
- Support for national liberation movements

**Step 5: Influence on Labor Rights**

Globally, it led to:

- Strengthening of trade unions
- Improved labor laws and welfare policies

**Step 6: Formation of Socialist Bloc**

In the 20th century:

- Emergence of socialist countries
- Bipolar world order (USA vs USSR)

**Step 7: Cultural and Intellectual Impact**

It influenced:

- Literature and art promoting socialist ideals
- Political debates on equality and justice

**Quick Tip**

The Russian Revolution reshaped global politics by spreading socialism, challenging capitalism, and inspiring revolutionary and anti-colonial movements worldwide.

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**6. What are the causes of low agricultural productivity in India, and how can it be improved?**

**Correct Answer:** Low agricultural productivity in India is caused by fragmented landholdings, inadequate irrigation, outdated technology, poor infrastructure, and limited access to credit. It can be improved through modernization, better irrigation, mechanization, farmer education, and policy support.

**Solution: Concept:** Agriculture is a vital sector in India, yet productivity remains relatively low compared to global standards. Multiple structural, technological, and socio-economic factors contribute to this issue, requiring comprehensive reforms for improvement.

**Step 1: Fragmented Landholdings**

A major issue is:

- Small and scattered farms
- Lack of economies of scale

This reduces efficiency and mechanization.

**Step 2: Inadequate Irrigation**

Dependence on monsoons:

- Limited irrigation facilities
- Frequent droughts affecting yield

**Step 3: Outdated Technology**

Many farmers still use:

- Traditional tools and methods
- Low-yield seed varieties

**Step 4: Poor Infrastructure**

Challenges include:

- Lack of storage and cold chains
- Weak transportation networks

This leads to post-harvest losses.

**Step 5: Limited Access to Credit and Inputs**

Farmers face:

- High dependence on informal loans
- Expensive fertilizers and seeds

**Step 6: Lack of Farmer Education and Awareness**

Issues include:

- Limited knowledge of modern practices
- Poor extension services

**Step 7: Measures for Improvement**

Productivity can be enhanced by:

- Expansion of irrigation facilities
- Adoption of modern technology and mechanization
- Use of high-yield seeds and fertilizers

**Step 8: Policy and Institutional Support**

Government initiatives should focus on:

- Credit access and crop insurance
- Agricultural research and extension
- Infrastructure development and market reforms

### Quick Tip

Improving agricultural productivity requires modernization, irrigation expansion, better infrastructure, and strong policy support for farmers.

## 7. What is the role of Currency and Credit in a modern economy?

**Correct Answer:** Currency facilitates exchange as a medium of payment and store of value, while credit enables borrowing and lending, promotes investment, supports business expansion, and drives economic growth in a modern economy.

**Solution: Concept:** Currency and credit are fundamental components of a modern economy. They enable smooth transactions, promote trade, and support economic development by facilitating production, consumption, and investment.

### Step 1: Role of Currency

Currency refers to money in the form of coins, notes, or digital forms:

- Acts as a medium of exchange
- Eliminates the limitations of the barter system

### Step 2: Store of Value and Unit of Account

Currency also:

- Stores wealth for future use
- Provides a standard measure of value

This enables pricing and accounting.

### Step 3: Role of Credit

Credit refers to borrowing and lending of money:

- Provided by banks and financial institutions
- Allows individuals and businesses to access funds

### Step 4: Promotes Investment and Production

Credit helps:

- Farmers buy seeds and equipment
- Businesses expand operations
- Entrepreneurs start new ventures

### Step 5: Boosts Economic Growth

By enabling spending and investment:

- Increases employment opportunities
- Enhances industrial and agricultural output

### Step 6: Role of Financial Institutions

Banks and central banks:

- Regulate currency supply
- Provide loans and credit services
- Maintain economic stability

**Step 7: Balanced Use of Credit**

While useful, excessive credit:

- Can lead to debt burdens
- May cause financial instability

Hence, regulation is important.

**Quick Tip**

Currency enables transactions, while credit fuels investment and growth — together they drive the functioning of a modern economy.

**8. How do Modes of Communication in the 20th century impact modern society?**

**Correct Answer:** Modes of communication developed in the 20th century—such as telephones, radio, television, and early internet—laid the foundation for today’s digital connectivity, influencing globalization, information exchange, media culture, and economic development.

**Solution: Concept:** The 20th century witnessed revolutionary advancements in communication technologies. These innovations transformed how people connect, share information, and conduct economic and social activities, shaping modern society in profound ways.

**Step 1: Expansion of Telecommunication**

Technologies like:

- Telephone networks
- Telegraph systems

Enabled faster long-distance communication and laid the groundwork for modern mobile networks.

**Step 2: Mass Media Revolution**

Radio and television:

- Spread news and entertainment widely
- Created shared cultural experiences

They influenced public opinion and political awareness.

**Step 3: Emergence of Early Digital Communication**

Late 20th-century innovations:

- Computers and satellite communication
- Early internet development

These paved the way for today's digital age.

**Step 4: Impact on Globalization**

Improved communication:

- Connected countries and markets
- Facilitated international trade and cooperation

**Step 5: Social and Cultural Impact**

Communication advances led to:

- Faster information dissemination
- Cultural exchange and global awareness

**Step 6: Economic Transformation**

Modern economies benefited through:

- Growth of media and IT industries
- Emergence of digital businesses and remote work

**Step 7: Foundation for Modern Technology**

Today's technologies like:

- Smartphones
- Social media
- Instant messaging

Are direct evolutions of 20th-century communication modes.

**Quick Tip**

20th-century communication innovations built the backbone of today's digital, interconnected world, enabling globalization and rapid information exchange.

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**9. Explain the role of Public Participation in a healthy democracy.**

**Correct Answer:** Public participation ensures accountability, strengthens democratic institutions, promotes inclusive decision-making, and empowers citizens to influence governance, making democracy more transparent and effective.

**Solution: Concept:** Public participation refers to the active involvement of citizens in political and civic processes. In a democracy, people are not just voters but stakeholders who contribute to governance through awareness, engagement, and accountability.

**Step 1: Ensures Accountability**

Active citizens:

- Monitor government actions
- Demand transparency and responsibility

This prevents misuse of power.

**Step 2: Strengthens Democratic Institutions**

Participation helps:

- Improve functioning of legislatures and local bodies
- Enhance trust in institutions

**Step 3: Promotes Inclusive Decision-Making**

When people participate:

- Diverse voices are heard
- Policies reflect public needs

**Step 4: Encourages Political Awareness**

Participation fosters:

- Civic education and awareness
- Responsible voting behavior

**Step 5: Empowers Citizens**

Citizens gain:

- A sense of ownership in governance
- Ability to influence policy through protests, petitions, and debates

**Step 6: Prevents Authoritarianism**

Active public involvement:

- Acts as a check on arbitrary rule
- Protects democratic values

**Step 7: Forms of Participation**

Common ways include:

- Voting in elections
- Public debates and civil society activism
- Participation in local governance

**Quick Tip**

A healthy democracy depends on active citizens — participation ensures accountability, inclusiveness, and strong democratic values.