

Solution
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class 10 - Social Science
Section A

1.

(b) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras

Explanation:
On August 31, 1920, the **Khilafat Committee** started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched. **Mahatma Gandhi** was the main force behind the non-cooperation movement. In March 1920, he issued a manifesto declaring a doctrine of the non-violent non-cooperation movement. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The **council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party**, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmans had access to.
2.

(d) Rajasthan

Explanation:
'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan as it lies in the desert region rainwater is the only abundant source here. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
3.

(a) Citizen IV

Explanation:
Most citizens in country B are poor and one person (citizen IV) is extremely rich.
4.

(c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

Explanation:
Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop. The main characteristic of Commercial Farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.
5.

(a) General Caste

Explanation:
Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.
6.

(d) II, III and IV

Explanation:
II, III and IV
7.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:
In a non-democratic setup, the unacceptability of mistreatment towards women would not have a legal basis because individual freedom and dignity, which are foundational principles in democracies, may not have the same legal and moral force in such systems.
8.

(a) Through the income earned from their crop production

Explanation:

Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.

9. **(b)** Legislature
Explanation:
The different organs of the government:-
- Legislature - makes laws
 - Executive - enforces those laws
 - Judiciary - interprets those laws
10. **(a)** Club of Thinkers
Explanation:
Club of Thinkers
11. **(b)** Statements i and ii are appropriate.
Explanation:
Statements i and ii are appropriate.
12. **(d)** Democracy
Explanation:
Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
13. **(b)** iv, iii, ii, i
Explanation:
- The Non Corporation Movement and the Khilafat Movement launched, Jan 1921
 - Chauri Chaura Incident, Feb 1922
 - Ambedkar established Depressed Class Association, 1930
 - The Second Round Table Conference, Dec 1931
14. **(d)** Disguised unemployment
Explanation:
Laxmi and her family are facing the situation of underemployment. The situation of underemployment is referred to the situation when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment.
15. **(a)** Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
Explanation:
By the **1870s**, caricatures, and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
16. **(c)** Clue iii
Explanation: Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic ($\text{pH} < 6$), generally deficient in plant nutrients.
17. **(b)** Statement i and ii are right.
Explanation:
Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes

also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in society crystallise on the lines parties take.

18. **(c) sex-selective abortion**
Explanation:
In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in the child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 914.
19. **(d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good**
Explanation:
A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the "society" with a view to promote the collective good.
20. **(b) Double coincidence of wants**
Explanation:
Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

Section B

21. Sinhala could have been recognised as the official language because the Sinhalese were the dominant community.
22. After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European government were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that:
- Established traditional institution of state and society like monarchy, church, social hierarchy, property and family should be preserved.
 - Most conservatives believed that they should not return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
 - They believed that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like monarchy. It could make the state power more effective and strong.
- OR
- The French Revolution which took place in 1789 had various impact on Europe.
- When the news of the French Revolution reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began to set up Jacobin clubs which influenced the French army.
 - The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. It paved the way for the French armies to moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy in the 1790s.
 - Another impact of the revolution was the rise of Napoleon. He took several steps to reform the economy of Europe. The Napoleonic Code, introduced in 1804, abolishing privileges and upholding equality and other reforms, exported these new ideas to the European regions under French Control.
 - The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens and to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
23. It is known by different names in India like Jhumming, Bewar, Podu, Pamlou, Dipa etc.
- Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and the Himalayan state of Sikkim.
 - It is also practised in Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Andaman and the Nicobar Islands.
 - Two crops grown in this type of farming are rice and millet.
24. In 1992, Following steps were taken towards decentralization of power:
- Regular elections to the local government bodies now mandatory.
 - Seats are reserved for SC/ST/OBC in the elected bodies.
 - One-third seats are reserved for women.
 - Creation of State Election Commission in each state.
 - Central and state governments to share some of its powers and resources with local bodies.

Section C

25. The printed books closely resembled the written manuscripts in the following ways.
- Both printed books and manuscripts looked similar because metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
 - Like written manuscripts, the borders of printed books were also illuminated by hand with foliage and patterns were painted.
 - Both in written manuscripts and printed books, space for decoration was kept blank so that the buyer could choose their designs.
26. The cement manufacturing requires bulky and heavy raw materials like coal, limestone, silica etc. That's why such industries are likely to be located near the areas where such minerals are found, to reduce the cost of transportation of these materials. Regular availability of electrical power and availability of rail transport are also the main factors that are taken into consideration while deciding the location of a cement manufacturing plant.

OR

- Power loom sector has the highest share in the production of fabric in India.
 - it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom because
 - The power loom and the handloom can provide more employment to the rural people.
 - Both of them promote decentralization and benefit a wider area of the country.
 - Both of them require less investment as compared to mill sector loomage.
27. i. As per the given data in the table, Unorganised sector is providing jobs to 370 millions people hence it is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people.
ii. 370 million people are engaged in the unorganised sector.
iii. Unorganised sector is important as it provides employment to a large number of people.
28. a. In the unitary system, power is centred with the central authority and in the federal system, power is allotted to the state and local level governments. Central government cannot order the state government to do anything.
b. In Federal system, both Central and state governments enjoy independent powers. But in Unitary system, the Central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
c. In Federal system the focus is on national and state issues and in unitary system, the focus is completely on gaining power.
d. Countries like France, Italy, Japan and UK use unitary system. The countries like US, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Austria, India, and Switzerland use federal system of government.
e. Federal system is more popular in democracy than unitary system.
29. In case of developed countries, the evolution of the economy happened in the most logical pattern. Growth in the primary sector was followed by a growth in the secondary sector. After that, the growth of the tertiary sector followed. The employment generation also kept pace with related changes in different sectors.
The case of India is somewhat different. Both the Secondary and Tertiary sectors are increasing at the expense of the Primary sector, but the increase in Tertiary sector is more. The growth of the primary sector was not followed by the growth of the secondary sector, rather it was the tertiary sector which took the lead. But employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace. For India, to become a strong industrialised nation, the Secondary sector should have increased more but this is not happening due to a variety of reasons.

Section D

- 30.
- Natural Gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.
 - It is used as fuel in power sector to generate electricity.
 - It is used for heating purpose in Industries.
 - It is used as raw material in chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries, as transport fuel and as cooking fuel.
 - CNG is also a cheap and environment friendly alternative for a transportation fuel used in low load vehicles requiring high fuel efficiency.
 - Liquefied Natural Gas or LNG is used to power vehicles such as off-road trucks and trains.
 - It is used as cooking fuel (PNG) at homes.
 - It is used to turn turbines for wind and solar energy generation.
 - This fossil fuel is used for the production of ammonia which itself is used for making fertilizers.
 - Natural Gas is a cleaner fuel. It is less harmful to the environment than coal, petrol or diesel as it has less carbon dioxide emissions.
 - It can be easily stored and transferred through pipelines.
 - It is relatively more abundant than other fossil fuels i.e. coal and petroleum.
 - It is also a safer fuel, as it is lighter than air and dissipates rather than exploding.

- It provides instant energy, which is why it is used in oven cooking, as it does not require pre-heating.

OR

There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources because:

- Non-renewable resources are limited and will get exhausted in a few decades. thus there is a need for inexhaustible energy resources for sustainable development.
 - Human need and greed have resulted in the rapid depletion of non-renewable resources like coal, gasoline, petroleum that were formed over millions of years. our consumption rate is a lot faster than their formation rate, thus creating a need to adopt alternative means of energy resources.
 - Most fossil fuels like coal, petrol, etc create pollution which has resulted in environmental degradation. thus there is a need for clean energy which can be fulfilled by using renewable resources like wind, sun, etc.
 - Fossil fuels are becoming difficult to find and as the supply is not meeting the demand, they are becoming more and more expensive. switching over to renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy would be cheaper and long-lasting.
31. The Balkan issue became one of the major factors responsible for the First World War in the following ways:
- Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as slaves.
 - A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
 - As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became as area of intense conflict.
 - The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other. Balkans also became as area of big power rivalry.
 - Each European power such as Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over Balkans and this led to a series of wars, eventually the First World War.

OR

Apart from wars and territorial expansion, culture also played a crucial role in the development of nationalism.

- Romanticism** was a European cultural movement aimed at developing national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage and common history. The Romantic artists' emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist sentiments. The strength of art in promoting nationalism is well exemplified in the role played by European poets and artists in mobilising public opinion to support the Greeks in their struggle to establish their national identity.
 - Folk songs, dances and poetry** contributed to popularising the spirit of nationalism and patriotic fervour in Europe. German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that the German culture was to be discovered among the common people through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
 - Language** also played a distinctive role in developing nationalist feelings in Europe. An example of this is how during Russian occupation, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. During this period, Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. Following the defeat of an armed rebellion against Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. They did so by refusing to preach in Russian, and by using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction. The emphasis on the use of vernacular language, the language of the masses, helped spread the message of national unity.
32. The challenges faced by political parties in India are as follows:
- Lack of internal democracy:** In political parties, there is a concentration of power in the hands of a few. In such cases, some members become too powerful and make all decisions, while no importance is given to other members of a party.
 - Dynastic succession:** Generally, inexperienced family members are given easy entry into political parties while deserving candidates are left out.
 - Money and muscle power:** Because the main aim of political parties is to capture power and form the government, parties focus only on winning the elections. Many business houses influence the decisions of the party and government by providing funds to the parties.
 - Meaningful Choice:** The fourth challenge in elections is that parties often fail to provide voters with a meaningful choice.
 - Same set of leaders:** Sometimes, the same set of leaders shifts from one party to another, making it impossible for people to elect different leaders. This is the fifth challenge.

OR

- The Constitution was amended to prevent elected ML As and MP's from changing parties.

- ii. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
 - iii. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.
 - iv. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is a mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.
33. The two major sources of formal sources of credit are:
- i. Banks and
 - ii. Cooperatives.

Need to expand formal sources of credit are:

- i. To save the poor farmers and workers from the exploitation when they take loans from informal sources and get into a debt trap.
- ii. Formal credit can fulfill various needs of the people through providing cheap and affordable credit.
- iii. The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.
- iv. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high-interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending, particularly, in the rural areas so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.

OR

| Formal Sector Credit | Informal Sector Credit |
|--|---|
| These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. | These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside of the control of the government. |
| Formal sector credit includes banks and cooperatives. | Informal sector credit includes moneylenders, traders, employees friends and relatives. |
| Banks require collateral and proper documentation for getting a loan. | No collateral required. |
| A reasonable rate of interest is charged. | They charge much higher rates of interest. Repeated borrowing can lead to a debt trap. |
| Apart from profit-making, they also have an objective of social welfare. | Their only motive is to extract profit as much as possible. |
| Terms of credit are fair and reasonable. | They impose very tough and sometimes even unreasonable terms of credit on borrowers. |
| The Reserve Bank of India supervises its functioning. | Banks do not supervise. There is no organisation which supervises credit activities. |

Section E

- 34. i. The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - was active in the movement.
 - ii. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
 - iii. For the rich peasants 'swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.
35. i. One of the impacts of sedimentation in reservoirs is the triggering of floods.
- ii. The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.
 - iii. The negative environmental impacts associated with multi-purpose projects include
 - The triggering of floods due to sedimentation in reservoirs.
 - Failure to control floods during excessive rainfall.
 - Soil erosion caused by floods.
 - Deprivation of silt as a natural fertilizer for flood plains.
 - Induced earthquakes, water-borne diseases and pests, and pollution resulting from excessive water usage.
36. i. People look at a mix of goals for development because they make their choices based on various preferences. Income is one of those preferences which may not be the prime criterion for everyone. Some may prefer job security to high income. Some may

consider other facilities like a safe and secure environment. For example

- Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfill a mix of goals.
- Before accepting a job in a far-off place, people would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn.
- A job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

(any ONE)

- ii. It will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For example, the role of your friends in our life, sense of security, proper/timely leaves, and holidays.
- iii. People resent discrimination therefore they may value some other developmental goals even more than more income or more consumption. The goals that people seek (other than money) for development are equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others.

Section F

37. a. A. Dandi B. Calcutta

