

**Solution**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Class 10 - Social Science**  
**Section A**

1. **(a)** Jawaharlal Nehru

**Explanation:**

In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.

2.

**(b)** intensive and commercial crops

**Explanation:**

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water-intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like the salinization of the soil.

3.

**(c)** Haryana

**Explanation:**

Haryana

4.

**(c)** Statement i and ii are correct.

**Explanation:**

Horticulture involves floriculture, olericulture, pomology, viticulture, etc. (**Viticulture** deals with the cultivation and harvesting of grapes. **Floriculture** deals with growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants. **Olericulture** deals with the scientific study of vegetable crops.)

While Pisciculture is a process of growing fish and selling it or using its products for domestic or commercial use.

5.

**(d)** 21

**Explanation:**

Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. **Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages** recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

6.

**(d)** No power-sharing among centre-state will done

**Explanation:**

Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model. The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions. There will be a third kind of government called 'community government'.

7.

**(d)** A is false but R is true.

**Explanation:**

There is an overwhelming support to democracy all over the world because it is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

8.

**(c)** Cheque Payments

**Explanation:**

For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

9.

**(d)** Belgium

**Explanation:**

Brussels is the capital city of Belgium.

10.

**(b)** The proclamation of the German empire

**Explanation:**

The proclamation of the German empire

11.

**(c)** Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

**Explanation:**

Generally, MNCs buy up local companies as **investments** and then expand production.

12.

**(b)** Democracy

**Explanation:**

Democracy is a form of government where power is vested in the people, and decisions are made through fair and inclusive processes such as elections and majority rule. In a democratic system, all citizens are considered equal before the law and have equal political rights and opportunities to participate in decision-making.

13.

**(b)** iv, iii, ii, i

**Explanation:**

The Arrival of the Simon Commission - 1928, Chauri Chaura incident - 1922, Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement 1921, Rowlatt Act 1919.

14.

**(a)** Disguised Unemployment

**Explanation:**

Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment is a kind of unemployment where some people seem to be employed but are actually not.

15.

**(c)** Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

**Explanation:**

As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand. Scribes or skilled handwriters were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well. More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller. **But the production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.**

16.

**(b)** Clue i

**Explanation:** Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

17.

**(b)** Statement i and ii are right.

**Explanation:**

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition when no party gets a clear majority.

18.

**(c)** Patriarchy

**Explanation:**

Patriarchy literally means "rule of the father", today it is a term that refers to social systems where power is concentrated in the hands of adult men. In this type of system men hold authority over women, children and property, leading to female subordination.

19.

**(b)** Political parties are the most trusted institutions all over the world

**Explanation:**

Political parties are one of the **least** trusted institutions all over the world.

20. **(a)** Demand Deposit

**Explanation:**

People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require it. A demand deposit consists of funds held in an account from which deposited funds can be withdrawn at any time from the depository institution.

**Section B**

21. The two steering wheels in the cartoon symbolise that the German Government was driven or run by two major political parties (namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party).

22. Representatives of the European power, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed treaty of Vienna in 1815. Following were its impact on the European people:

- i. Deposed Bourbon dynasty was restored to power. Future expansion of French was prevented.
- ii. Prussia was given new important territories on its Western frontier, while Austria was given control of the Northern Italy.
- iii. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
- iv. The treaty slowed down the growth of nationalism. There was an effort to restore Monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and to create a new conservative order in Europe.

OR

The process of unification of Italy:

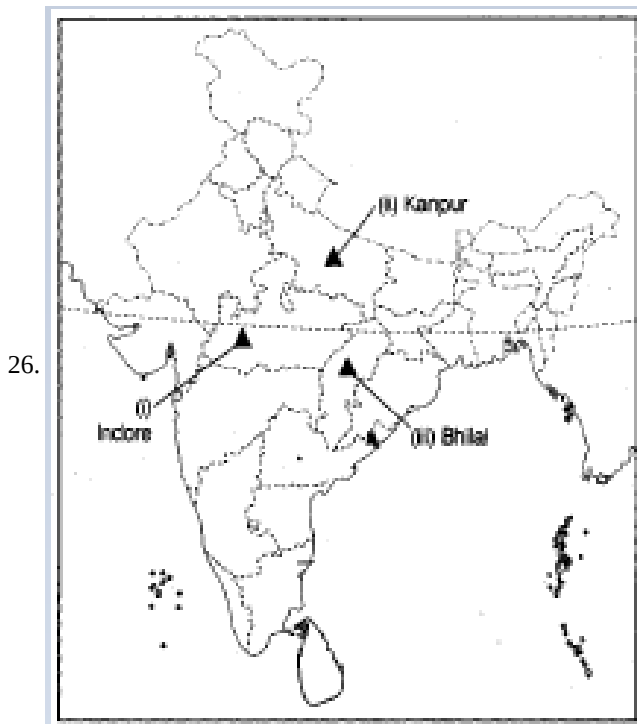
- i. In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy comprised of 7 states out of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was a princely state. There wasn't even a common form of the Italian language.
  - ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had tried to unite Italy. He formed the secret society called Young Italy, but both the uprising in 1831 and 1848 failed.
  - iii. Chief Minister, Cavour, made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
  - iv. Armed volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi also supported the troops and they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. They got the support of the peasants there.
  - v. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies succeeded to drive out the Spanish rulers with the help of local people.
  - vi. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared the king of unified Italy. However, most of the Italians were unaware of the idea of liberal-nationalist ideology.
23. i. In India, primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.  
ii. Podu or Pennda in Andhra Pradesh.  
iii. Pama dabi or Koan or Bringa in Orissa.

- iv. Kumari in Western Ghats.
  - v. Valre or Waltre in South eastern Rajasthan.
  - vi. Khil in Himalayan belt.
  - vii. Kuruwa in Jharkhand and Jhumming in the North eastern region.
24. Rural local government is popularly known as Panchayati Raj in India.

- i. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- ii. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.
- iii. People can get most of the problems solved at the local level.
- iv. People can think and plan for themselves.

### Section C

25. i. As handwritten books were expensive, only the rich, the aristocrats and the Church could employ scribes. The scribes wrote only for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries.
- ii. As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places.
- iii. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand.
- iv. Scribes or skilled hand writers were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well.
- v. One bookseller could employ 50 scribes due to the new technology in printing. It was no longer the monopoly of the rich and the influential.



OR

Recently sugar mills have migrated to the southern and western states of India especially Maharashtra. The reasons for the shift are-

- i. The cooler climate in those states which lengthens the crushing season.
  - ii. Increase in the sucrose contents of the cane.
  - iii. Another factor is the success of co-operatives of these western and southern states of India.
27. In the given case, due to lack of alternative source of income, Nita is putting her labour in agriculture where it is not needed. Nita seems to be employed but actually she is in a situation known as disguised unemployment. Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. In such a situation more people are engaged in work than required.
28. a. Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex is the sole interpreter of the Indian Constitution.
- b. Independent judiciary is the essence of the federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government.
- c. Judiciary administers both the union and state laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication.

- d. The disputes about the division of powers are settled by the Judiciary. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Hence, the judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism.

29. The following table presents the above-mentioned data:

Sector	Organised Sector	Unorganised	Total
A number of workers.	4,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000
Income in Rs.	32,000 million	28,000 million	60,000 million

The following steps should be taken in order to generate more employment in the city:

- More companies need to be brought under the organised sector so that workers from the organised sector may get jobs there.
- The government should encourage agro-based industries apart from small-scale industries and cottage industries.
- The government should promote loan facility on a simple and easy condition at a low-interest rate.
- At the same time, labour-intensive techniques must be adopted in place of the capital-intensive technique.
- The tertiary sector should be more developed and road, bridges, dams, services road, school building, residential colonies, the commercial building should be constructed.

#### Section D

30. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. The strategy of economic development that India adopted since independence necessarily required an increasing amount of energy consumption. As a result, the consumption of energy in all forms has been rising.

To take care of this concern various measures that need to be adopted are as follows:

- We need to increase the use of renewable energy resources like solar, wind power, biogas, tidal energy, and geothermal energy. This will decrease the dependence on non-renewable sources.
- The use of public transport systems instead of individual vehicles can help in minimising the usage of resources such as petroleum or diesel. Pooling is a very sustainable option in this regard as well.
- Another measure that needs to be adopted is the promotion of energy conservation, e.g., switching off electrical devices when not in use.

OR

Petroleum is formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. It is referred to as “Black Gold.” This name itself is an indication of its importance to humans. Crude oil is considered to be the “mother of all commodities” as it is used to manufacture various products such as pharmaceuticals, plastics, gasoline, synthetic fabrics, etc.

Importance of Petroleum:

- Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
- It provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- It provides lubricant for machinery.
- It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.

An occurrence:

- Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it, occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the up fold.
- Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

31. Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century:

- Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends. Nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.
- This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant leading to war,
- Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.
- Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.
- The idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- The chief European authorities saw this as an opportunity and manipulated the nationalist desires of the subject peoples.
- One by one, European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.

- viii. The Balkan people based their aims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by a foreign power.
- ix. As the different, Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

OR

- i. In olden times, the best way to present an idea was through symbolic personifications. This was the most common and appealing way to invite people's attention.
  - ii. From 1789, females appeared in paintings as a symbol of liberty and revolution. Artists, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, often made efforts to represent a country as if it were a person. The female figures were chosen to express an abstract idea of a nation. These female figures, thus, became an allegory of the nation.
  - iii. During the French Revolution, many symbolic personifications of 'Liberty' and 'Reason' appeared. In France, the female figure was christened Marianne, which was characterized by Liberty and the Republic - the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne stood in public squares to remind the people of the national symbol of unity.
  - iv. Statues of Marianne were erected in public places to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
  - v. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps,
  - vi. Similarly, Germania became the symbol of the German nation. This work was done by the artist Philip Veit. He depicted Germania as a female figure standing against a background where beams of sunlight shone through the tricolour fabric of the national flag. In visual representations, Germania wore the crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stood for heroism. Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
  - vii. During the French Revolution, artists used the formal allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.
32. Democracies that follow a federal system over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. Those parties, which are countrywide parties, are called national parties.
- National and State Parties:
- i. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
  - ii. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.

OR

Role of Political Parties in democracy:

- i. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
  - ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
  - iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
  - iv. Parties form and run governments.
  - v. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
  - vi. By expressing opposing opinions and criticizing the government for its mistakes or wrong policies, the political parties that loose elections serve as the opposition to the parties in power.
  - vii. Parties shape public opinion.
  - viii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
33. Accepting deposits and lending money are the primary functions of a bank. Banks provide loans for various economic activities. The loan activity of banks is as under:
- i. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 percent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.
  - ii. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, therefore banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
  - iii. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
  - iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is their main source of income.

OR

The main reasons for formal credit not being available to the rural poor due to which they are dependent on informal credit sources are

- i. There is a lack of documents of employment, earnings etc. to convince banks that they will be able to repay the loan.
- ii. Absence of collateral and documentation is the main reason which prevents rural poor from getting bank loans.
- iii. Flexible loans in term of timelines, interest rates, procedural requirements etc. are provided to rural borrowers by informal sectors.

There is a need to expand rural credit so that the rural borrowers are encouraged to take loans from formal sources because:

- i. Rural borrowers depend on informal sources like moneylenders who charge them high rates of interest, which can sometimes drag them into a debt-trap. Thus it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending, particularly in the rural areas so that dependence on informal sources will reduce.
- ii. Informal sectors exploit rural poor by putting them in debt-traps.
- iii. Formal sector must distribute loan equally, so that poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

#### Section E

34.
  - i. Gandhiji organised Satyagraha against racial discrimination by the Whites. The movement of South Africa was not passive but active.
  - ii. Satyagraha is considered as pure soul-force as truth is the very substance of Satyagraha which is why it is called Satyagraha.
  - iii. According to Gandhiji, Passive Resistance is not the weapon of the weak but it can be used by the strong.
    - Passive resistance was considered as an intense activity. It was not passive but active in nature.
    - He further related it with satyagraha which was not based on any ill-will.
35.
  - i.
    - a. Guls or Kuls
    - b. Rooftop rain water harvesting
  - ii. 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
  - iii.
    - a. Recharge of groundwater
    - b. Conservation of water
    - c. Sustainable Water Supply
36.
  - i. Having more dams may submerge the area around it and may disrupt the lives of the local people such as tribals.
  - ii. The developmental goals or aspirations for a girl from a rich urban family could be that she gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
  - iii. Two things that can be concluded from the given source are:
    - i. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
    - ii. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

#### Section F

37.
  - a.
    - A. Calcutta
    - B. Kheda

b.



SATISH ACADEMY