

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

1. (c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru  
**Explanation:**  
C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
2. (c) 2025  
**Explanation:**  
By 2025, it is predicted that large parts of India will join countries or regions having absolute water scarcity.
3. (a) Male  
**Explanation:**  
Male
4. (d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.  
**Explanation:**  
Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
5. (b) Gram sabha  
**Explanation:**  
Gram Sabha is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha.
6. (a) Power sharing among different social groups can be observed in arrangements like the 'community government' in Belgium  
**Explanation:**  
Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.
7. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. While it is fair to expect democracies to produce development, the reason provided does not adequately explain why many democracies have not fulfilled this expectation.
8. (c) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.  
**Explanation:**  
The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.
9. (a) President  
**Explanation:**  
In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president, Putin.
10. (a) Marianne  
**Explanation:**

Marianne is a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps as well.

11. **(d)** All the statements are appropriate.  
**Explanation:**  
All the statements are appropriate.
12. **(b)** 4.28%  
**Explanation:**  
The rate of economic growth for poor countries in under democracy in 1950-2000 was 4.28%.
13. **(c)** I, II, IV and III  
**Explanation:**  
I, II, IV and III
14. **(b)** Intermediate goods  
**Explanation:**  
Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. These goods are meant for further consumption production. In the given case, for the farmer (Madanlal) the sale of wheat is a final sale for him. But the purchase of wheat by the flour mill (Shyamlal) is an intermediate goods.
15. **(d)** Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct  
**Explanation:**  
The printed books at first **closely resembled** the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
16. **(c)** Clue ii and iii  
**Explanation:**  
Alluvial Soils are the most widely spread and important soil. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
17. **(d)** Statement i, ii and iii are right.  
**Explanation:**  
Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.
18. **(a)** It gives official status to one religion  
**Explanation:**  
The makers of our Constitution were aware of communalism. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
19. **(b)** Parties are not a part of the society and thus involve partisanship  
**Explanation:**  
Parties are a part of the society and thus involve partisanship.

20.

**(d)** The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.

**Explanation:**

In the given scenario, it is mentioned that besides charging an interest rate on the loan, the agricultural trader also ensures that the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. By doing so, the trader can guarantee prompt repayment and also take advantage of the low crop prices after the harvest. The trader buys the crop from the farmers at a low price and then sells it later when the price has risen, thus making a profit from the price difference.

**Section B**

21. The structure in the given image is the **European Parliament** in Brussels, Belgium. The European Union has its headquarters in Brussels.

22. The vast territory lying between the Adriatic sea and the Black sea comprising the modern states of Greece, Romania, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia was known as the Balkans.

All these states were inhabited by people broadly known as Slavs as they were once the part of the Ottoman Empire, The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism made the Balkan region very explosive. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of one another and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

OR

The Napoleon Civil Code, 1804, generally known as the Napoleonic Code, has the following provisions:

- i. Simplified administration: Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
  - ii. No birth-based privileges: Napoleon abolished all privileges based on birth and established equality before the law. He also secured the right to property.
  - iii. Free trade & no guild restrictions: The uniform laws, standardised measurements and currencies boosted free trade. Moreover, removal of guild restrictions that hindered growth of manufacturing was also scrapped by Napoleon.
  - iv. Improvement of infrastructure: Transport and communication system was improved.
23. i. Green Revolution is phrase used to describe the tremendous increase in the production of food grains like wheat and rice in India.
- ii. Green revolution took place by large scale use of high yielding variety of seeds and development of surface and ground water irrigation systems.
- iii. Large scale use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides, land reforms, rural electrification and farm mechanization has caused Green revolution.
- iv. Swaminathan is known as "Indian Father of Green Revolution" for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.
- v. As a result of the Green Revolution the agricultural industry was able to produce much larger quantities of food.
24. The characteristics of the 'Union List' mentioned in the Indian Constitution are as follows:
1. Union List includes subjects of national importance, such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
  2. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
  3. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

**Section C**

25. Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers in the following ways:

- a. Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition, and despotism.
- b. Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything should be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
- c. They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.
- d. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms, and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.
- e. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

26. Industries can be classified under the following categories on the basis of their main role:

- i. **Basic and Key Industries:** Basic and key industries are the industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other products. Example: Iron and steel industry, copper smelting and aluminum smelting.
- ii. **Consumer Industries:** Consumer Industries are the industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers. Example: Sugar, Toothpaste, paper, sewing machines and fans etc.

OR

- i. 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.
  - ii. Spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu because of the availability of raw material, cheap labour and moist climate. Whereas weaving is highly decentralised to incorporate variations available at different places. It requires unique traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc.
27. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Its development can be attributed to various factors like:
- Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.
  - Demand for services such as transport, trade, and storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.
  - Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.
  - Rapid growth of the service sector also benefitted from external demand such as the software industry and call centre services.
  - Liberalisation of the financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.
28. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. All the states of the Indian union do not have equal powers. Some states enjoy a special status. This might have been done to protect the regional autonomy of the concerned unit/state.
- a. All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Some states like Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have been given special status so as to maintain their autonomy.
  - b. Jammu and Kashmir have their own Constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the permission of the State Assembly. For the enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Constitution approval of the State Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir is required.
  - c. Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. Similar special provisions exist in some other States of India as well.
29. i. Tertiary sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period.  
 ii. Primary sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP.  
 iii. The Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP because it provides employment to a large number of people.

**Section D**

30. Although electricity and few other sources of energy are also available in the rural areas but fire wood and cattle dung cakes are the major sources of energy in the rural household of India.

There are several problems associated with these resources a few of them are as under:

- i. Using cow dung is discouraged because it consumes the most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.
- ii. Use of firewood as fuel is becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area.

From time to time various suggestions have been given to solve these problems. Some of them are as under:

- i. Awareness must be developed in rural areas regarding the non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy, biogas, etc.

It will minimise the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes, which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation.

- ii. The government should take initiatives in setting up biogas plants in rural areas.

OR

Following are the differences among an open-pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts:

Open Pit Mine	Quarry	Underground Mine with Shafts
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It is done for those minerals which lie close to the surface of the earth.	It is used for mining minerals at shallow depths.	It is used for minerals which lie at great depths below the surface of the earth.
Used where commercially useful minerals are found near the surface.	Generally, used for extracting building materials like limestone, gypsum, etc.	Used where the mineral occurs as veins in hard rock deep below the surface of the Earth.
Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using elevators that can carry minerals, extraction equipment as well as persons into the area where the mineral is available.
Example: Hutti gold mine in Raichur district of Karnataka	Example: Granite quarry in Rajasthan	Example: Dhanbad Jharia coal mines.

31. Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the nineteenth century Europe:

- i. There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
- ii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfill the basic needs.
- iii. Increase in unemployment. In most countries, there were more job-seekers than employment.
- iv. Cheap machine-made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European towns.
- v. The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to a widespread pauperism in European towns.

OR

Towards the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

32. Lack of internal democracy a challenge to the efficient functioning of political parties.

The following points justify the above statement:

- i. There is a tendency in political parties all over the world, towards the concentration of power in the hands of one or a few leaders at the top.
- ii. The parties do not keep membership registers, do not conduct internal elections regularly or do not hold organisational meetings.
- iii. The ordinary members of the parties do not get any information on what is happening inside the party. They do not have the connection or means required to influence the decisions taken within the party. As a result, the leaders enjoy greater power to take a decision in the name of the party.
- iv. Since one or a few leaders exercise the absolute power in the party, those who are in disagreement with the decisions of the leadership find it difficult to continue remaining in the party.

Thus, we can conclude that a lack of internal democracy is a challenge to the efficient function of Indian Political Party.

OR

- i. **Scrutiny and Accountability:** The opposition party calls attention to the government's weaknesses and holds it responsible for its actions and policies.
- ii. **Alternative Viewpoints:** They offer different ideas and solutions, giving voters a choice and fostering healthy debate on governance.
- iii. **Power in Waiting:** They act as a government-in-waiting, preparing to take power if they win the next election. This keeps the ruling party on its toes.

- iv. **Protecting Minority Interests:** The opposition represents the voices and interests of minority groups, ensuring that their concerns are not overlooked in the decision-making process.
  - v. **Checks and Balances:** Through parliamentary mechanisms, the opposition party acts as a vital check on the ruling party's power in a democracy.
33. In the given case, Mohan works at a construction site in a sub-urban area. Hence he belongs to the informal sector whereas Sudhir is a marketing manager in a company belonging to the formal sector. In case, when both want credit to buy home. Sudhir has more possibility of getting a home loan from the formal sector.

**The following arguments can be put forward in this regard:**

Formal sector consists of banks and cooperatives. Banks require proper documentation and collateral. In the above case, Sudhir will be able to provide the necessary documents like salary slip, employment record and other documents that are needed by the banks.

Banks also require collateral security which can be provided by Sudhir since his economic condition is better. Even if he is not able to provide collateral security then the bank can retain the ownership papers of the house as collateral security. This is because his other documents are complete. But Mohan will not be able to provide proper documents or collateral security so he has to depend on the informal sector for credit needs.

OR

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

- i. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves.
- ii. In certain cases, the high interest rate of borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower, This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap. For these reasons, banks and co-operative societies need to lend more.
- iii. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter the formal sector of lending and get them rid of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
- iv. Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to the acceleration of economic activity.
- v. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
- vi. They could grow crops, do business, set-up small-scale industries etc.
- vii. They could set-up new industries or trade goods.

**Section E**

34. i. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.  
ii. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.  
iii. According to Gandhiji separate electorates for Dalits would hinder their integration into society. So he began a fast unto death when Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate was accepted by the British government.
35. i. Narmada Bachao Andolan  
ii. Multipurpose projects serve as source of electricity generation, provide a reliable source of water for irrigation, provide water for domestic and industrial purposes, aid in flood control, facilitate recreational activities, support inland navigation, and promote fish breeding.  
iii. Ironically, the very dams built to mitigate floods have sometimes triggered floods due to sedimentation in their reservoirs. As rivers carry sediment downstream, it accumulates in the dam reservoirs. Over time, this reduces the storage capacity of the reservoirs. When heavy rainfall occurs, the dams may not have enough space to hold the excess water, leading to uncontrolled releases downstream.
36. i. Sustainability of development/Sustainable Development is a new area of knowledge that has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike.  
ii. Many scientists have warned that the present types and levels of development are not sustainable. Resources are being overused by the present generation, which will ultimately make them exhausted.  
iii. Since the present type and levels of development are not sustainable so its effect will not be limited to a place. The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. In this way, our future is linked together.

**Section F**

37. a. A. Calcutta  
B. Amritsar

b.

