

## Solution

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

#### Class 10 - Social Science

##### Section A

1. (a) An indentured labourer

**Explanation:**

**Baba Ramchandra** was an indentured labourer who had been to Fiji himself. He listened to the grievances of the Awadh peasants. He organized the peasants and made them start 'nai-dhoobhi bhands' so that the landlords were deprived of the basic services of even barbers and washermen.

2. (a) Narmada and Tapi

**Explanation:**

The rivers which flow to the west side in India are Narmada and Tapi and flow into the Arabian Sea.

3. (a) Middle East

**Explanation:**

Middle East

4. (a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

**Explanation:**

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. While, Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

- 5.

(c) Gram panchayat

**Explanation:**

Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. It is the decision-making body for the entire village.

- 6.

(d) The Central Government consists of Dutch and French-speaking ministers, while the community government represents specific language communities and has powers related to cultural and language-related issues.

**Explanation:**

The constitutional provision requires that an equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government. This indicates that the Central Government represents both linguistic communities.

Additionally, the existence of a community government that is elected by people belonging to specific language communities, regardless of their location. This community government has powers regarding cultural, educational, and language-related issues.

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

**Explanation:**

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

- 8.

(d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.

**Explanation:**

In the given scenario, it is mentioned that Rajiv had to provide the bank with his business plan and financial statements in order to obtain the loan. However, there is no mention of Rajiv needing to provide his personal bank statements. The requirement was specifically related to his business plan and financial statements, which would provide the bank with information about his business's viability and financial stability.

9. (b) Sinhalese  
**Explanation:**  
In 1956, the year the states of India were reorganised on the basis of language, the Parliament of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) introduced an Act recognising **Sinhala** as the sole official language of the country. After much protest, Tamil, too, was given official status.
10. (a) Napoleon here is represented as a postman  
**Explanation:**  
Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.
11. (d) All the statements are appropriate.  
**Explanation:**  
All the statements are appropriate.
12. (c) Decision-making  
**Explanation:**  
democracy improves the quality of decision making as it is based on a lot of consultation and discussion by many people together.
13. (c) i, ii, iii, iv  
**Explanation:**  
The Champaran Satyagraha was the first local satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi on the 19th of April, 1917. The Kheda Satyagraha was initiated in the Kheda district of Bihar by Mahatma Gandhi on 11th of March in 1918. The Ahmedabad Satyagraha or the Ahmedabad Mill Strike started in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in March 1918 by Mahatma Gandhi. Rowlatt Act was passed in February 1919 by the British. The Act legalized arrest without warrant and detention of a suspect for an indefinite period without any trial.
14. (b)  
Organised Sector  
**Explanation:**  
Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.
15. (c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect  
**Explanation:**  
Printing woodblocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana* are a **Korean collection** of Buddhist scriptures.
16. (a) Clue iv  
**Explanation:**  
He was against **mass production** and wanted to replace it with the **production by the masses**.

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.

**(d)** It allows freedom to practise any religion

**Explanation:**

**India is a secular state because:**

- i. There is no official religion.
- ii. It allows freedom to practise any religion.
- iii. It prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.

19.

**(b)** A and B

**Explanation:**

It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties. Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world. A and B are true because most political leaders are corrupt. They are involved in scams which tend to make the people feel that politics does not have good leaders.

20.

**(b)** Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.

**Explanation:**

A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Thus everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want.

### Section B

21. While the Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east edge of the country, the Indian Tamils are mostly located almost in the centre of the country within the Sinhalese area.

22. **The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:**

- i. The first uprising happened in July 1830 in France when the Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who established constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe.
- ii. In 1848, there was a popular movement in France due to the economic emergency and food shortage. Louis Philippe had to flee.
- iii. Students and other members of the educated middle class began to set-up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies.
- iv. National Assembly established a republic in France based on universal male suffrage and right to work.
- v. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.

OR

The Prussian Chancellor Bismarck and the Prussian King William-I were the chief architects of the unification of Germany.

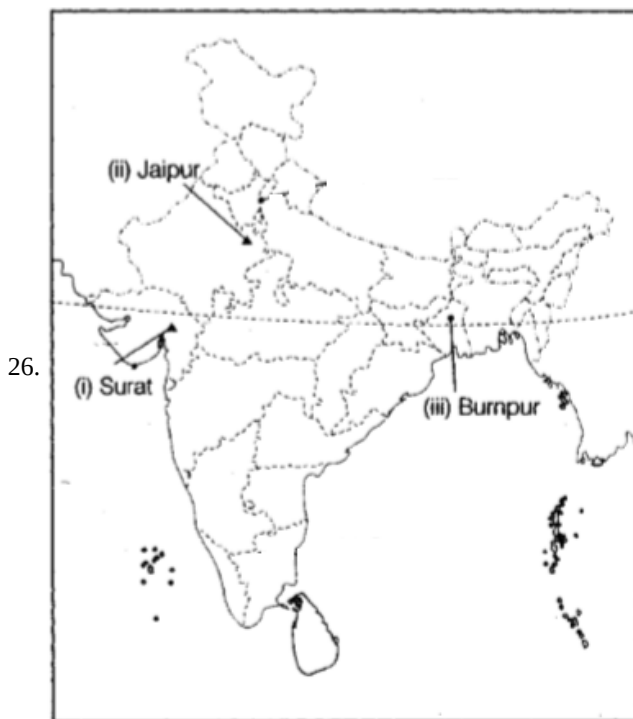
- 23.
- i. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
  - ii. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.
  - iii. A piece of land keeps dividing among the generations of farmers .
  - iv. As a result of continued division the piece of land becomes smaller and smaller and eventually insufficient even to fulfill the family needs
  - v. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land

24. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federal governments have two or more tiers of government. In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. Both types of governments enjoy independent powers and are separately answerable to the people. For example, in India, power is divided between the Central Government and the various State governments. In a unitary form of government, either there is one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central government. In this, the Central government can pass orders to the provincial or the regional government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.

### Section C

25. New forms of popular literature like almanacs, newspapers, and journals, appeared in print targeting new audiences in the eighteenth century in the following ways:

- i. Books could reach a wider population. Even those who disagreed with existing customers could express themselves through print.
- ii. Novels carried themes related to women's lives and emotions. Such journals were often written and edited by women themselves.
- iii. With the expansion of compulsory education, children became important readers. A children's press was devoted to children literature alone. It published old fairy tales and folk tales along with new works. Grimm Brothers spent years compiling folk tales. All that was considered unsuitable was not included.
- iv. Fictional narratives, poetic, autobiographies, anthologies, and romantic plays were preferred by new readers.



OR

- i. Fabric is the basic raw material for garment manufacturing.
  - ii. Dyeing and finishing is an example of value addition in the textile industry.
- 27.
- i. Loan provided can be used to construct a well, or to buy better quality of seeds and pesticides.
  - ii. Irrigation facilities can help a farmer to take a second crop, say wheat, during a rabi season which will help provide employment to more persons and lead to increase in income.
  - iii. Transportation facility will facilitate taking their produce to the market to sell.
28. Since India is a vast country with cultural and linguistic diversity, hence the nature of federation here is 'holding together'.
- i. The states have not been given identical powers with Union government.
  - ii. Few states have been given special status - like Jammu and Kashmir and North-eastern states in order to protect and preserve their custom, tradition, culture and linguistic diversity.
  - iii. Apart from these some territories of the Indian Union like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are administered by the Union government hence known as Union Territories.
29. Although the organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after, yet it contributes only a meager 17% of employment. This can be due to various reasons like:

- The employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. This causes the workforce to rely on unorganised sectors for employment.
- It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary.
- Since 1990s a large no. of workers are losing their jobs in the organised sector. These workers are forced to take up jobs in unorganised sector with low earnings.

#### Section D

30. (a) Mica is the mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It can be easily split into thin sheets.

(b) Its properties are as follows:

- Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered in to mica sheet of a few centimeters high.
- Mica can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.
- Due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, it is used in electric and electronic industries.

The major mica producing areas are:

- Mica is found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau.
- Koderma Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer.
- In Rajasthan the major mica producing area is around Ajmer.
- Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country.

OR

The different forms of occurrence of minerals are:

- In igneous and metamorphic rocks: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks, crevices, faults and joints. The smaller occurrence is called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead, etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.
  - In sedimentary rocks: In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds and layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods.
  - Through decomposition of surface rocks: 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 in this way.
  - Alluvial deposits: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called placer deposits.
  - In ocean water and ocean beds: The ocean water contains vast quantities of minerals. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean water. The ocean beds too are rich in manganese nodules.
31. Economic conditions that were viewed as obstacles in nineteenth-century Europe are as follows:
- The absence of freedom of markets. State-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
  - Napoleon's administration had created a different currency, weights, and measure for each of the 39 states in the confederation. Conversion of weights and measures for each region created time-consuming calculations and complications.
  - There were 11 custom barriers and 5% customs duty at each for carrying goods from one place to another.
  - The first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century had low explosive population growth. Job-seekers were more and employment opportunities were less.
  - Small producers faced stiff competition from the import of cheap machine-made goods. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues.

OR

**Role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy was as follows:**

- Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1807.
- He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He became a member of various secret societies such as Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- He wanted unification with a wider alliance of nations.
- He frightened conservatives through the opposition of monarchy and vision of democratic republics.
- He favoured war for the unification of Italy.
- He wanted economic development and political dominance.

32. To face the challenges and deal with the problem areas, some political reforms are required which would strengthen the political parties so that they perform their function well.
- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
  - It should be mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third to the women candidates.
  - There should be state funding of elections.
  - The government should give parties money to support the election expenses.

Examples of the efforts made for these political reforms are:

- i. **Defection Law:** The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time, this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.
- ii. **Disclosing Property Details:** 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.

OR

#### Functions of the ruling parties:

- i. A ruling party is one which has secured a majority in elections and has formed the government. Ruling party ensures that the country runs as per set ideologies and programmes. A ruling party makes laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
- ii. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, they give recognition to minorities. Parties provide access to people to government machinery. Ordinary citizens can also vent their grievances to local party leaders with regard to any policy and its implementation.

#### Functions of the opposition parties:

- i. To keep a check on the government in and outside the Parliament and also to provide an alternative to the people of the country.
- ii. Opposition plays an important role in acting as a link between the people and the government. It also offers constructive criticism.

33. People with surplus money or extra amount deposit it in banks. The banks keep the money safe and give interest on it. The deposits can be drawn at any time on demand by the depositors. That is why they are called 'demand deposits'.

The features of Demand deposits are as follows:

- i. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns interest.
- ii. The demand deposits encashable by issuing cheques have the essential features of money. They make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand drafts/cheques are widely accepted as a means of payment along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.
- iii. It is authorised by the government of the country.
- iv. Its demand and supply can be controlled by RBI.
- v. In India, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in the country. No individual can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

OR

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Formal credit in the form of bank loans helps industries and trade with the necessary aid for improvement. This leads to increased production employment and profits. However, the high risks factor should be considered wisely so that losses do not occur. This advantage of loans also needs to be manipulated and kept under an administrative hold because loans from the informal sector include high-interest rates that may be more harmful than good.

Therefore, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries, etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

For this reason, the formal sector must give out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders and can ultimately contribute to national development.

### Section E

34. i. Freedom was considered an inalienable right because it is the freedom that would let the people get all that they deserve (like necessities of life). With freedom, they would also have full opportunities of growth. The British government had stripped Indians of this basic right.
- ii. Purna Swaraj was considered essential by the people of India because it would impart to them their inalienable right to have complete freedom to enjoy all the necessities of life. This would help them to get full opportunities for growth which the British government had deprived the Indians of.
- iii. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.
35. i. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.
- ii. Any two methods.
- Diversion channels like 'guls' or 'kuls' in hill and mountainous regions of the Western Himalayas.
  - Rooftop rainwater harvesting, commonly practiced in Rajasthan for storing drinking water.
  - Inundation channels developed in the flood plains of Bengal for irrigation.
  - Rain-fed storage structures like 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.
- iii. 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan are found in arid and semi-arid regions. The purpose of khadins and johads in arid and semi-arid regions is to serve as rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil.
36. i. Since most countries do not have enough stock and depend on importing oil from abroad therefore its price has a far-reaching effect. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone.
- ii. Even if groundwater is a renewable resource, it can also be overused. This happens when it is used more than what is being replenished by rain.
- iii. The issue of sustainability is important for development because:
- It cares for the need of future generations.
  - It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
  - It lays emphasis on quality of life.

### Section F

