

Solution
PRE-BOARD 2023-24
Class 10 - Social Science
Section A

1. **(a)** All of these
Explanation: The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
2. **(d)** hydrological cycle
Explanation: This freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle. This water cycle as it is otherwise called, includes evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.
3. **(c)** Sri Lanka
Explanation: Sri Lanka
4. **(a)** Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
Explanation: All Northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have a **very high percentage** of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.
5. **(a)** 22
Explanation: The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 languages, which have been referred to as scheduled languages and given recognition, status, and official encouragement. In addition, the Government of India has awarded the distinction of classical language to Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu.
6. **(d)** The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.
Explanation: Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.
7. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: Democracies are based on the fundamental principle of political equality as they provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected. They also subscribe to one vote, one value, and equal political rights.
8. **(b)** Debt Trap
Explanation: When a borrower particularly in the rural area fails to repay the loan due to the failure of the crop, he is unable to repay the loan and is left worse off. This situation is commonly called debt-trap.
9. **(b)** Sinhals and Sri Lankan Tamils
Explanation: The relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a CIVIL WAR.
10. **(d)** The fallen Germania
Explanation: The fallen Germania by Julius Hübner, 1850

11. (a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
Explanation: Selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of goods in many industries. Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down.
12. (b) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures
Explanation: Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. Citizens have the right and the means to examine the process of 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. (d) This is an example of the primary sector i.e., agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector.
Explanation: Economic activities, though, are grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent. This is an example of the primary sector i.e., agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector, i. e., industry.
15. (d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
Explanation: Both (i) & (ii) are correct
16. (a) Clue i and iii
Explanation: Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
17. (c) Only statement iv is right.
Explanation: No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.
18. (d) 54%
Explanation: The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men.
19. (d) Only statement iv is right.
Explanation: Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that **democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems**. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy.
20. (d) Self Help Group
Explanation: A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

Section B

21. In terms of population, Maharashtra is about as big as Germany.
22. **The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people:**
- Ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) popularised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
 - A new French flag replaced the royal standard.
 - The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.
 - A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation, and regional dialects were discouraged in favour of French as the national language.

OR

The French Revolution which took place in 1789 had various impact on Europe.

- i. 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.
 - ii. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. It paved the way for the French armies to move into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy in the 1790s.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
- i. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.
 - ii. These crops are harvested in summer from April to June.
 - iii. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are some major rabi crops.
 - iv. North and north-western parts of the country are important for growth of rabi crops.
- 24.
- o Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - o Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
 - o Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.
 - o For example, in the USA and India, there are specific jurisdictions specified by the constitution to each level of government.

Section C

25. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter because:
- a. We find print everywhere around us in books, newspapers, journals, magazines, famous paintings, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements and cinema posters.
 - b. We read printed literature, books, novels and stories. Newspapers are being read every day and track public debates.
 - c. Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.
26. The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in value chain. This means that it is complete from raw materials to the highest value-added products, e.g. garments.
- i. Textile industry contributes almost 14 percent to industrial production.
 - ii. It generates employment for almost 35 million people directly.
 - iii. It also contributes 24.6 percent of the foreign exchange earnings.
 - iv. Its contribution toward GDP is 4 percent.

OR

1. Power loom sector has the highest share in the production of fabric in India.
 2. It is important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom because
 - i. The power loom and the handloom can provide more employment to the rural people.
 - ii. Both of them promote decentralization and benefit a wider area of the country.
 - iii. Both of them require less investment as compared to mill sector loomage.
27. For the next six years, if Salim continues to get orders from traders he'll be in the given position:
1. The profit earned by Salim from sales of shoes can be used to finance his future business.
 2. Then he will not have to borrow money from any source of credit.
- 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. 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. Following are the types of coal depending upon the degree of compression:

- Peat:** Decaying plants in swamps produced peat, which has a low carbon and high moisture contents. It has very low heating capacity.
- Lignite:** Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and used for generation of electricity.
- Bituminous:** Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperature is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnace.
- Anthracite:** It is highest quality hard coal.

OR

Coal is a naturally occurring black material which is a mixture of carbon and compounds of carbon-containing hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. Its formation is called fossilisation. It is formed due to the compression of plant material (containing carbon, the major component of coal) over millions of years. Indian coal was mainly formed during two geological ages the Gondwana and the Tertiary ages. The Gondwana coal deposits (called 'metallurgical coal'), which are more than 200 million years old, are located in the Damodar valley (West Bengal - Jharkhand), where Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are important coal-fields. It is also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. The tertiary age deposits, only about 55 million years old, are mostly found in North-Eastern India in Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland. Thus, the formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods.

31. The dissimilarities between the process of unification of Italy and Germany are as follows:

| Unification of German | Unification of Italy |
|--|---|
| 1. The German Unification was not supported by armed volunteers. | 1. In Italian unification, Garibaldi had won the support of local peasants to drive out the Spanish rulers. |
| 2. No secret societies were formed so as to achieve the goal of unification of Germany. | 2. In Italy, Mazzini formed Young Italy. |
| 3. Germany in its unification had to fight against France and Austria. | 3. In Italian unification, Cavour had a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Austria. |
| 4. Bismarck followed the policy of Blood and Iron for German Unification. | 4. Cavour used his excellent diplomatic skills in Italian Unification. |
| 5. The process of Unification completed with Prussian Victory in 1871, when Kaiser William-I was declared the head of the state. | 5. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed the king of United Italy. |

OR

The Congress of Vienna was held in 1815. It was chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens von Metternich.

The following changes were made:

- The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power.
- France had to part with most of its territories which were annexed by Napoleon.
- A large number of States were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent its further expansion. Thus, the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.
- Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria was given control of Northern Italy.

v. The German Confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

32. The challenges faced by political parties in India are as follows:

- i. **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.
- ii. **Dynastic succession:** Generally, inexperienced family members are given easy entry into political parties while deserving candidates are left out.
- iii. **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.
- iv. **Meaningful Choice:** The fourth challenge in elections is that parties often fail to provide voters with a meaningful choice.
- v. **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

In Multi-party system, three or more parties are in the competition to gain control of the government separately or in the coalition. When no single party gains majority votes then several parties join and form a coalition government. Example-India. Supporters of this system point out that it allows more points of view to be presented in the government.

Merits:

- i. This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- ii. People can make a choice between several candidates.
- iii. In this system, people have an opportunity to make a choice between several candidates.
- iv. The Multi-party system means having more than two parties and they have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.

Demerits:

- i. No one party is likely to gain power alone. Therefore, it leads to difficulty in the formation of government.
- ii. Leads to political instability and often appears to be very messy.

33. Credit plays a dual role in an economy, both positive and negative, depending on its use and impact:

Positive Role of Credit:

- Credit facilitates economic growth by enabling individuals and businesses to invest, expand, and purchase goods and services. For instance, a small farmer can obtain a loan to buy better seeds and equipment, leading to increased agricultural productivity.
- The credit helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production.
- Entrepreneurs can use credit to start new businesses, creating job opportunities and boosting economic activity.

Negative Role of Credit:

- Excessive credit can lead to overindebtedness and financial instability. For instance, if consumers use credit cards recklessly and accumulate high-interest debt, it could lead to a debt trap. Similarly, businesses relying heavily on credit might face difficulties in repaying loans, potentially leading to bankruptcy.
- Balancing the positive and negative aspects of credit is crucial. Responsible borrowing and lending practices, along with proper financial education, help ensure that credit contributes positively to economic development without causing financial stress.

OR

The **self-help groups (SHG)** has 1have0 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. The members save their money according to their capacity and can take small loans. The SHGs are the building blocks of the organisation of the rural poor because of the following reasons:

- The SHGs provide small loans to its members at a reasonable rate of interest to meet their needs.
- The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, but the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.
- After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (ii) As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the movement.
- (iii) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- (i)
 - Stiff competition in the international market
 - Competitors are Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand
 - Stiff competition from the synthetic substitutes
- (ii)
 - To increase productivity
 - To improve quality
 - To ensure good prices to the farmers
 - To enhance the yield per hectare
- (iii)
 - Biodegradable materials have once again opened the opportunity for jute products.
 - The global concern for environment-friendly products is increasing day by day.
 - Synthetic substitutes are being avoided.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

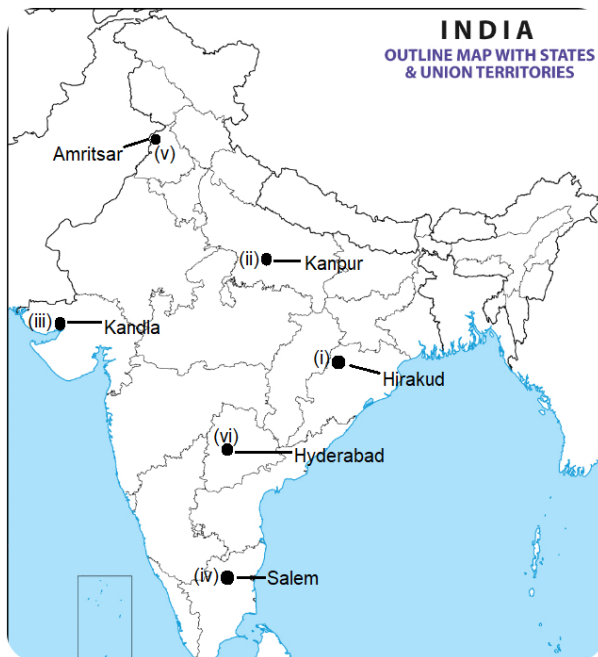
There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.

- (i) After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These activities do not produce good by themselves. These activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities are an aid or support for the production process.
- (ii) Call centre employee belongs to the Tertiary sector. The quaternary sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT (information and **communication** technologies), consultancy R&D (Research and Development) etc.

Section F

37. a. A-Dandi, B-Calcutta

b.



BALRAM SCHOOL