

Solution

PRE-BOARD. SET. B

Class 10 - Social Science

Section A

1. **(a)** To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
Explanation: The commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
2. **(b)** groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs
Explanation: If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs.
3. **(b)** Haryana
Explanation: If per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Haryana will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three.
4. **(a)** Statement i and ii are correct.
Explanation: In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
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. **(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. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: Democratic government in practice are known as accountable to the citizens because people have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers. If these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in the next election.
8. **(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.
9. **(d)** To recognise Tamil as an official language
Explanation: The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied.
10. **(b)** The Massacre at Chios
Explanation: The above picture represents the Massacre at Chios.
The French painter Delacroix was one of the most important French Romantic painters. This huge painting (4.19m x 3.54m) depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios. By dramatising the incident, focusing on the suffering of women and children, and using vivid colours, Delacroix sought to appeal to the emotions of the spectators, and create sympathy for the Greeks.
11. **(c)** Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

Explanation: The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. This has given space to the unorganised sector to operate by giving employment to the unemployed. Unorganised sector offers a work-life balance as there is flexibility to work at one's own pace is one of the advantages of this sector which may not be applicable in all cases.

12. (d) Promotes inequality among citizens
Explanation: Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
13. (b) iii, i, ii, iv
Explanation: iii, February 1922: Gandhiji withdraws Non-Cooperation movement.
i. May 1924: Alluri Sitarama was Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.
ii. December 1929: the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.
iv. 1930: Ambedkar establishes Depressed Classes
14. (b) Tertiary sector
Explanation: 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.
15. (a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
Explanation: In **France**, were the "Biliotheque Bleue", which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. In **England**, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
16. (a) Clue i
Explanation: Deforestation is not the way to solve the problems of land degradation.
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. (c) Less than 5%
Explanation: Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent.
19. (b) Statement i and ii are right.
Explanation:
- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. **Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.**
 - It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.
20. (d)
Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants
- Explanation:** Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

Section B

21. Some states were formed to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like **Nagaland, Uttarakhand** and **Jharkhand**. (any TWO)
22. Otto von Bismarck was the Prime Minister of the Prussian king Kaiser William-I. He was the architect of German Unification.
- He made Prussia to take over the leadership of the movement of national unification. He followed the policy of Blood and Iron.
 - The land owners in Prussia were in support of the movement. He materialized this nationalist sentiment.
 - He sought the help of the Prussian army & made many secret alliances to fight wars.
 - Finally, he defeated Austria, Denmark and France and German Unification was declared with King William-I as the head of the state.

OR

Napoleon introduced the following changes in order to make the administrative system in Europe much more efficient.

- By the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, all such privileges that were based on birth were done away with.
- There was a much more efficient administrative system.
- The Right to Property was secured.
- The administrative divisions were simplified.
- The feudal system was abolished.
- The peasants were freed from serfdom and dues.
- Guild restrictions were removed in the towns as well.
- There was improved transport and communication.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom uniform laws, standardised weights and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

Reactions to these changes: Businessmen and small scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise.

23. **Green revolution left an impact on economic on society as**

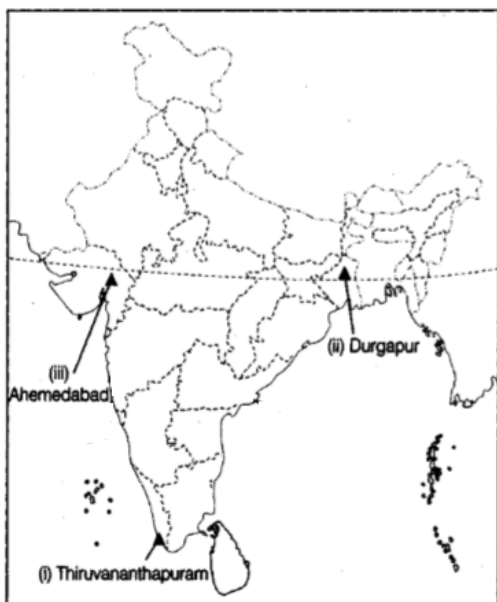
- Per capital income of the farmers increased.
- The agriculture transformed from being subsistence to commercial levels.
- Farmers prefer to borrow money from banks instead of money lenders at better interest rates.
- Standard of living and production increased many folds .
- Increase in Agricultural Production.
- Industrial Growth of nation.
- Rural Employment increased.
- Reduction in import of food-grains

24. The highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in rural areas is the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis in the whole district. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and the MLAs of that district along with some other officials of other district-level bodies are also its members.

Section C

25. i. Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the little-educated working class in the early 16th century.
- ii. Menocchio, a miller in Italy reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation and enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
- iii. The Roman Church troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

26.



OR

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to:

- a. High costs and limited availability of coking coal.
 - b. Lower productivity of labour
 - c. Irregular supply of energy and
 - d. Poor infrastructure.
 - e. Most of the steel plants have old machinery and technology.
 - f. Most of the Integrated plants are more than 40 years old.
27. Cheap and affordable credit plays a crucial role in the country's development. Reasons are mentioned below:
- i. The credit helps people to meet the ongoing expenses of production and thereby develops their businesses in agricultural and industrial areas.
 - ii. For middle-class people, loans help a lot in constructing their houses and get rid of monthly rents.
 - iii. It raises the standard of living and social status of the common man by enabling them to buy automobiles, electronic items, etc.
 - iv. If credit is made available to the poor people at reasonable rates, they can improve their economic condition. It will further improve their standard of living and overall development.

28. The difference between Coming Together and Holding Together type of federations are as follows:

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
Coming Together Federalism involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.	In Holding Together Federation, the large power or country decides to divide its power between its constituent states and national government.
In this type of federation, units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.	In this type of federation, there is the absence of pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. In fact in this federation the central government subordinates over the constituent units.
All the constituent units usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government in the Coming Together Federation.	The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states in Holding Together Federation. Sometimes constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. For example, in India, Jammu and Kashmir have been granted special status.
United States of America, Switzerland, and Australia are examples of Coming Together Federations.	India, Spain and Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federations.

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. Conservation of energy is essential because it protects our environment from green-house gas emission and also saves valuable resources from getting depleted. If we save energy then only more energy can be produced. It is essential to use non-conventional sources of energy.

Following are some measures to conserve energy resources:

- We should try to use more and more public transport system instead of private vehicles.
- Electronic devices must be switched off when not in use.
- It is necessary to use more and more power-saving devices.
- Reduce consumption of non-renewable sources of energy.
- If possible solar power should be used to generate electricity.
- Minimum use of high power-consuming electrical gadgets, i.e., air conditioner, room heaters, etc.
- Recycling of goods and commodities can also help to conserve energy.

OR

Biogas can solve the energy problem in the rural areas due to the reasons mentioned below:

- It produces a gas having higher thermal efficiency than charcoal and kerosene.
- It provides a way for optimum utilization of animal and plant waste.
- It produces enriched organic manure that can supplement or even replace chemical fertilizers.
- It burns smoothly and does not leave much residue behind.
- It is easy to produce and store.
- It is a renewable source of energy.
- It will reduce the burden on conventional sources of energy.
- It is eco-friendly, therefore it will help in reducing environmental pollution.
- It provides twin benefits to farmers by acting as an energy resource and improved quality of manure.

Some suggestions to improve the biogas energy production in rural areas given below

- The Government should provide monetary assistance to people in rural areas.
- Also, awareness must be created for using this alternative sources of energy.

31. **Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:**

- He established the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before Law and also secured the right to property.
- He simplified administrative divisions.
- He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed many freedoms that were not given to them.
- In towns too, guild systems were removed.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.

OR

Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:

- Decline of feudalism: Feudal lords were a great stumbling block in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.
- Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire: The renaissance and reformation movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.
- Foreign rule: In certain countries, foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.
- Reaction against injustice: Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.
- Contribution of great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.

32. Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows:

- i. Parties contest elections. They are the very essence of a democracy where elections are contested between the candidates of different parties.
- ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.
- iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country.
- iv. Parties form and run the government. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
- v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. They often criticize the government for its failures and wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government

OR

- i. 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. 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

SHGs help the rural poor, in particular women. 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. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The role of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) in the rural economy:

- The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
- Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle, etc.
- Most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted - the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc.
- Rural households face a problem of getting loans from the formal sector due to the lack of collateral.
- Self Help Group helps poor households in getting loans easily and prevents them from falling into the clutches of moneylenders.
- SHGs help women to become financially self-reliant.
- SHGs also provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the

following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

- (i) In many places, the local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and the land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being misused.
- (ii) The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up in October 1920 to address the grievances of the villagers.
- (iii) During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places, local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The increasing violent activities made Congress leaders unhappy with the peasant movement.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of goods services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

- (i) Increased employment opportunities. Increased international competitiveness of industrial production. Reduced rates of interest and tariffs. Decreased the debt burden of the country.
- (ii) The Indian automobile industry contributes almost 6.4% of India's GDP and 35% of manufacturing GDP and is a leading employment provider.
- (iii) After the liberalisation, **the coming in of new and contemporary models** stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. Workers in the organised sector enjoy the security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well. In contrast, the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

- (i) There is no provision in the statute that mentions penalising employers who break the law or officials who fail to register unorganised workers under the programmes.
- (ii) Classification of activities in the economy. Economic activities can be divided into three broad categories: **primary, secondary, and tertiary activities.**

Section F

37. a. A - Madras, B - Chauri Chaura

b.



RAO BALRAM
SCHOOL