

## Solution

### PRE-BOARD. SET C

#### Class 10 - Social Science

#### Section A

1. **(a)** An outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura  
**Explanation:** At Chauri Chaura (1922) in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the movement on 12 February officially since he felt that the people were not ready to take up a non-violent movement.
2. **(d)** the river of sorrow  
**Explanation:** This popular Bhadu song in the Damodar valley region narrates the troubles faced by people owing to the flooding of Damodar river known as the 'river of sorrow'.
3. **(a)** 5  
**Explanation:** 5
4. **(d)** Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.  
**Explanation:** Statement i, ii, & iii are about forests and trees while statement iv is about traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations by ascribing sacred qualities to anything like springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals that are closely protected.
5. **(d)** Concurrent  
**Explanation:** Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
6. **(d)** Prudential reasons focus on reducing social conflict and ensuring political stability, while moral reasons emphasize the value of power sharing in a democratic system.  
**Explanation:** The first set of reasons, referred to as prudential reasons, highlight the benefits of power sharing in terms of reducing conflict between social groups, avoiding violence and political instability, and preserving the stability of the political order. These reasons focus on practical outcomes and the well-being of the society as a whole. On the other hand, the second set of reasons, referred to as moral reasons, emphasize the fundamental principles of democracy. They highlight that power sharing is the very spirit of democracy, involving the inclusion of those affected by power and allowing citizens to participate in decision-making. These moral reasons emphasize the intrinsic value and legitimacy of power sharing in a democratic system.
7. **(d)** A is false but R is true.  
**Explanation:** Democracy is a better form of government because it is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity and freedom of the people, improves the quality of decision-making, and allows room to correct mistakes.
8. **(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.
9. **(b)** Legislature  
**Explanation: The different organs of the government:-**
  - a. Legislature - makes laws
  - b. Executive - enforces those laws
  - c. Judiciary - interprets those laws

10. **(a)** Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.  
**Explanation:** Giuseppe Mazzini found the secret society of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
11. **(c)** All the statements are appropriate.  
**Explanation:** All the statements are appropriate.
12. **(a)** Belgium  
**Explanation:** Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
13. **(c)** ii, iii, iv, i  
**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places.
14. **(a)** Disguised Unemployment  
**Explanation:** Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment is a kind of unemployment where some people seem to be employed but are actually not.
15. **(a)** Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct  
**Explanation:** Penny magazines were specially meant for women, as were manuals **teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping.**  
Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.
16. **(a)** Clue iv  
**Explanation:** He was against **mass production** and wanted to replace it with the **production by the masses.**
17. **(b)** Statement iii is right.  
**Explanation:** It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. **But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.**
18. **(d)** urbanisation  
**Explanation:** Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas is referred to as urbanisation.
19. **(b)** Statement iii is right.  
**Explanation:** If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be **accommodative** for that person or group.
20. **(d)** The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment  
**Explanation:** As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

### Section B

21. A city called Porto Alegre in **Brazil** carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy.
22. The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were as follows:
- From the political point of view, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification, parliamentary administration and a nation-state with a written constitution. In German regions, a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessman and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for all German National Assembly.

- b. From the social viewpoint, they wanted to free the society of its class-based biases and rights growing out of births. A large number of women had participated actively and formed their own political associations founded a newspaper, took part in political meetings and struggled for the right to vote.
- c. Economically, they demanded markets to be free and the right to property. Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital were also demanded.

OR

Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801 in the following ways:

- i. Ireland was deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants to establish dominance over the largely Catholic country.
  - ii. Catholics revolted against this dominance but were suppressed. Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen led a revolt but failed.
  - iii. As the English nation grew in power and influence, Ireland's distinctive culture and language were suppressed. The new symbols like British flag, national anthem, and the English language was promoted.
23. The government announces the minimum support price and procurement price to save the farmers from exploitation by speculators and middlemen. Procurement price is the price at which the government actually buys the produce from the farmers. At the beginning of the growing season, the government announces the minimum support price and if the farmers do not get that price from the middlemen, the produce is purchased by the government.
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. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century due to following reasons:
- i. People wanted to know more and more about their religion and about their church.
  - ii. This made the clergy afraid of the new awakening. They saw it as a threat to their privileges, to their monopoly of interpreting religious texts and thus to their incomes.
  - iii. They felt that free print material could make the people rebel against the established religion. All this led to a religious debate and marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation Movement.
  - iv. With this fear in mind, the Roman Catholic Church imposed several controls over publishers and booksellers.
  - v. 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. Due to the following reasons there has been concentration of iron and steel industries north eastern part of the peninsular plateau region:
- i. The area is rich in raw material.
  - ii. Transport facilities are available.
  - iii. Port facilities are available close to this are.
  - iv. Labour from Bihar and UP states is also available.

OR

- i. The given chart shows the steps of value addition in the textile industry. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.
  - ii. The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value-added products.
27. i. This statement is written on the ten rupees note.
- ii. The meaning of statement is that the Reserve bank of India has been authorized by the Central Government to issue 10 Rupees note and the governor of RBI promises to pay rupees 10 to the person who has this note. Without this authority given by the central government the 10 Rupees note is mere a piece of paper and nothing else. In India the 'Reserve Bank of India' issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

28. A. Although agriculture and commerce are the state subjects we have ministers of agriculture and commerce at the union cabinet because the wider prospect of these subjects regarding inter-state trade.  
B. A uniform policy has to be legislated for all the states.  
C. The agriculture and economic experts are part of the planning commission. So agriculture and commerce ministers are required in the Union for policy making.
29. 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.

#### Section D

30. Minerals are indispensable part of human life.
- Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
  - The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
  - Cars buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
  - In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.
  - Availability of the minerals helps in the economic development of the country.
  - Our food too contains minerals.

OR

Atomic energy is generated by splitting nuclear substances such as the atoms of uranium, thorium, Cheralite, Zirconium under controlled conditions. Splitting of these atoms gives out a lot of energy which can be used for a variety of purposes such as generating electricity. This energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in India due to the following reasons:

- India has limited reserves of coal and petroleum. Nuclear energy minerals like Thorium is found in plenty in India.
  - Hence, nuclear energy can compensate for the deficiency of fossil fuels.
  - Nuclear power stations can be established easily and conveniently in those areas where other sources are not available.
  - Nuclear power releases tremendous amounts of energy. India can utilize this energy for peaceful purposes such as the generation of electricity that can be used to run machines in industries.
  - It is a non-conventional source of energy. After the initial expenses, it becomes very economical.
31. In Britain, the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:
- Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18<sup>th</sup> century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
  - The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island.
  - In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
  - In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
  - England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
  - Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed.

OR

- The conservatives believed in modern army, efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy. In 1815, the European powers- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria defeated Napoleon at Vienna to a draw-up settlement of Europe. The representatives of the European powers met at Vienna in 1815 to draw up a settlement for Europe. The conference was hosted by Austrian Chancellor-Duke Mettemich.
- The main objective of the Treaty of Vienna was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars, to re-map post-Napoleonic Europe and prevent the rebuilding of a strong France.

The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was implemented in the following ways:

- i. The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during French Revolution was restored to power.
  - ii. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
  - iii. To prevent further expansion of French territories, a series of states were set upon boundaries.
  - iv. Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set-up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given new territories in western frontiers. Austria was given the control of northern Italy. Eastern Russia was given a part of Saxony.
  - v. 39 states of German Confederation were left untouched.
32. Political party is an organised group of people having common ideology whose main aim to contest in elections, come to power and retain power.

Following are the basic elements of political party:

- A. National and Regional Interest: Political parties have national and regional interests. Their main aim is to promote national interests.
- B. Constitutional Interest: A political party must follow the constitutional means in a peaceful manner in order to capture political power.
- C. Organisation: The member of political party with concern interest forms a organization that is political party.
- D. Common Aim: Its members must have a similar and unanimous opinion regarding public matters and issues
- E. It must have a proper organisational structure that would include a leader, active members who are strongly associated with it holding positions within the party.
- F. A political party must represent national interest and must be broad in its outlook, it must have an ideology that must encompass various sections and interests of the country. It must not be elitist in its approach rather must have mass following
- G. A party must resort to constitutional methods like elections to come to power and must not resort to unconstitutional means

OR

Democracies that follow a federal system over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. Those parties, which are countrywide parties, are called national parties.

National and State Parties:

- i. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
  - ii. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
33. Money plays an important role in our day-to-day life. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life, this can be seen through the following instances:
- i. Our lives now cannot function without money. It is used to purchase necessities like food, dairy products, clothing, and other things.
  - ii. The services we use are purchased with money. For instance, the payment for a doctor, teacher, or watchman.
  - iii. Money is also used to finance lending activities like loans. It is also widely used in places where there may not be a current real-world money transfer happening with an agreement to make a payment later.

OR

**SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor because of the following reasons:**

- i. In order to meet the credit needs of the rural poor, SHGs are formed comprising of 15-20 members.
- ii. The SHGs provide small loans to its members at a very reasonable interest rate.
- iii. SHGs create self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. Women play a very active role in the working of these groups.
- iv. Loans are also provided to the members for releasing their mortgaged land from moneylenders, buying seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs required for farming, purchasing handlooms, cattle, and other requirements.
- v. SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problem of collateral which is required by other sources that provide loans.
- vi. SHGs most importantly protect the rural poor from the exploitation of moneylenders.
- vii. Apart from meeting the credit needs of the poor SHGs have helped women become financially independent.
- viii. It also acts on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

**Section E**

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This 4 power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (i) Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
- (ii) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
- (iii) a. One could win the battle through nonviolence.  
b. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.  
c. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

**35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

**National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way**

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through:

- a. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- b. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- c. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- d. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- e. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.
  - (i) Sustainable development means 'development' should take place without damaging the environment and developing in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
  - (ii) ISO certification is a mark of quality and credibility for nay company.
  - (iii) i. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.  
ii. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.  
iii. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.  
iv. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.  
v. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

(any TWO points)

**36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Tertiary sector becoming so important in India. There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

- (i) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.
- (ii) The growing significance of the tertiary sector.

**Section F**

37. a. A. Nagpur B. Amritsar

b.

