

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER AND SOLUTIONS

1. Option (2)
2. Option (3)
3. Option (4)
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6. Option (1)
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16. Option (1)
17. Option (3)
18. Option (4)
19. Option (1)
20. Option (1)
21. Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
 - (a) The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.
 - (b) Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted
22. (a) **Cheque:** A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
 - (b) **Credit:** Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

OR

Difference between formal and informal credit		
	Formal	Informal
1	These resources work under the supervision of the R.B.I.	These do not work under any government organisation.
2	The rate of interest is very low.	The rate of interest is very high.
3	Commerical banks, Cooperative banks, Societies are the main sources of Formal Credit.	Relatives, moneylenders and landlords are the main sources of Informal Credit

23. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of sinhala community
24. Jute is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.(any four)
25. Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange.
- (a) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- (b) Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- (c) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.
26. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists:
- a) Union List includes subjects of national importance, such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- b) State List contains subjects of State and local importance, such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.
- c) 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. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

OR

There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed

S.No.	Coming together federations	Holding together federations.
1	The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. This type of ‘coming together’ federations	The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.
2	All the constituent States usually have equal power.	Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
3	State governments are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.	The Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States.
4	Ex.the USA, Switzerland and Australia.	India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind

27. For development, people look at a mix of goals:

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things

Consider example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom

28. Forests are classified under the following categories.:

(i) Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.

(ii) Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department. This forest land are protected from any further depletion.

(iii) Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

29. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.

(a) The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.

(b) Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among bottom group of nations in the world.

(c) One-third of seats in local government bodies - in panchayats and municipalities - are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

30. Different ways in which culture was used to unite the Indian masses:

(a) Image of Bharat mata: The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(b) Vande Mataram: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

- (c) Folktales and Folklores: In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, *The Folklore of Southern India*.
- (d) Icons and Symbols: During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- (e) Reinterpretation of history: By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.

OR

The different social groups that participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement are:

- (a) In the countryside, rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues
- (b) The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- (c) During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (d) The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, selectively adopting some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions
- (e) Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

31.

S.no.	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1	Organised sector are registered by the government .It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures.	The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
2	Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.	Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
3	Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.	Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason
4	They 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.	There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
5	They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.	There are no fixed working hours. There is no provision for overtime.
6	They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.	There is no provision for paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
7	They also get several other benefits from the employers.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.	No other benefits
8	When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.	No provision of pensions
9	E.g worker in a large factory, a clerk in office,etc	E.g A daily wage labourer, a helper in a shop, etc.

OR

Ways to create more employment opportunities in rural and urban sector in India are: (Any five)

- The government can spend some money to construct banks.
- The government can invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes better rural roads.
- The government can spend money to construct a well. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.
- Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.
- A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.
- Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas
- Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.
- The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).

32. Functions and need for Political Parties (any five)

- (a) **Contest elections** : Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are contested mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting in elections.
- (b) **Declaration of Policies and Programmes** : There are always some socio-economic and political issues before the nation at the domestic and international levels. Political parties put forward their considered views and policies before the people and suggest ways to tackle the issues. Usually, parties have their research wings and think-tanks to guide them. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.
- (c) **Making laws** : Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- (d) **To form and run the Government** : Formation of government is one of the aims and functions of a political party. The big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
- (e) **Role of opposition** : Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.
- (f) **Shape Public Opinion** : 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 the 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 the society crystallise on the lines parties take.
- (g) **Access to Government machinery and welfare schemes** : Parties provide the people an access to the government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. That is why they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

OR

Some of the suggestions made to reform political parties (any five)

- (i) Laws made to regulate internal affairs of political parties.
- (ii) It should be compulsory to maintain a register of its members.
- (iii) Hold independent authority, to act as a Judge inquiry in case of party disputes.
- (iv) Hold open elections to higher posts.
- (v) It should be mandatory to give 1/3 party tickets to women candidates. There should be a quota for women in decision making bodies of the party.
- (vi) The government or the state should help parties during elections by funding them. Expenses for petrol, paper, telephone, etc. given. Cash can be given on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last elections.

33. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation.
- (a) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.
 - (b) Planting of shelter belts of plants
 - (c) Control on over grazing
 - (d) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
 - (e) Proper management of waste lands
 - (f) Control of mining activities
 - (g) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

OR

Alluvial Soils

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

- 34.1 In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- 34.2 The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
- 34.3 Changes brought in Europe by the 'Vienna Treaty' are: (any two)
- (a) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power.
 - (b) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
 - (c) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
 - (d) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
 - (e) The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
 - (f) In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

- 35.1** The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries
- 35.2** Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.
- 35.3** In the past two to three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world which would be cheap for their production. Foreign investment by MNCs in these countries has been rising. At the same time, foreign trade between countries has been rising rapidly. A large part of the foreign trade is also controlled by MNCs. Likewise, activities of most MNCs involve substantial trade in goods and also services. The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process
- 36.1** The freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off, ground water and precipitation.
- 36.2** The availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups (any one reason)
- 36.3** To facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture. Most farmers have their own wells and tube-wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their produce. That it may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people.

37.

