

CLASS : X

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
2. (b) Potato crop failure
3. (a) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)
4. (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.
5. (A) Spreading new religious ideas, challenging orthodox practices, and encouraging debate and reform.
Print made religious texts, reformist writings, and newspapers more widely available.
For ex. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published Sambad Kaumudi from 1821.

OR

- (B) Through trade and cultural exchanges with Asia, particularly China.
Marco Polo a great explorer, returned to Italy after years of exploration in China. He brought the knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblock.
6. (A) • The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
 - The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
 - In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
 - Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
 - Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.

OR

- (B) Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.
Three types of arguments have been usually put forward
First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
- Collectively, their writings provided a

critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

- They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
- They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.

Second : Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate.

- All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.

Third : By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order.

- Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.

7. (A) 1. The Khilafat movement began after World War.
2. Gandhiji recognized this issue as a chance to unite Hindus and Muslim.
3. He believed that supporting the Khilafat would unite Hindus and Muslims.
4. Gandhiji linked the Khilafat movement with the Non-Cooperation Movement,
5. This united effort helped to build a stronger, more inclusive freedom movement.

OR

- (B) First, the war created a new economic and political situation.
- It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs

duties were raised and income tax introduced.

- Through the war years prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

8. I. to a man dying of thirst drinking fresh water.

II. as it sparked new ideas and intellectual awakening.

III. 1. introduced new and fresh ideas.

2. showing increased mental engagement and growth.

9. Map Skill-Based Question

10. (d) Fallow land

11. (b) Mining

12. (c) Dams will integrate the development of agricultural economy with the urban economy

13. (b) Maize

14. (b) He is practising a type of farming that is environmental friendly.

15. (d) Cooperative sector

16. 1. Use of eco-friendly alternatives

2. By expanding production, creating more jobs, and supporting the rural

17. (A) • We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.

- The plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.

- Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

OR

(B) Forests are also home to some of the traditional communities.

(i) In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

(ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

(iii) The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

18. (i) To plan resource use, assess agricultural potential, environmental sustainability.

(ii) Because of expansion of farming and urban areas.

(iii) 1. flat terrain, irrigation facilities, and intensive farming

2. hilly terrain, dense forests, poor infrastructure, and less arable land.

19. Map Skill-Based Question

20. (d) I, II and III

21. (a) Concurrent List

22. (a) Political leaders treat people belonging to a caste as 'vote banks'

23. (a) In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government.

24. (i) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

(ii) The governments followed preferential

- policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (iii) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
25. 1. Panchayati Raj system promotes grassroots democracy
2. It encourages wider participation of all citizens, especially women and marginalized groups.
3. By decentralizing political power from the Centre to local bodies.
26. • All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of a country.
- This was the beginning of the new era of coalition government.
 - Since no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
 - This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.
 - This trend was supported by a major judgement of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner.
27. (A) (i) • When an elected MP or MLA changes his party it is called Defection.
- The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
 - This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
 - Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.
 - This new law has helped bring defection down.
- (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 organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality.
- OR**
- (B) (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
28. I. Belgium has 59% Dutch-speaking people (Flemish), 40% French-speaking (Walloon), and 1% German-speaking. In Brussels, 80% speak French and 20% speak Dutch.
- II. Based on shared cultural traits, language, ancestry, or history.
- III. 1. The Belgian Constitution was amended to accommodate all communities.
2. Equal representation was given to Dutch and French-speaking communities in the central government; Brussels had a separate government with equal powers.
29. (a) Both (a) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (a).
30. (d) Kerala
31. (c) Tertiary
32. (a) RBI
33. (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor
34. (a) Government policies
35. Low BMI (Body Mass Index) indicates undernourishment.
1. Nutrient Deficiencies
2. Low Energy Levels and Physical Weakness
3. Reproductive Health Issues
36. (i) The Internet has made vast amounts of information available instantly.
(ii) It transformed communication.
For example, in the retail sector, the internet created e commerce platform allowing consumers to buy and sell goods globally, increasing competition and convenience.
In the manufacturing sector, information technology facilitates improved communication for resource allocation.

37. 1. Banks earn the majority of their income by lending money to individuals.
2. They also generate income through fees and commissions charged for various services.
3. Moreover, banks invest in government securities, bonds, and other financial instruments
38. (A)

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
They work for a fixed number of hours every day; they get a weekly off day. In case extra time for doing work is required, they are paid for it at double the normal rate.	There are no fixed working hours. Usually they work longer than those in organised sector. Many a times weekly off may not be given due to urgent work. Overtime payment is usually not given.
They get salary on monthly basis, usually on fixed day every month. There is not deduction for the weekly off. Absence from work can be adjusted against leave due to an employee, so that no salary deduction is there.	Salary is paid on daily wage basis. Salary is not paid for any absence from work. In many such jobs like in shops, weekly off is not given.
An appointment letter is given at the time of employment, stating all the terms and conditions of work. So there is job security.	No appointment letter is given. So they can lose their employment without being given any advance notice. So there is no job security.
The employees get benefits like provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits, etc.	There is no such provision in unorganised sector for any benefit.

OR

- (B) 1. The tertiary sector provides essential services
2. It has become a major source of employment,
3. This sector contributes the largest share to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
4. The tertiary sector supports the primary and secondary sector
5. It includes fast-growing, high-income industries.

MAP for Q.9 and Q. 19

