

Class-X

Social Science (087)



SECTION - A:

1. a) i-2, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2
2. b) USA
3. a) ~~b~~ Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
4. a) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1
5. b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
6. d) Laterite
7. c) Ashminath Beybaruah
8. a) United States of America



9. a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

10. a) Imperialism

11. d) Disproportionate growth

12. d) Rich households

13. a) Paper notes

14. a) These are rules and regulations but not followed.

15. b) Secondary product

16. c) Sri Lanka

17. b) Income



18. b) India

19. c) Odisha

20. a) Nordic countries

SECTION - E:

34.

34.1. 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' is the movement against the Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat.

34.2. The release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravate the flood situation. For example, in Maharashtra and Gujarat during the flood in 2006.

34.3. Multi-purpose river projects have several merits. Some are:

1. Provide water for irrigation in agriculture.
2. Used to produce hydroelectricity.
3. Generate tourism, inland navigation and ~~thereby~~, increase the national income.
4. Used for growing fishes - pisciculture.
5. They also integrate development of agriculture and the rural economy with industrialisation and the urban economy.

35.

35.1. British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army during the First World War. So, Manchester imports into India declined.

35.2. 1. After the war, cotton production collapsed, and exports of cotton from Britain fell dramatically.

2. In India, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

3. Britain's economy crumbled after the war.

35.3. Benefits of the First World War to India:

1. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply as British mills were busy with war production.

2. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, etc.

3. Many new workers were employed and everyone worked longer hours. It led to a boom in industrial production and employment.

4. Local industrialists consolidated their positions in the home market.

36.

36.1. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

- * They fill political offices and exercise political power.
- * They gather the views of the people and make policies.

36.2. 1. As societies became large and complex, they needed a agency, that is, political parties, to gather different views on various issues and present them to the government.

2. Various representatives had to be brought together to form a responsible government. A mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies or oppose them are also given by political parties.

36.3. 3. The requirement is easily seen in democracies.



36.3 Political parties are a necessary condition for democracy:

1. Every representative government has needs to gather different views of large and complex societies, their issues and present them to the government.
2. Political parties provide a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
3. They provide a way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government can be formed.
4. Parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.

SECTION-D:

30.

a) Plantation Workers and Swaraj:

1. The Non-cooperation Movement in 1921 and 1922, spread the notion of Swaraj to plantations, tribal areas, cities, etc.

2. Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.

3. Plantation workers in Assam were greatly confined. They were not allowed to move out of the confined space (plantations) until they were given permission, which was rarely given.

4. The 'Inland Emigration Act of 1859', did not allow them to move out without permission.

Meaning of Swaraj to the plantation workers:

5. 'Swaraj' meant moving in and out freely from the constrained space they were kept in.
6. It meant retaining a link with the village they had come from.
7. When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, they decided that 'Grandhi Raj' was coming and they would be given land in their home villages. They recognised themselves with the national movement in this way, when they used Grandhi's name.

The struggle of the plantation workers:

8. The plantation workers defied the authorities in thousands, left the plantations, marched to the railway station.
9. They were stranded by a railway and steamer strike.
10. They were caught by the authorities and brutally beaten up.

31.

a) Accommodation of social diversities in democracies:

1. It is a reasonable expectation all over the world that democracies should accommodate social diversities.
2. Democracies do this by making procedures of power sharing. Power sharing reduces the chances of social divisions becoming explosive or violent.
3. Due respect should be given to other cultures, ethnicities, religions, races, etc. which exist in society.
4. The rulers keep changing in a democracy. In the long run, political parties which have different views, different social classes, different religions, etc. would all be represented in the government.
5. Social differences lead to social divisions which lead to conflict and violence. By accommodation social differences we can try to avoid.



peace in the country. Ex: Accommodation in Belgium.

6. However, no party can completely resolve conflicts between two groups in society.

2 conditions for accommodating social diversity:

I. Rule by majority should not become rule by majority community. It only means that in case of every decision, every section, different groups can and should form a majority. Majority community cannot impose its religion, race, language, etc.

II. Majority opinions are not the only things represented by the state. It is necessary to represent the general view, not the majority or the minority. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.

7. Democracies remain democracies only as long as every citizen has the chance of being in majority at some point of time.

8. Example, accommodations were made in Belgium between the Dutch and French communities and it successfully avoided civil strife. It was rejected in Sri Lanka and led to civil war.

32.

b) INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING:

1. It is characterised by the high use of HVB seeds, irrigation, pesticides, fertilisers and other modern inputs.
2. High pressure is there on the land. It is practised on areas of high population pressure.
3. The 'Right to Inheritance' has rendered land holding less economical. But farmers still continue to take maximum output from the land because of absence of alternative source of livelihood.
4. Hence, there is enormous pressure on the land.

PLANTATION FARMING:

1. It is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown over a large area.
2. Migrant labour, modern inputs (HYV seeds, fertilisers, etc.) are used. Ex: Bamboo, banana, rubber, tea, coffee, etc.
3. The crops produced are used as raw materials in their respective industry. So, it provides an interface between agriculture and industry.
4. Efficient systems of transport and communication link the plantation with markets and industries.
5. It is used to grow food crops as well as commercially and cash crops.

33. INTRODUCTION:

b) Fair globalisation:

Globalisation: is the rapid interconnection or integration between countries. MNCs and foreign trade are responsible for globalisation.

Our current situation:

1. Presently the benefits of globalisation are only enjoyed by certain sections of societies like urban people, companies in partnerships with MNCs. It has a positive impact for these people.

2. Because of the flexibility in labour laws given to MNCs and their cheap production, workers are the worst hit. Small producers are also facing crisis. Globalisation is negatively affecting these people.

So, fair globalisation is necessary to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Steps to ensure fair globalisation:

1. The Government can take steps to ensure that labour laws are implemented and followed by the MNCs.
2. It can impose trade barriers, restrictions and quotas to prevent entry of foreign goods and protect local producers.
3. The Government can provide support to small producers until they become strong enough to compete with MNCs and retail producers.
4. The Government - India - can argue for fairer rules at the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
5. India can align with other countries to stand against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.



SECTION - C:

25. b). A new culture of reading:

1. With the developments in print, more people began to buy books as they were cheaper and easily available than before.

2. Before print, there was a hearing culture. People were largely illiterate. They heard ballads read, folktales told, songs sung. They didn't have a book individually and silently.

3. So, when books were introduced in Europe, they were profusely illustrated, consisted of ballads and folktales which even the illiterate people could enjoy being read out to. Ballads and folktales were read out to groups.

4. Oral culture entered print and a new reading culture developed.

5. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into existence.

26. Durg - Bastar - Chandrapur iron ore belt:

1. This iron-ore belt is present in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
2. Super high-grade hematite ore is mined in the Bailadrange range of hills in Bastar district in Chhattisgarh.
3. 14 super high-grade hematite ore deposits are found in this Bailadrange range of hills.
4. The iron ore from these deposits are exported to Japan and South Korea via the Vishakapatnam port.

27. Constitutional provisions that make India a secular state:

1. There is no official religion in India unlike the status of Christianity in England, Buddhism in Sri Lanka and Islam in Pakistan.



2. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities the freedom to profess, practice and propagata the religion of their choice or not to follow any.

3. The Constitution prohibits disuimination on the grounds of religion.

4. The State has the power to intervene in matters of religion because of oppression or disuimination. Ex: It bans untouchability.

INTRODUCTION:

28. Problem of unemployment in India:

Unemployment is when people who are willing to work are unable to find work.

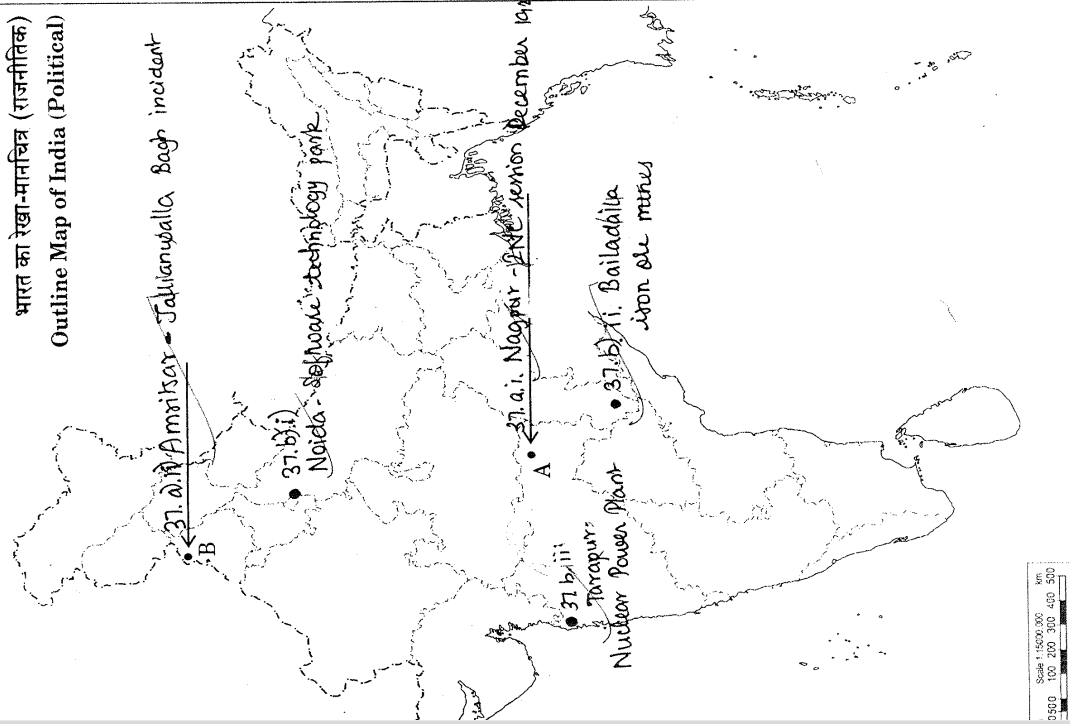
Disguised unemployment is when people are apparently working but working less than their potential.

As this it indicate the problem of unemployment in our country.

37 के लिए

For question no. 37

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Ways to create more employment:

1. 60+ of India's population is in the 15-29 age. Only 51% of them are going to school. If the rest also go to school, employment can be generated by building schools, employing teachers, other staff.
2. According to a study by NITI Aayog (National Planning Commission), new jobs can be generated if tourism is ~~imposed~~ as a sector.
3. Similarly, in the health field, we need more doctors, nurses and staff, especially in rural areas. Huge employment can be provided.

In Rural areas:

4. Employing people in agriculture related jobs like maintaining dams and canals.
5. Setting up industries in semi-rural areas.

6. Money collection centres can be set up in villages near the forest.

7. Transportation sector can also be improved by building roads linking villages to towns.

29. Importance of tertiary sector:

Tertiary sector does not produce any good but provides services which aid in the development of industry and agriculture.

* Basic services providing sector:

Tertiary sector provides basic services like banking, insurance, transportation, teaching, medicine, etc. By doing so, it raises our standard of living.

* Development of agriculture and industry:

Developments in agriculture and industry leads to more demand for services like trade, transport and storage. Therefore, it leads to development of the tertiary sector.

* Rise in income levels:

Because of the rise in income levels, people have started demanding more luxurious services like eating out ~~and~~ private hospitals, private schools, etc.

* Developments in new services (IT):

New services like information technology have come up recently. They have generated a lot of employment as well as increased value of tertiary sector.

* Generation of employment:

The tertiary sector employs a large number of people, especially in urban areas. It has become the most sought-after sector because of high incomes and high standard of living.

SECTION - B:

21.

b) Liberal nationalism in Europe in the 19th century:

Liberalism derives from the Latin root 'Liber' meaning free. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, freedom of the individual and equality before the law. It had different implications in different spheres of life.

Middle class: It stood for the freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.

Politically: It stood for a government by consent and rule of the people.

Economically: It meant freedom of the market and abolition of state-imposed restrictions.

Socially: However, liberalism did not stand for universal suffrage.

and active men were allowed to vote. Women and non-propertied men were reduced to passive citizens. They fought for their voting rights.

22.

Reserved forests

These forests are declared reserved by the forest department.

They are the most valuable in terms of resources.

These forests are found in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Around half of all forests are reserved forests.

Protected forests

These are forests that are protected by the government.

They are protected from further depletion, outside encroachments, etc.

These forests are found in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, etc.

Around one-third of forests are protected forests.



23. Alienation of the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956:

1. In 1956, an Act was passed which declared Sinhala as the official ^{language} ~~religion~~ of the country, hence disregarding Tamil.

2. The government followed preferential policies, favouring Sinhalese applicants for jobs and university positions.

3. A new constitution, also declared that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. The Tamils were mostly Hindus or Muslims, it further increased their feeling of Alienation.

4. Sri Lankan Tamils who were 13% of the population felt that none of the major political parties led by Sinhala Buddhist leaders were sensitive to their language or culture.

5. This discrimination and majoritarian policies increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956.

24. Money - the intermediate step:

1. A double coincidence of wants is when what a person wishes to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy and vice-versa.
2. For example, a shoe ^{maker} seller, Salim wants to buy wheat. So he would have to find a wheat producer who ~~not~~ wants to sell wheat but also buy shoes.
3. This barter system is very hard to be fulfilled. However, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for a double coincidence of wants.
4. Using money; Salim would be able to sell his shoes to a suitable buyer in exchange for money. With that money, he could buy wheat.
5. Hence, money makes it easier to exchange things.

