

SOLUTIONS
SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. (1) 2. (3)
3. (2) 4. (1)
5. (3) 6. (3)
7. (2) 8. (4)
9. (1) 10. (2)
11. (2) 12. (2)
13. (4) 14. (2)
15. (2) 16. (1)
17. (3) 18. (3)
19. (3) 20. (3)
21. • The Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because of the following reasons.
- Poverty and hunger were common and widespread in Europe in the beginning of the 19th century.
 - Cities were overcrowded and people feared deadly diseases.
 - Religious conflicts were frequent as dissenters were persecuted on a large scale. *[Any other relevant point]*
22. Besides politics other factors that keep federations united are:
- Power sharing arrangements between the central and state governments
 - Independent role of judiciary
 - Language, ethnicity
 - Response to conflicting claims and
 - Active participation of the people.
- [Any other relevant point]*
23. **Uses of petroleum:**
- Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy resource in India after coal.
 - It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.

- Petroleum refineries act as nodal industry for synthetic textile, fertilizer and numerous chemical industries. *[Any other relevant point]*

OR

Minerals can be conserved as follows:

- We must make use of minerals in a planned and sustainable manner.
 - Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low grade ores at low cost.
 - Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving mineral resources for the future.
 - Any other relevant point
24. On the basis of ownership of assets and responsibility for the delivery of services, economic activities are classified into private and public sectors.
- (a) Public Sector : It is the sector which is controlled, managed and owned by the government. For example, the Indian Railways.
- (b) Private Sector : A private sector is owned, controlled and managed by an individual or by a group of individuals. For example, the Reliance Industries Ltd.
25. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons.
- In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - Indian members unitedly opposed it.
 - The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.
- [Any other relevant point]*
- OR**
- Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

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- On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.
 - Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.
 - It is one of the most essential items of food.
 - Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.
 - Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.
[Any other relevant point]
- 26.** Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways.
- Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain.
 - Roads provide door-to-door service, therefore the cost of loading and unloading is much less.
 - Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, i.e. it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.
 - Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
 - It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains.
 - Roads are economical in transporting few number of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances.
[Any other relevant point]
- 27.** Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers in the following ways:
- Consumers in today's world have a wide variety of goods and services to choose from. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers are available to them.
 - Consumers now enjoy better and improved quality at lower prices.
 - It has resulted in higher standards of living.
 - There has been a varying impact on producers and workers.
- Many top Indian companies have been able to establish themselves as multi-national corporations.
 - Latest technology and production methods have raised production standards.
[Any other relevant point]
- 28.** The following are the majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- In the year 1956, an act was passed, which established Sinhala as the official language to be used in Sri Lanka disregarding the minority group of Tamils.
 - The passing of this act created a feeling of alienation among the minority group, i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils and they started to feel left-out from the society.
 - The government then started adopting and formulating government policies that favoured the Sinhala people in government jobs and for university positions, which made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel ousted.
 - The Sri Lankan Government further proclaimed that they shall foster and protect only Buddhism as their State religion and refused to cater to any other religion disregarding the religion of Sri Lankan Tamils.
[Any other relevant point]
- 29.** Employment opportunities be generated in the tourism and information and technology centres in following ways:
- Government should encourage tourism by providing more facilities to the tourists.
 - Medical treatment in India is very cheap as compared to developed nations.
 - Vocational training should be merged in main-stream education pattern.
 - Research and development work should be promoted.
 - Government should set up more technology parks.
[Any other relevant point]
- 30.** The term nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness based on common heritage and common identity and a sense of belonging to one's nation.

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- The spirit of nationalism can spread and develop only when people discover some bond or unity that binds them together.
- The sense of collective belonging develops through the experience of united struggles.
- There are a variety of cultural process through which nationalism captures people's imagination.
- History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all play a role in the spread of nationalism.
- Any image or symbol that is identified as nation is also recognised as a bond and help in the spread of nationalism. *[Any other relevant point]*

OR

Napoleon was defeated in 1815 by collective European powers i.e. Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The representatives of European powers drew up the Treaty of Vienna at a congress hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich with the objective of undoing the changes that had come about the Europe during the Napoleonic wars. Following changes were brought about in by this treaty:

- The Bourbon dynasty that was destroyed during the French Revolution was restored. French lost the territories it has annexed under Napoleon.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
- The Netherlands which included Belgium was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
- Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched. Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given part of Saxony.
- Monarchy was restored and a new conservative order was created in Europe.

[Any other relevant point]

31. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

- Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of people on agriculture and contributes to modernisation of agriculture.
- Industrial development helps to reduce unemployment and poverty levels by initiating income and high standard of living.
- Export of manufactured goods add value to the economy. It expands trade and commerce and brings to foreign exchange.
- Industries utilise primary materials and convert them into articles of utility, thus adding value to the raw materials.
- Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

[Any other relevant point]

OR

The Chotanagpur region has the maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industry due to various locational advantages.

- Iron and Steel industry requires, coal, limestone and manganese which are available in close proximity to the region.
- Availability of cheap labour from adjoining states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- The region is well connected with good network of roads and railways.
- Nearness to huge market for iron and steel goods.
- Nearness to the port of Kolkata provides market, financial services, consultancy services, insurance and export of iron and steel goods.
- The rivers provide the cheapest inland water transport for iron and steel goods. (any three)

Hence there is maximum concentration of iron and steel plants like Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro and Rourkela in the Chotanagpur region.

32. As political parties are the essence of democracy, it is natural that they are often blamed for the failure of any policy or the working of democracy. Mostly, political parties face the following challenges in their working area.

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Lack of internal democracy: Political parties face the problem of internal democracy, which implies that:

- Parties do not hold organisational meetings.
- They do not conduct regular internal elections.
- Membership of the party members is not fairly registered.
- Decision only by few
- All the members, except top leaders, are not included in the decision-making process.
- Dynastic succession:
- Another challenge is that in most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members.
- Since open and transparent functioning is lacking, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top.
- Money and muscle power: The third challenge is the growing role of money and muscle power.
- Nowadays, elections are focussed mainly on winning at any cost, so parties try to use short-cuts like using money and muscle power.
- They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
- Sometimes, wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and try to influence the decision-making process.
- In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

Absence of a meaningful choice:

- In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters.
- Those voters, who really want a change in the government and its policies, never get any positive option. For instance, in India, where we have multi-party system, the differences between the parties over the economic matters have reduced.
- Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another. [Any other relevant point]

OR

The following reforms could be suggested in order to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

- Regulation of party's internal affairs: A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of their members, to follow their own constitution, to have an independent authority, etc.
- State funding: There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses to avoid corruption.
- Pressure of public opinion: Political parties can be reformed if people put pressure on them. This can be done through petitions, propaganda and agitations. Pressure groups and media play an important role in this.
- Ban on political parties based on religion and caste: The Election Commission should ban the political parties which are formed on the basis of religion and caste.
- Ensure women participation: It should be made mandatory for all political parties to allot one-third of the tickets to women to ensure their decisive voice in decision making. If the above-mentioned suggestions are taken into consideration, it can be ensured that these could lead to some improvement in the working of the political parties.

[Any other relevant point]

33. Credit plays a vital and positive role in the following ways:

- It helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and provide support to their family needs.
- It makes it possible for the people to own or construct their own house and get relief from monthly rent.
- People often avail themselves of credit to purchase luxury items like vehicles, A.Cs, etc., which further raises their standard of living.

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- It enables us to invest in human resource. People take credit for education, training, etc. which allows enrichment of human resource.
- For example, Salim availed credit facility to meet the working capital needs of production. It helped him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, thereby, increasing his income. *[Any other relevant point]*

OR

The formal sector loans can be made beneficial to poor farmers and workers in following ways:

- The process of providing loans should be made easier and accessible to them.
- Large number of banks and cooperatives should be opened in the rural areas.
- Banks and cooperatives should expand their facility of providing loans so as to decrease dependence on informal sector.
- Special focus should be paid on poor and small farmers along with small scale industries.
- Loan processing should be simple, faster and timely.

[Any other relevant point]

34. 1. When merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed.
2. The finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market. London in fact came to be known as a finishing centre.
3. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
35. 1. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.
2. Industrialisation and urbanization.

3. The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources.
- Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power.
 - Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced
36. 1. Third tier.
2. The dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution
3. • Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people.
- Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency.
 - When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. *[Any two]*
37. 37.a
- A. Nagpur
- B. Champaran

