



Social Science

Class 10th

1. (b) Wallonia
2. (b) Waterlogging due to over irrigation - (ii) Punjab
3. (c) I and II
4. A. Warm and moist frost-free climate i.e. tropical and subtropical climate throughout the year.
B. Deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus.
5. Integration of markets takes place through foreign trade, when goods from the market in one country travel to the market in another country, thus, connecting them.
6. more than one
Or Investment
7. When an abstract idea like greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing, it is called an allegory.
Or Germania was the allegory of the German nation which wore a crown of oak leaves which stood for heroism.
8. Red and yellow soil is found in the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
Or Draining away of the plant nutrients from the soil due to excess rainfall is known as 'Leaching'.
9. (c) China
10. (c) Crop production in India has been reducing during the last few years.
11. Between 1970 and 1993, Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times.
Or The Civil War in Sri Lanka ended in 2009.
12. Aluminium
13. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group. But net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
14. (d) Individuals or companies own most of the assets.
15. It is a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue. A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or action is called partisan.
16. (b) Accept deposits and extend loans.

- 17.** The terms of credit can be unfavourable for small farmers because the lender may demand collateral (security) against the loan from small farmers. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment. But a small farmer usually does not have these types of assets. Thus, it is very difficult for him to get credit from formal sources, i.e. Banks. Thus, the terms of credit are unfavourable for the small farmer.
- 18.** Natural resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable resources. Major difference between these types of resources are as follows:

Renewable	Non-renewable
These resources are renewed or replenished by nature in a short span of time.	(i) These resources may not be replenished by nature or take very long geological time to be formed again.
Most of the time these resources are in exhaustible like, solar energy, water etc.	(ii) These resources are exhausted after use, for example, fossil fuels.
Renewable resources can be divided into continuous or flow.	(iii) These can be divided into recyclable or non-recyclable.
These are environment-friendly and are available in abundance.	(iv) These cause pollution to the environment and are limited in nature.

Or Arid soils are found in dry areas.

The three main features of arid soils are :

- (i) These are found in desert or semi-desert regions. The colours of the soil varies from red to brown.
- (ii) This soil has sandy texture and salinity. As precipitation is very low, the temperature is high and evaporation is faster, therefore, the soil is deficient in moisture and humus.
- (iii) The calcium content increase downward and forms kankar layers in arid soil. This layer restricts the infiltration of water.

- 19.** Rapid improvement in technology has been playing a key role in encouraging the globalisation process in the following ways :

- Improvement in transportation technology e.g., container manufacturing and air transport has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs.
- There have been rapid development in information technology e.g., computer, internet etc. They have made access to information around the world thus stimulating globalisation.
- Rapid development in means of communication are used to contact one another which have established trade links around the world.

Thus, it can be said that technology has stimulated the globalisation process.

Or Indian government introduced some important ways to attract foreign investment. These are :

- (i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. As a result goods could be easily imported and exported.
- (ii) Due to liberalisation foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India more easily. Thus foreign companies had the opportunities to use Indian cheap labour.
- (iii) With the liberalisation of trade and business, government had less restrictions on foreign companies which helped them to develop their business in India.

- 20.** The Mayor is the political head of the Municipal Corporation. He acts as the city bureaucrat who is generally a state-appointed officer. He is usually chosen through direct vote for a term of 5 years. He is the first citizen of the city.

The functions of a Mayor are as follows :

- He acts as the Chairperson of the Municipal Corporation.
- He presides over the meetings of the corporation and regulates the meetings.
- The Mayor generally lacks executive authority. The Municipal Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer and all executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner. Mayor is the proper channel of communication between the Commissioner and the State Government.

- 21.** The four major proposals/features of the Vienna Congress were:
- (i) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed.
 - (ii) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the 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.
 - (iii) Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
 - (iv) The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

- 22.** The Centre-State relations in Indian federalism are explained in the following ways :
- The constitutional arrangement for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time the same party ruled both at the centre and in most of the states. Thus the state government did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units.
 - When the ruling party in Centre and State are different, the parties that rule at the centre try to undermine the power of the states. This undermines the spirit of federalism.
 - After 1990 the era of Coalition Government started at the centre. As no single party got the majority in the Lok Sabha, major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties and also with some regional parties. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government. Moreover the Supreme Court made it clear that it was not easy for the Central government to dismiss State government in an arbitrary manner.

Thus, federal power sharing is more effective today in India than it was in the early years.

- 23.** (i) (c) If Indians would refuse to cooperate with the British rule.
(ii) (d) All of the above
(iii) (d) Both (b) and (c)
(iv) (c) a compromise between the supporters and the opponents of the movement was worked out.
- 24.** (i) (a) Soil erosion (ii) (d) All of the above
(iii) (a) gully (iv) (d) All of the above
- 25.** (i) (c) Both (a) and (b)
(ii) (a) panchayat level
(iii) (a) emergence of representative democracies.
(iv) (d) All are true
- 26.** (i) (b) Money as medium of exchange.
(ii) (d) Barter system
(iii) (c) Double coincidence of wants
(iv) (d) money

- 27.** Economic activities are classified in various groups according to their common attributes, which are known as sectors. There are three sectors, e.g., primary, secondary and tertiary sector. Primary sector involves conversion of natural resources into primary products. This includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and extraction of oil and gas. Secondary sector includes those economic activities that create a finished, tangible product, e.g. manufacturing and construction. The activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors are covered in tertiary sector, e.g. transport, storage, communication, banking, etc.

There are various linkage between the three sectors. The primary sector provides raw material and natural sources to the secondary sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing. Tertiary sector helps in the development of both the primary and secondary sectors. In this way, the three sectors work simultaneously to boost the economy of India.

Or The public sector contributes to the economic development of a developing nation by :

- **Improving Infrastructure** Economic development depends upon the creation of basic infrastructure such as power, transportation, communication, irrigation, education etc. Public sector enterprises can arrange the large investment necessary for economy.
- **Export Promotion** A large number of public enterprises have been set up to promote India's export.
- **Reduction in Regional Disparities** The government sets up industries in underdeveloped regions to reduce and overcome regional disparities in development.

28. The plantation workers in Assam had understood the notion of Swaraj in the following ways :

- For plantation workers in Assam freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
- Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the Tea Gardens without permission.
- Swaraj for them meant retaining a link the village from which they had come.
- When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers refused to obey their authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
- They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

29. Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italy was divided into seven states during the middle of the nineteenth century. Of these seven states, only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. At that time North of Italy was under Austrian Habsburg, the centre was ruled by Pope and the Southern regions were ruled by the Bourbon kings of Spain. The role of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi was follows:

Role of Mazzini During 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had tried to unite Italy. He formed the secret society called Young Italy. But both the uprising in 1831 and 1848 failed. Even the ruling elites also wanted a unified Italy which would offer economic development and political dominance.

Role of Cavour The unification of Italy was a result of many wars. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

Role of Garibaldi A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the unification movement. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the two Sicilies succeeded to drive out the Spanish rulers with the help of local people. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as King of United Italy.

30. Some major features of agriculture in India are given below:

- (i) In India, agriculture is a primary activity. It provides foodgrain as well as raw material for various industries.
- (ii) Three types of farming are found namely primitive subsistence farming in hilly and forested areas, intensive subsistence farming in densely populated areas and commercial farming.
- (iii) Indian agriculture has three cropping seasons *i.e.*, rabi, kharif and zaid.
- (iv) Agriculture provides impetus to other services like transport and communication, etc.
- (v) Today, Indian agriculture is becoming modernised due to improved technological and institutional reforms.

Or Agriculture is called the backbone of Indian economy due to the following reasons:

- (i) Agriculture is a primary activity in India and employs almost two-third of its population.
- (ii) Agriculture provides raw materials for various industries like sugarcane, cotton, etc in India.
- (iii) Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices are major exports of India.
- (iv) Many industries that produce agricultural inputs like fertilisers, farm machinery, etc survive because of agriculture.
- (v) Agriculture provides food for consumption due to which people directly or indirectly depend on agriculture.

31. An ordinary citizens can play the following role in deepening democracy :

- Citizens must learn to tolerate differences and views of all others who disagree with them. Citizens must accept the principle of mutual tolerance and dissent.
- Citizens must act with the sense of discipline and responsibility. They have a right to express their dissent. They must express their grievance through channels provided by the democratic system.
- Citizens must participate and seek to influence the public opinion. This, can happen only when they are well informed on civic matters.
- Citizens must exercise their right to vote. This provides a direction to the whole democratic process.

Or This statement is justifiable because :

- **Promotes Equality** Democracy promotes equality by giving equal treatment before the law to every person.
- **Involves Everyone** It involves every person in the decision-making process by giving every citizen the right to information.
- **Gives dignity to Women** The passion for respect and freedom are the bases of democracy. It accepts dignity of women as a necessary ingredient of society. Democracy recognises the principle of equal treatment to women, unlike non-democratic governments.
- **Strengthens the Disadvantaged and Discriminated** Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes and tribes for an status and opportunity equal to that of other citizens.
- **Meets Expectations** Democracy meets the expectations of citizens and people have the right to complain about the improper functioning of democracy.

32.

