

Social Science - X (Answers)

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. Cropping season – Winter season; Temperature (in degrees) – 15 degrees
7. Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.

OR

Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

8. The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

OR

In Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese population dominates the entire country.

9. (d)
10. Urbanisation is the shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.

OR

Caste hierarchy is a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest castes.

11. Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our Constitution were aware of this. This is why they chose the model of a secular state.
12. Human development means development of people in such a way that they can lead a happy and good quality life, with proper education, health, security, freedom and income.
13. (b)
14. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
15. (a)

16. Mostly people from backward community, schedule tribes and castes work in unorganized sector.
17. (a)
18. i – b, ii – e, iii – d, iv- c, v-a
19. (b)
20. (b)
21. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

OR

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

22. Foreign goods were boycotted; liquor shops picketed and foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

OR

Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribal peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh in the movement. He talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. However, he also asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

- 23.** 1. Liberalism stands for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
2. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
3. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

24. Coal is the most important source of energy because:

- a. It is used as a power resource in many industries.
- b. It is used for generating thermal electricity in thermal power plants.
- c. Many industries use coal as a raw-material.

OR

Hydel power is a renewable source as it is produced from water moving with a great speed. On the other hand coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-renewable. Hydel power is neat and clean and pollution free with less maintenance cost. It is transported easily through wires.

25. Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division which is found everywhere. It tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable.

- i. In our society from the very childhood, boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.
- ii. There is a sexual division of labour in most families where women do all work inside the home.
- iii. It is not that men cannot do the work, but it is the society which makes them understand that these domestic labour is the sole responsibility of women.
- iv. Majority of women do some paid work in addition to domestic labour.
- v. As a result, women's role in public life, specially in politics is minimal in most societies, women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.

26. The caste system plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. In this aspect caste politics has helped people from Dalits and Backward Castes to gain better access to decision making. Several political and non-political organisations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities. Caste privilege and solidarity provide a kind of safety net. This will probably change as economic competition intensifies; but caste assertion largely precludes class solidarity.

27. The three types of sectoral classification are:

- a. On the basis of economic activities: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.
- b. On the basis of ownership: Private and Public sector.
- c. On the basis of employment: Organized and unorganized.

OR

NREGA 2005 is called right to work, because this Act guarantees 100 days of employment for those who are able to and are in need of work in a year by the government. Also, if the government fails to keep its guarantee, then the government would pay unemployment allowance to the people.

28. There are several reasons behind it. These are:

- i. There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- ii. They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose.
- iii. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.
- iv. Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest rate on loans. So, the cost to the borrowers of informal loans is much higher.
- v. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan.
- vi. The higher interest rate of borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.

29. In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est- ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men and glory that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity. Its existence is a daily plebiscite. A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

OR

In Awadh, Baba Ramchandra led the peasants against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitant high rents and a variety of other cesses, and forced them to do begar. The peasants had no secured tenure. The peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. Oudh Kisan Sabha, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others was set up by October 1920 and within a month 300 branches opened around the region. When the Non-Cooperation Movement began the next year, the Congress made efforts to integrate Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places, local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

- 30.** 1. Modern forms of money include currency – paper notes and coins.
2. Modern form of currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of India.
3. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the government of India.
- 31.** MNCs are not only selling their products globally but are also producing their goods globally. The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe. For example, China provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location. Mexico and Eastern Europe are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe. India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production. The country even has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services. This means 50–60 per cent cost savings for the MNC. Therefore, the advantage of spreading out production across the borders to the multinationals can be truly immense.
- 32.** The dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India. It affects the functioning of the political parties adversely in the following ways:
- i. The dynastic succession does not allow political parties to practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning. And, there is a limited scope for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
 - ii. In such a party, the leaders are in a position to favour the people close to them or even their family members.
 - iii. The top positions in the party are always controlled by members of one family which is unfair to other members of that party.
 - iv. There is a concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

- v. People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

33. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. They play significant roles in democracy. Following are the functions and importance of the political parties in a democracy

- i. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the political parties do.
- iii. Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- iv. Parties form and run the governments. Parties select leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
- v. Losing parties play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.
- vi. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.
- vii. Parties sometimes also, launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by the people.

OR

Two conditions that a democracy must fulfil to accommodate social diversities in a community are:

- a. The majority always need to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- b. Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

34. Non-renewable resources as the name suggest are resources, which cannot be replenished by nature. Since industrial revolution non-renewable resources such as coal, crude oil and natural gas have been extensively used for development. Countries all over the world are still dependent on fossil fuels as major sources of energy. The challenge is due to over utilization stock of resources is reducing from the earth. Chances are our future generation may not get

to use these resources at all for their development. Though new resources can be discovered, which were not discovered earlier, but over utilization of resources will ultimately exhaust the non-renewable resources.

35. Answer.

