

Class-X

Social Science (087)

SECTION - A:

1. a) i-2, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2

2. b) DSA

3. ^{a)} ~~Both~~ Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ~~not~~ the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

4. ~~ii-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) ~~Atlanta~~

7. ~~D~~ ~~Chhinnath~~ Berhampur

8. ~~no~~ ~~initial~~ states of America

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

10. a) Imperialism

11. a) Disproportional growth

12. A) Milk households

13. a) Export notes

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

15. b) Secondary products

16. a) Sri Lanka

17. b) Jamaica

18. b) India

19. a) 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 fell from Britain 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. Increased 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 more 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, first by 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 advice, their issues and present them to the government.

2. Political parties provide a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policy, justify or oppose them.

3. They provide a way to bring various representatives together so that a workable government can be formed.

4. Parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.

SECTION-D:

30.

a) Plantation Workers and Straj:

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

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

3. Plantation workers in Assam were greatly confined. They were not allowed to move out of the confined space (plantations) until they were given permissions 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 protest workers:

5. Swaraj' meant moving in and out freely from the constrained spaces they were kept in.

6. It meant retaining a link with the villages they had come from.

7. When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, they decided that 'Gandhi Raj' was coming and they would be given freedom in their home villages. They recognized themselves with the national movement in this way, when they used Gandhi's name.

The struggle of the plantation workers:

8. The plantation workers defied the authorities in their own way.
9. They were attacked by a railway and steamers 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, different 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 conflicts and violence. By accommodating social differences we can try to avoid

peace in the country. Ex: Acomodation in Belgium.

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

2 conditions for acomodating social Diversity:

I. Rule by majority should not become rule by majority simplicity. It only means that in case of every decision, every

Latin, albeit groups can and should form a majority. Minorities simplicity cannot impose its religion, race, language, etc.

II. Majority opinions are not the only things represented by the state. It is crucial to represent the general view, not the majority or the minority. Minority 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
farmers and French communities and it successfully avoided civic strife.
It was rejected in Sri Lanka and led to civil war.

32.

B

INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING:

1. It is characterized by the high use of HVS seeds,
irrigation, pesticides, fertilizers and other modern inputs.
2. High pressure is there on the land. It is practiced on
areas of high population pressure.
3. The right to 'inheritance' has rendered land holding sizes
smaller. 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 material in their respective industry. So, it provides an interface between agriculture and industry.
4. Efficient systems of transport and communication links the plantation with markets and industries.
5. It is used to grow food crops as well as commercially and non-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. Recently the benefits of globalisation are only enjoyed by certain sections of societies like urban people, companies and 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 so that they become strong enough to compete with MNCs and local 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 prized and cherished, consisted of ballads and folktales which even the illiterate people would enjoy being read out to. Ballads and folktales were read out in groups.

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

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

26. Durg - Bastar - Chandrapur iron ore belt:

1. This iron-ore belt is present in Chhattisgarh and Mhadrashtra.
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 boundaries range of hills.
4. The iron ore from these deposits are exported to Japan and South Korea via the Vishakhapatnam 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 propagate the religion of their choice or not to follow any.

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

4. The State has the power to interfere in matters of religion because of oppression or discrimination. Ex: Dr bans unemployment

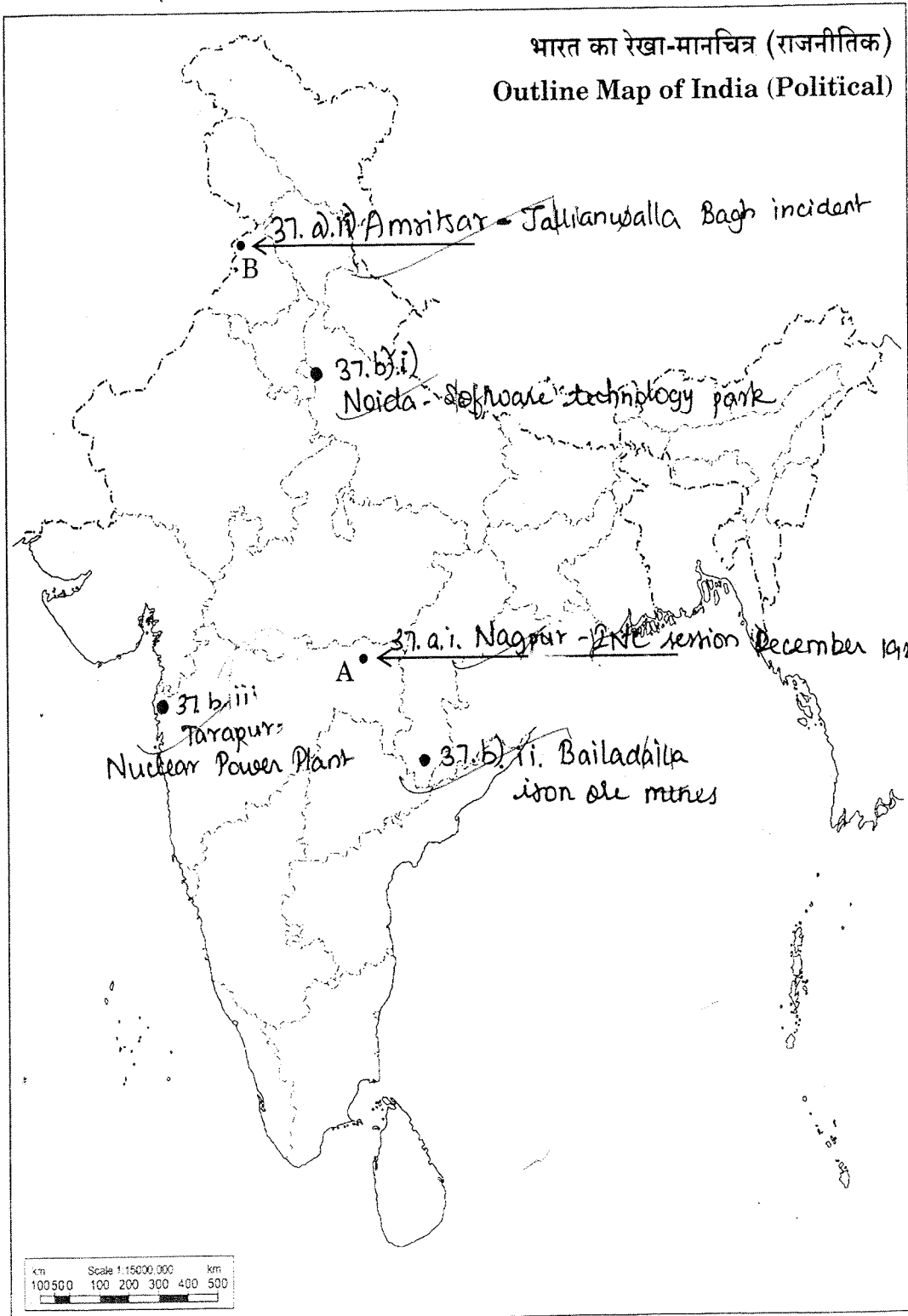
INTRODUCTION:

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 indicates the problem of unemployment in our country.



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 etc.
2. According to a study by NITI Aayog (National Planning Commission), jobs can be generated if tourism is important as a sector.
3. Similarly, in the health field, we need more doctors, nurses, health workers, operators in rural areas. Huge employment can be generated.

In Rural areas:

4. Employing people in agriculture related jobs like sowing, weeding, ploughing, etc.
5. Setting up industries in semi-rural areas.

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

7. Transportation sector can also be improved by building roads connecting 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:

Development in agriculture and industry leads to growth in 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 from private restaurants, private schools, etc.

*Development 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 income 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 privilege. It was a rejection 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.

Some other men were allowed to vote. Khaman and non-propertied men were not allowed to possess dhigons. They fought for their voting rights.

22. Reserved forests

Protected forests

These forests are declared 'Reserved' by the Forest Department.

These are forests that are protected by the government.

They are the most valuable in terms of resources.

They are protected from fire, depredation, outside encroachments, etc.

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

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

Around half of all forests in reserved forests.

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} ~~medium~~ of the country, hence disregarding Tamil.
2. The government followed preferential policies, favouring increase applicants for jobs and university positions.
3. A new constitution, also declared that the state shall protect and promote Buddhism. The Tamils were mostly Hindus or Muslims, as a result increased their feeling of alienation.
4. Sri Lankan Tamils who were 13% of the population felt that most 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 seller, Salim wants to buy wheat. So he would have to find a wheat producer who not only wants to sell wheat but also buy shoes.

3. This barter system is very hard to be fulfilled. However, it can be overcome by providing the crucial intermediate step - eliminating the need for a double coincidence of wants.

4. Using money; Salim would be able to sell his shoes for a certain amount of money. He can then use that money to buy wheat.

5. Hence, money makes it easier to exchange things.