

Solution
PRELIMINARY EXAM - I - SET 1
Class 10 - Social Science
SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(a)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

Explanation:

(a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

- 2.

(b) An ukiyo print by Kitagawa Utamaro.

Explanation:

Kitagawa Utamaro, born in Edo in 1753, was widely known for his contributions to an art form called ukiyo ('pictures of the floating world') or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones.

- 3.

(c) To fulfil the demand for Swaraj

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Hence it was started to fulfil the demand for Swaraj.

- 4.

(d) ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation:

ii. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
i. Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928
iv. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India
iii. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

5. The main symbols of an independent nation were: Every country is identified through these symbols which are distinct from others.

- i. The national flag,
- ii. The national anthem,
- iii. The national language,
- iv. The national seal

OR

1. **Liberalism and National Unity:** In the early 19th century, ideas of national unity in Europe were closely allied to liberalism. "Liberalism," originating from the Latin "liber" meaning "free," symbolized individual freedom and equality before the law for the emerging middle class.
2. **Political Aspects of Liberalism:** Politically, liberalism advocated government by consent, the end of autocracy, and constitutional, representative governance through parliament.
3. **Emphasis on Private Property:** 19th-century liberals also stressed the sanctity of private property, aligning their ideology with the pursuit of individual freedoms and the rule of law.
6. i. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter.
ii. We find evidences of print everywhere around us—in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, and also in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters at street corners.
iii. We read printed literature, see printed images, follow the news through newspapers, and track public debates that appear in print.

OR

- i. Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the little-educated working class in the early 16th century.
- ii. Menocchio, a miller in Italy reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation and enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
- iii. The Roman Church troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

7. The history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe because:

- i. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones-such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- ii. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.
- iii. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- iv. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- v. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

OR

- o Frankfurt parliament was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to the different German regions.
- o The German middle class decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly in 1848 and 831 persons were elected. It was convened on 18 May 1848 in the Church of St. Paul, in the city of Frankfurt.
- o The assembly decided that the German nation would be a constitutional monarchy controlled by Parliament and offered the crown to the Prussian King, Friedrich Wilhelm IV. But he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
- o This assembly drafted a constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. However, it faced opposition from the aristocracy and military.
- o Also, as it was dominated by the middle classes, it lost its mass support base. In the end, it was forced to disband on 31 May 1849.

8. i. Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
- ii. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
- iii. a. One could win the battle through nonviolence.
b. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
c. People - including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.
Any other relevant point (Any two points)

9. a. Calcutta
b. Kheda

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. (a) hydel power production and irrigation

Explanation:

For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra - Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates

conservation of water with flood control.

11.

(d) Clue i

Explanation:

Deforestation is not the way to solve the problems of land degradation.

12.

(c) Odisha

Explanation:

Odisha

13.

(d) Statement ii is correct.

Explanation:

The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully **resisted deforestation** in several areas but has also shown that **community afforestation with indigenous species** can be enormously successful.

14.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Explanation:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India.

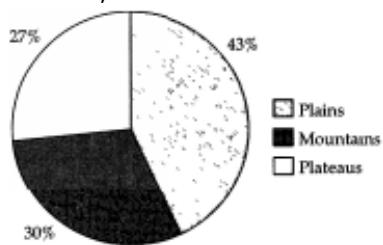
15. **(a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.**

Explanation:

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. While, Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

16. India has land under a variety of relief features namely: mountains, plateaus and plains.

- i. About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- ii. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure the perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- iii. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.



17. Following efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner:

- i. **Recycling of metals:** We should recycle the metal or metal-made products to prevent its scarcity. For example; Used steel blade should be sent for recycling, so that the steel can be used again for other purposes.
- ii. **Improved technologies need to be evolved:** Traditional technologies should be replaced with new and improved technologies, so that the wastages can be minimised and extraction of mineral ores

will become easy.

iii. **Dependence:** There is a great need to reduce our dependence on the non-renewable resources, because if not then it will leave the social and economic development of the country in stagnant form. Therefore the resources which cannot be recycled or reused should be replaced with the recyclable resources. For example, use of green gas instead of coal for cooking purpose.

OR

Petroleum is formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. It is referred to as "Black Gold." This name itself is an indication of its importance to humans. Crude oil is considered to be the "mother of all commodities" as it is used to manufacture various products such as pharmaceuticals, plastics, gasoline, synthetic fabrics, etc.

Importance of Petroleum:

- i. Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
- ii. It provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- iii. It provides lubricant for machinery.
- iv. It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
- v. Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.

An occurrence:

- i. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- ii. In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it, occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the up fold.
- iii. Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

18. i. NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India.

ii. **ISO 14001** sets out the criteria for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance and issues ISO certification.

iii. The pro-active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment are:

- i. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- ii. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

(any TWO points)

NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited.

19. i. Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant

ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition when no party gets a clear majority.

21.

(b) Vertical Power Sharing

Explanation:

The vertical sharing power:

- i. Power is shared among the different levels of the governments.
- ii. Power involves the highest and lower levels of government.
- iii. The lower organs work under the higher organs.

22.

(c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

23. **(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

Explanation:

India is a patriarchal society where men are considered superior to women. Hence, women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Yet, it is not justifiable. The reason explains the assertion.

24. A. The making of coalition government is possible only in those countries where multi-party system is prevailing.

B. A coalition government is a cabinet of parliament government in which several parties cooperate.

C. It generally happens when no party gets majority in the parliament and several parties join together to form a government

25. Under a democratic rule following favourable conditions are generally provided to people:

a. It promotes dignity to everyone irrespective of caste, creed and religion and also provides a method to resolve conflict.

b. It ensures the freedom of the individual.

c. It provides equal status and opportunity.

d. It provides a positive reservation for women and other advantages for discriminated groups.

26. A. It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs of and expectations of the citizens.

B. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.

C. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.

D. A government which is able to respond to grievance faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide good governance.

27. **Political parties are necessary for democratic countries:**

i. Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.

ii. We need political parties because they perform a decisive role in making laws for a country, form and run governments, shape public opinion, provides provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

iii. If we do not have political parties, in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.

iv. No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.

v. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.

vi. The role of an opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.

vii. As societies become large and complex, they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why, political parties are needed.

OR

1. Lack of Internal Democracy:

- **Issue:** Not all party members participate in decision-making processes.
- **Example:** Some top leaders make decisions without consulting ordinary members, leading to a lack of inclusivity.

2. Dynastic Succession:

- **Issue:** Some parties perpetuate power within specific families, hindering merit-based leadership.
- **Example:** In India, certain political families dominate party leadership across generations.

3. Financial Constraints:

- **Issue:** Parties require funds for campaigns, operations, and outreach.
- **Example:** Raising money ethically while avoiding undue influence from wealthy donors is a challenge.

4. Muscle Power and Violence:

- **Issue:** Some parties resort to muscle power, intimidation, or violence during elections.
- **Example:** Instances of booth capturing, clashes, and intimidation affect the democratic process.

5. Meaningful Voter Choice:

- **Issue:** Voters need genuine options to make informed choices.
- **Example:** When parties lack distinct ideologies or policies, voters face limited meaningful choices.

28. i. Giving power to Panchayats aligns with Mahatma Gandhi's vision of decentralizing power and ensuring that governance is rooted in local self-government. Gandhi believed in empowering villages to manage their own affairs, which is a core principle of Panchayati Raj.

ii. The primary objective of giving power to Panchayats is to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency by involving local people in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes. This local involvement helps eliminate corrupt middlemen and ensures better control over these schemes.

iii. The establishment of Panchayati Raj contributes to democracy by restoring power to the people, which is the essence of true democracy. It allows for greater public participation in governance, ensuring that decisions reflect the needs and aspirations of the local population. This grassroots involvement strengthens the democratic foundations by making governance more transparent, accountable, and responsive to the people.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (a) negligible costs

Explanation:

The internet allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) at negligible costs.

30.

(b) Terms of credit

Explanation:

Terms of credit

31.

(c) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

Explanation:

Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

32.

(b) Assessment of Body Composition

Explanation:

Assessment of Body Composition

33. (a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

Explanation:

(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

34.

(d) Secondary sector

Explanation: The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after the primary.

35.

- In 1991, the Government of India liberalised its policy and decided to remove the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment around 1991 as it was realized that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- The removal of barriers meant that goods could be imported as well as exported easily and also foreign companies could set up their factories and offices in India.
- The Government had an opinion that trade competition would improve the performance of the local producers within the country since they will be forced to improve their quality.
- Another reason was the economic crises in India in 1990-91 and support of WTO and IMF led the government to remove trade barriers.

Thus, the Indian Government removed barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment.

36. Banks play an important role in the financial system and the economy. People keep their money safe as deposits with banks. Banks use a major portion of these deposits to extend loans. As a key component of the financial system, banks allocate funds from savers to borrowers in an efficient manner. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who need these funds (the borrowers). They provide specialized financial services, which reduce the cost of obtaining information about both savings and borrowing opportunities. These financial services help to make the overall economy more efficient.

37. The two basic tools for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one are as follows:-

- a. **Per capita income:** Countries with per capita income of USD 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are called rich or developed countries whereas those with per capita income of USD 1035 or less are called low income or underdeveloped countries.
- b. **Human Development Index:** According to this criteria the countries are ranked on the basis of life expectancy, literacy rate and health status etc. The countries having a high life expectancy, literacy rate and health status etc. are termed developed countries, whereas countries lacking these are termed underdeveloped countries.

Though both are important in their own ways, per capita income is used by the World Bank whereas Human Development Index (HDI) is used by the United Nations, for comparing and underdeveloped nation with a developed one.

38. The agricultural sector (Primary) is the largest employer in India. Nearly 51% of the population is engaged in this section in some way or the other. It contributes to 17% of the country's GDP. However, its share in the national GDP is very less because of the following reasons:

- a. Productivity in the primary sector is very low because of the use of outdated means of production.
- b. The average size of the land holdings is very low which results in low productivity per holder.
- c. Primary Sector lacks modern irrigation facilities. Dependence on monsoons adds to the problem.
- d. The government has not been able to provide an effective system of financing and transportation in rural areas.
- e. Less use of modern technology and know-how among the farmers to increase crop productivity.
- f. Difficulty in accessing the marketing facilities.
- g. Absence of alternate income-generating activities in rural areas gives rise to disguised unemployment where the efficient labour force is not used to its optimum.

OR

Comparison of economic activities in Private sector and Public sector economic activities:

- i. Most of the assets of public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.
- ii. Government provides all services in public sector while in private sector it depends on private owner.
- iii. Government raises money for various activities through taxes while private sector collects money for the services they provide.
- iv. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.
- v. Railways, Post office are examples of public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are example of private sector.