

**Solution**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAM - 4**  
**Class 10 - Social Science**  
**SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)**

1. **(b)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)  
**Explanation:**  
(a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
2. **(a)** Royal workshop in the sixteenth century  
**Explanation:**  
This is a royal workshop in the sixteenth century, much before printing began in India. In the image the text is being dictated, written and illustrated. The art of writing and illustrating by hand was important in the age before print. Think about what happened to these forms of art with the coming of printing machines.
3. **(c)** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
**Explanation:**  
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He demanded separate electorates for the Dalits in the Second Round table Conference.
4. **(c)** IV, I, II & III  
**Explanation:**  
IV, I, II & III
5. The major outcomes of the French Revolution of 1789 include the abolition of monarchy, the rise of the First French Republic, the implementation of revolutionary ideals such as liberty, equality, and fraternity, and the eventual emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte as a powerful leader.  
OR
  - i. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
  - ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent Program for a unitary Italian Republic.
  - iii. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the region of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
  - iv. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859.
  - v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.
6. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter because:
  - a. We find print everywhere around us in books, newspapers, journals, magazines, famous paintings, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements and cinema posters.
  - b. We read printed literature, books, novels and stories. Newspapers are being read every day and track public debates.
  - c. Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.

OR

Muslim Ulama in India wanted to introduce religious reforms in Islam because:

- i. In North India, the decline of the Muslim dynasties deeply disturbed the ulama. It caused anxiety in them.
- ii. They started considering themselves as a minority religion and felt the need for reforms.

- iii. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion and change Muslim personal laws. They were not ready to give in.
  - iv. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses to publish Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts.
  - v. The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands and thousands of fatwas, telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.
7. Nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914 in the following way:
- Many countries in the world had been colonized by European powers in the 19th Century.
  - The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist
  - They were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism.
  - By the last quarter of the 19th Century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow creed with limited ends.
  - During the period a serious competition among the European forces developed over exchange and provinces just as maritime and military would. This prompted a progression of wars in the district lastly the first universal war.
  - The main European power manipulated the nationalist aspiration of the subjects in Europe to further their gains.
  - The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
  - This region was under the Ottoman Empire and by the latter half of the nineteenth century these states had successfully declared their independence from it.
  - As different Slavic nations struggled to identify their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
  - Matters were further complicated because the Balkans became an area of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies as well as naval and military might.
  - Every one of these occasions at last set off the First World War (1914).

OR

After 1871, the Balkans became the most sensitive and conflict-prone region in Europe, largely due to the rise of **Slavic nationalism**. The Balkans, inhabited mainly by **Slavic peoples**, included present-day Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Macedonia and others. Much of this region was still under the declining **Ottoman Empire**, whose weakening control encouraged nationalist aspirations. Inspired by **romantic nationalism**, various Slavic groups began asserting their cultural identity and demanding independence. Using history to prove their ancient sovereignty, they viewed their revolts as efforts to **regain lost freedom**. As one by one these nationalities broke away, tensions increased. Rival Balkan states became deeply **jealous and competitive**, each hoping to expand its territory. These conflicting ambitions among Slavic nations, combined with Ottoman decline, made the Balkans a hotspot of nationalist tension in Europe.

- 8. i. Justice party (the party of non-Brahmans), wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the ways to gain some power that usually only Brahmans had access to.
  - ii. Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
  - iii. As the boycott movement spread, the people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
9. A - Madras, B - Chauri Chaura

#### SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

**Explanation:**

To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

11. (a) Clue iv  
**Explanation:**  
He was against **mass production** and wanted to replace it with the **production by the masses**.
12. (d) Only I, II and IV are correct.  
**Explanation:**  
Only I, II and IV are correct.
13. (a) Only I, II and III are correct.  
**Explanation:**  
Only I, II and III are correct.
14. (d) Wheat  
**Explanation:**  
This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in the north and north-western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
15. (d) Statement i and ii are correct.  
**Explanation:**  
In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive **land development programme** was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. **Provision for crop insurance** against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for **providing loan facilities to the farmers** at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
16. i. Banks and Cooperatives should provide cheap and easy loans to farmers for buying inputs.  
ii. Construction of Dams and Canals for irrigation  
iii. By improving transportation and storage facilities.  
iv. Setting up industries in semi-rural areas. Eg. dal mill, honey collection centres etc.  
v. Developing schools and health centres.  
vi. By promoting tourism and local crafts
17. The corporation follows a proactive approach to preserving the natural environment and conserving resources such as water, oil, gas, and fuels in all areas where it establishes power plants. This commitment is achieved through the optimum use of equipment, the adoption of the latest technologies, and continuous upgrading of existing systems to enhance efficiency. Waste generation is minimized by maximizing the utilization of ash and ensuring it is used productively. The corporation also develops extensive green belts to maintain ecological balance and promotes afforestation through special-purpose vehicles. To reduce environmental pollution, it implements effective ash pond management, ash water recycling systems, and liquid waste management practices. Additionally, ecological monitoring and regular environmental reviews are carried out across all power stations. An online database system is maintained to track environmental performance, helping the corporation ensure sustainable operations and responsible management of natural resources.

OR

There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path for energy development. The two broad measures to do it are:

- i. Increased use of Renewable energy: Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible and harmful to the environment. The rising prices and limited supply make them an unreliable source of energy in the long run. Therefore, countries should shift to renewable energy resources like solar and wind energy.

- ii. Promotion of energy conservation: The economic development of any country is dependent on the availability of energy resources. All sectors including agriculture, transport, industry, etc. require energy. Much of our sources of energy are conventional which have limited supply. So energy resources must be used judiciously.

As concerned citizens, we can take the following steps:

- a. Switching off electronic devices when not in use prevents unnecessary wastage of energy.
  - b. Taking public transport and engaging in activities like carpooling.
  - c. Using non-conventional sources of energy like installing a solar panel.
18. i. Increased employment opportunities. Increased international competitiveness of industrial production. Reduced rates of interest and tariffs. Decreased the debt burden of the country.
- ii. The Indian automobile industry contributes almost 6.4% of India's GDP and 35% of manufacturing GDP and is a leading employment provider.
- iii. After the liberalisation, **the coming in of new and contemporary models** stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.
19. i. Meenambakkam - International Airport
- ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park



#### SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (a) Statement iii is right.

##### Explanation:

It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. **But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.**

- 21.

(d) The States Plead for More Powers

##### Explanation:

This cartoon is about the States Pleading for More Powers.

22.

(c) Statement i and ii are right.

**Explanation:**

- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. **Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.**
- It is also necessary that 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.

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

**Explanation:**

Mahatma Gandhi used to say that religion can never be separated from politics because according to him religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

24. Sharing of power between the Union and the State governments is very basic to the structure of the Constitution.

The Constitution has distributed the legislative powers between the state government and Union government by dividing the subjects in Union list and State list, on which, these governments can make laws respectively. There is a Concurrent list as well on which, both the governments can make laws. Also, State governments enjoy their own power in states like Jammu and Kashmir. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable in the states without the approval of the state government. On the other hand, the Union government enjoys its own hold over some of the union territories. This distribution of power is well embedded in the provisions of the constitution and is thus its basic structure.

25. Democracies accommodate various social divisions:

1. Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
2. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve a mechanism to negotiate these differences.
3. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. **Example:** Belgium - has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

26. Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizens of a democratic country can examine the process and procedure of decision-making. This is called transparency. A democracy should produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision-making whenever they think fit and this very feature makes it a legitimate government.

27. i. Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power.

ii. Parties contest elections.

iii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

v. Parties form and run governments.

vi. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

vii. Parties play the role of opposition

viii. Parties shape public opinion.

ix. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

x. Any other relevant point.

**Any five points to be described.**

OR

**Popular dissatisfaction and criticism:** It has focused on four areas in the working of political parties, need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy:

- i. The first challenge is a lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
  - ii. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top at a party.
  - iii. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
  - iv. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different.
28. I. Maximum participation of people is the spirit of democracy.  
II. Women's participation in Panchayati Raj has helped to improve the women's role in public life.  
III. i. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people.  
ii. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption.  
iii. It increases administrative efficiency.

#### **SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

29. **(a)** Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.

**Explanation:**

Starting around 1991, some far-reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.

30. **(b)** The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.

**Explanation:**

In the given scenario, it is mentioned that besides charging an interest rate on the loan, the agricultural trader also ensures that the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. By doing so, the trader can guarantee prompt repayment and also take advantage of the low crop prices after the harvest. The trader buys the crop from the farmers at a low price and then sells it later when the price has risen, thus making a profit from the price difference.

31. **(b)** 210

**Explanation:**

210

32. **(c)** Some people earn more than others do

**Explanation:**

Development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. Income criteria take into account only the economic aspect of life and ignore the social, aspect of life. Money in your pocket **cannot buy all the goods and services** that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your **money cannot buy you a pollution-free**

**environment** or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

33. **(b)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)  
**Explanation:**  
 (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
34. **(c)** Disguised Unemployment  
**Explanation:**  
 Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment is a kind of unemployment where some people seem to be employed but are actually not.
35. i. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to a large extent.  
 ii. Goods can be imported and exported easily.  
 iii. Foreign companies can set up factories and offices here.  
 iv. Multinational companies can invest capital easily.  
 v. With increased foreign trade more choices are available for consumers.  
 vi. MNCs produce goods and services globally.
36. 1. Demand deposits are considered as money because they can be withdrawn when required and the money withdrawn can be used for making payments. So, they are also considered as money in the modern economy.  
 2. Apart from Demand Deposits, the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money is debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, bank transfers, phone and mobile payments, cheques and money orders.
37. i. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.  
 ii. The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.  
 iii. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted.
38. **Employment conditions in the unorganized sector:**  
 i. There are rule and regulations but these are not followed.  
 ii. Jobs are not secured.  
 iii. Jobs are low paid.  
 iv. No provisions for over time, holidays, sick leaves etc.  
 v. People can be asked to leave without any reason.  
 vi. They are largely outside the control of government.

OR

Aspect	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
<b>Employment Security</b>	Enjoys security of employment.	Depends on requirement.
<b>Paid Leave</b>	Receives paid leave.	Does not have paid leave.
<b>Terms of Employment</b>	Fixed terms of employment, fixed working hours, and fixed wages for the employees.. Overtime is also paid.	No fixed terms of employment, random working hours, and no fixed wage. Overtime is not necessarily paid.
<b>Regulations</b>	Governed by government rules and regulations. Organized sectors also comply with Indian laws and regulations, such as the Minimum Wages Act, Factories	Operates with its own rules and regulations. There is no compliance in the unorganised

	Act, the Gratuity Payment Act, the Shops and Establishments Act, etc.	sector with Indian laws and regulations.
<b>Control</b>	May be controlled by government or individuals.	Controlled by individuals.

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