

MSS-7

Social Science

Class 10th

1. Defection means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.
2. (b) France
3. (d) Red soil - (iv) Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks
4. A-Use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
B-Rice
5. The significance of the Lahore Congress Session (December 1929) was that during this session the Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Full Independence' for India under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.
6. primary
Or Tertiary
7. Two features of forest soils are as follows:
 - (i) These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
 - (ii) These soils are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.Or Two features of alluvial soils are :
 - (i) It consists of various preparations of sand, silt and clay.
 - (ii) According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).
8. Two subjects in the Concurrent list of Indian Constitution on which laws can be made are education, forests, trade unions as well as marriage, adoption and succession (any two).
Or The two bases on which new states have been created in India are language and region.
9. In the public sector, government owns most of the assets and provides all the services whereas in the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
10. (c) disguised unemployment
11. Many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should be continued.
12. natural harbour

13. Alluri Sitaram Raju is well known for his leadership in the militant Guerrilla Movement in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Or The term 'Khalifa' refers to the spiritual head of the Islamic world.

14. (c) not having to face social discrimination.

15. (b) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

16. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

17. In my opinion some ways to create more employment opportunities in urban areas are as follows :

- **Strengthening the Information Technology Sector** This involves opening of more call centres, cyber cafes and software development units.
- **Strengthening the Tourism Sector** By opening more hotels, restaurants, amusement parks and similar other tourism destinations, demand for employment in this sector will increase.
- **Improving Organised Retailing** Giving better facilities and allowing more foreign investment will give many employment opportunities in urban areas.

18. Three features of National party and Regional party are as follows :

National Party

- (i) It influences the whole country.
- (ii) It takes national as well as international issues.
- (iii) It has to secure at least 6% of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 states and win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.

Regional Party

- (i) Its influence is limited and region-based.
- (ii) It is interested in promoting regional/state interest only.
- (iii) It has to secure at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least 2 seats in the State Assembly.

19. Since, historic times foreign trade has been the main channel connecting or integrating different countries. e.g. silk route connects India and South Asia to markets both in the East and West.

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. They can sell their produce not only in domestic market but can also compete in market of other countries.

For the buyers, import of goods produced in another country provided opportunity to extend their choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. Foreign trade thus, results in connecting the markets in different countries.

Or The ways in which globalisation and pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers substantially are as follows :

- **Poor Working Conditions** Workers have to work long hours in potentially hazardous conditions at low wages due to the requirement of cost effective production.
- **Uncertainty of Employment** MNCs are prone to shift their centres of production in accordance with the benefits they receive from the government. Thus, when a centre shifts, either the workers are transferred or laid off. Further, casual workers are hired on contract when demand is high and laid off when demand declines.
- **Closure of Indian Companies** Many Indian companies have closed down due to competition from MNCs, rendering their workers jobless.

20. In 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council, despite the united opposition of the Indian members. This Act gave the British Government enormous powers to repress political activities.

Effects of Rowlatt Act on Indian Nationalism

- According to this law, political prisoners could be detained in prison without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent Civil Disobedience against such unjust law.
- Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down.

- British administration decided to suppress the nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed to enter Delhi.

Or In the days of Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh faced a lot of problems. The major problems were :

- Talukdars and landlords demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other taxes from the peasants.
- Peasants had to do begar (labour without payment) and work at landlords farms without any payment.
- These peasants had no security of tenure, they were evicted regularly so that they could not acquire right over the leased land.

Thus, the peasant movement in Awadh demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

21. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.

Four examples of mineral based industries are :

- The Iron and Steel Industry** All other industries depend on it for their machinery.
- Chemical Industry** It is fast growing and diversifying industry in India which comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units.
- Fertiliser Industry** It is centered around the production of nitrogenous, phosphatic, ammonium phosphate and complex fertiliser.
- Cement Industry** This requires limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum as raw material.

22. The impact of the First World War on India was :

- The British Government raised taxes, custom duties and income taxes in India to finance the war expenditure.
- Villagers and farmers were forcefully recruited in the British army.
- There was a rise in prices of food and other essential things.

23. (i) (a) Educated middle class

(ii) (c) The non-Brahman leadership of the justice party tried to gain political power

(iii) (d) All of the above

(iv) (c) There was not enough alternative Indian institutions.

24. (i) (b) Primitive subsistence farming

(ii) (d) All of the above

(iii) (d) All of the above

(iv) (d) Both (a) and (b)

25. (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)

(ii) (c) Either (a) or (b)

(iii) (a) It shows a variety of interests and opinions.

(iv) (d) Both (a) and (b)

26. (i) (c) Currency

(ii) (d) Currency notes and coins

(iii) (d) It is used as a medium of exchange.

(iv) (d) Reserve Bank of India

27. The examples of culture playing an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries are as follows :

- Performing Arts** Art, music, literature, dance and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments. Folk dances such as the polonaise and mazurki became national symbols. Operas such as that of Karol Kurpinski kept alive the national spirit.

- (ii) **Language** Language boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language by using it in Church gatherings, for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon for the nationalists.
- (iii) **Views of Philosophers** Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.
- (iv) **Stories and Folktales** The two Germans, the Grimm brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
- (v) **Science and Reason Criticised** Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists. They favoured emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

28. Power sharing is desirable in democracy as it is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing of power with its own people. People have a right to be consulted on how they are governed. In legitimate government people enjoy a stake in the system through participation. Thus power sharing is valuable and desirable.

The three prudential reasons of power sharing are

- (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (ii) As social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (iii) Imposing the will of majority community over other may look like an attractive option but in reality it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just harmful for the minority, it often ruins the majority itself.

29. The major differences between the Belgian and Sri Lankan democracies were as follows :

- **Policy** Belgium adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnic divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
- **Power Sharing** Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community.
- **Treatment of Communities** In Belgium, both the communities had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated.
- **Representation** To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.
- **Constitutional Provision** The Constitution of Belgium was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to Civil War for long twenty years.

Or The ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities are as follows :

- **Equal Number of Ministers** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Community Government** A third kind of government, named the Community government, was introduced in addition to the
- Central and the State Governments. This government has powers to decide cultural, educational and linguistic issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities i.e. Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.
- **Distribution of Powers** Many powers of the Central Government in Belgium were given to the State governments of the two regions of the country. The State governments were not subordinate to the Central Government, but were made independent of it.
- **Equal Representation** In the State Government of Brussels, the capital city, both the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

- 30.** Two major beverage crops grown in India are tea and coffee. Tea plants grow well in tropical and sub-tropical climates. In these types of climates deep and fertile, well-drained soil is available which is rich in humus and organic matter.

It also requires warm, moist and frost-free climate throughout the year. Another specific requirement is the availability of abundant, cheap and skilled labour force.

All these conditions are available in North-Eastern states of India. So, tea plantation is mainly concentrated in Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura.

Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South-Western India, especially in Nilgiri hills regions of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

It is due to the presence of favourable climatic conditions and soil type. Coffee was first introduced in Baba Budan hills in Nilgiri region so the practice of coffee plantation is still carried by the farmers.

Or

Cotton and jute are the two major fibre crops grown in India. India is believed to be the original home of cotton. Cotton is one of the major raw materials for cotton textile industry.

The conditions for the growth of cotton are:

- Cotton growth is good in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau.
- It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- It is a kharif crop and required 6 to 8 months to mature.
- Major cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Jute is known as the 'golden fibre'. This fibre is very strong, due to its roughness.

Condition for the growth of jute are:

- It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- Major jute producing areas are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

- 31.** The significance of secondary sector in Indian economy is explained in the following ways :

- It involves the industrial production. Industrial activities increase the GDP of India.
- It creates massive employment of various scales. It includes different kinds of industries.
- It absorbs excess labour from the primary sector and reduces disguised unemployment.
- It has a great contribution for the sustenance and growth of other sectors.
- It induces growth and productivity to primary sector and helps in the flourishing of tertiary sector.
- It produces instruments and appliances that directly help primary sector for better production.

Or The activities of tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and the secondary sector. It becomes very important in Indian economy. The reasons behind this are :

- (i) Demand for tertiary sector activities like transport, storage and trade has increased substantially with the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- (ii) Increasing requirement of information, communication and technology has created lot of jobs.
- (iii) With increase in the income levels of the people, demand for tourism, shopping, education and other services has increased.
- (iv) Liberalisation of the financial environment has boosted faster growth in tertiary sector.
- (v) Basic services of education and healthcare require a large number of people to be engaged in tertiary sector activities.

32.

