

Class-X

Social Science (087)

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SECTION-A

(Q1) The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India.

1. EXPENDITURE: There was a huge increase in the defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
2. PRICES: Prices of goods increased, almost doubling between 1921 and 1922. This caused extreme hardship for the common people.

(Q2) Two major challenges faced by the 'Sugar Industry' are:-

1. seasonal nature of industry
2. old and inefficient means of transport.

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(Q3) 1. Debt trap pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful. It is characterised by non-repayment of credit, which leads the borrower into this vicious cycle.

2. It can be caused by :-

(i) crop failure

(ii) use of loan for non-productive purposes.

Therefore, it is crucial for the borrower to analyse the support available in case of loss, before taking a loan.

(Q4) Two conditions that democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life are:-

1. The majority must cooperate with the minority i.e. the voices of the minority must not be ignored. Each community must have equal rights and opportunities.

2. The rule by majority must not mean majority

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by sex, religion, age, economic status, etc.
 Majority rule means rule by the wishes of a major part of the population, regardless of their status.

- (Q5) 1. Since hilly areas have dissecting and undulating terrain, narrow gauge would be an appropriate option. However
2. Its Broad gauge has the highest length in India i.e. +17560 km.

SECTION - B

- (Q6) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome of that cannot be ignored.

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1. DEMANDS AND WISHES: As people's expectations are fulfilled, they come up with even more expectations for democracy.
2. TESTIMONY: This shows that the evaluation of democracy is never over. People's complaints themselves act as a testimony to the success of democracy. It elucidates that people have understood the main philosophy of democracy. They have become aware of their power to support or restrain the government.
3. STATUS: Democracy has transformed people from the status of objects to subjects.
 ∵ People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them and want to participate in democracy.

- (Q7) 1. LIMITS: Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrahas in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad were

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limited to a particular social group. The Rowlatt Act ~~Satyagraha~~ was also limited to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he ~~believe~~ thought that no such movement could be started without the united cooperation of Hindus and Muslims.

KHILAFAT ISSUE: The First World War ended with the defeat of the Ottoman Turkey. There were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor, the spiritual head of the Islamic World - the Khalifa. This enraged the Muslims in India and a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.

3. UMBRELLA MOVEMENT: A young generation of Muslim leaders like Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma

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Gandhi, the possibility of a combined struggle for Khilafat as well as swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi saw this as an opportunity of ~~a~~ to bring the Muslims under a united umbrella movement.

(Q8) (B) The steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India are:-

1. SEZs: Special Economic Zones have been developed in the country. They are to have world-class facilities of water, electricity, education, labour, etc. Industries established in these regions do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
2. FLEXIBILITY IN LABOUR LAWS: Governments allowed flexibility in labour laws i.e. workers were employed on a temporary basis. This meant

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that workers' jobs were no longer secure. They had to put in long working hours and ^{night} meagre shifts during the peak season. Their income was meagre and the working conditions were poor.

3. LIBERALISATION: Starting around 1991, some far-reaching changes were made in the trade policy of India, which attracted foreign investment.

SECTION - C

- (Q9) (b) Some reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they can perform their function well, are :-

1. ANTI-DEFLECTION LAW: Deflection refers to changing party alliance from the party on

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which one got elected to another party.

(i) The law was changed in order to prevent MPs and MLAs from changing party alliance to become ministers or for cash rewards.

(ii) Any MP or MLA who changes party alliance loses his / her seat in the legislature.

(iii) While this has strengthened democracy it has also made dissent more difficult.

2. AFFIDAVIT: (i) Affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer in which the person makes a sworn statement regarding his / her personal information.
- (ii) The Supreme Court passed an order making it compulsory for the elected representatives to file an

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affidavit, stating their educational qualifications and the criminal cases pending against them.

(iii) This has promoted transparency as well as reduced the influence of money and crime in politics.

3. INCOME TAX: An order was passed to make it compulsory for parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

4. INTERNAL AFFAIR REGULATION: Political parties must:

(i) maintain a register of their members

(ii) have their own formal constitution

(iii) act as a judge in case of internal disputes

(iv) have an ^{independent} formal authority

(v) hold open and transparent elections to the highest posts.

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5. RESERVATION: About one-third seats should be reserved for women candidates.

6. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT: The governments should provide support to parties for election campaigns, in cash or kind.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION: People can help strengthen political parties by:

(i) protests and rallies

(ii) joining parties themselves

	<u>FORMAL SOURCES</u>	<u>INFORMAL SOURCES</u>
<u>SUPER</u>	1 supervised by RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	1 unsupervised
<u>PREVALENCE</u>	2 urban regions	2 rural regions
<u>RATE OF INTEREST</u>	3 low	3 high

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	<u>FORMAL SOURCES</u>	<u>INFORMAL SOURCES</u>
RECORD-KEEPING	4 required	4 not necessary
SERVICE CONDITIONS	5 good	5 bad; ^{borrowers} workers are often harassed
COLLATERAL	6 required	6 usually not required
EXAMPLES:	7 banks, cooperatives	7 moneylenders, relatives, traders

SECTION-D

(Q1)

1. Sustainable development is using resources in such a way that they are able to fulfil the needs of the present generation while being saved for future generations.

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(e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

This promotes sustainable development through judicious use of resources and shift to more environment-friendly methods.

- (Q12) 1. The identity of the nation is often symbolised as a figure or an allegory so that people can identify with it. Thus, people can associate themselves with the nation.
2. Cultural processes like history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols as well as the experience of united struggles, captured people's imagination

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3. People belonging to different groups developed a sense of collective belonging through:-

- (i) sense of being oppressed
- (ii) icons and symbols including Bharat Mata, Vande Mataram, Swaraj flag, etc.
- (iii) revival of folklore
- (iv) reinterpretation of history

SECTION - E

(Q 13) (i) Amritsar

(ii) (a) (II) Mumbai Software Technology Park

(b) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
International Airport

प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

For question no. 13

