

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

Assignment

CLASS-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

### ANSWERKEY OF PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

#### Multiple Choice Question

**1. Which of the following best describes 'Nationalism'?**

- a) Loyalty to a monarch
- b) Loyalty to one's country and the belief in its superiority
- c) Supporting a particular religion
- d) Loyalty to international organizations

**Answer: b) Loyalty to one's country and the belief in its superiority**

**2. Assertion (A):** Different people have different goals of development.

**Reason (R):** The developmental goals of a landless rural labourer and an urban businessman are always the same.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**Answer: c) A is true but R is false**

**3.. Study the given picture and answer the following question:**



*Identify the artist and explain what the painting "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics" by Frédéric Sorrieu symbolizes*

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini; a vision of a militaristic Europe under monarchy
- b) Otto von Bismarck; a call for German unification through war
- c) Frédéric Sorrieu; a vision of democratic nation-states and collective unity
- d) Metternich; the restoration of conservative monarchies in Europe

**Answer: c) Frédéric Sorrieu; a vision of democratic nation-states and collective unity**

**4 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?**

**Ans :** World bank only uses per capita income for measuring development while UNDP uses many other factors like infant mortality, healthcare facility education level which help in improving the quality of life and helps in making the citizens more productive. As per HDI- 2014, India's rank is 135.

On the other hand, the World Bank uses per capita income as the only criterion for measuring development and classifying the countries as rich and poor. Per capita income is useful for comparison, it does not tell us how income is distributed.

**5. What did liberal nationalism stand for in early 19th-century Europe?**

**Ans:** The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber meaning free. Thus for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government consent.

**6. Describe any three non-monetary goals that people look for in development.**

**Ans:**

1. Respect and dignity
2. Political freedom
3. Safe and pollution-free environment

**7. Explain three administrative measures introduced by Napoleon that helped modernise Europe.**

**Ans:** Napoleon had brought revolutionary changes in the administrative field in order to make the whole system rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804 is usually known as the Napoleonic Code.

- (i) The first major change was doing away with all privileges based on birth, establishing equality before law and securing the right to property.
- (ii) Administrative divisions were simplified.
- (iii) Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues (abuse of manorial lords).
- (iv) In towns, guild restrictions were removed.

(v) Transport and communication systems were improved, and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise the benefits of uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency..

**Q8. Discuss the role of culture in strengthening nationalism in Europe.(any five points)**

**Ans:** The development of nationalism in Europe was not only the result of war and territorial expansion.

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe.

(i) Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings in-Europe.

(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement in Europe developed a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets criticized the glorification of science and reason.

(iii) They gave importance on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

(iv) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk) in their folk song, folk poetry and folk dances.

(iv) Vernacular languages and folklores strengthen the national spirit.

(v) In Poland Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through opera and music.

(vi) Allegory of Germania and Marianne developed national feelings among citizens.

**9. "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.**

**Ans :** "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand. For the sustainability of development, the maintenance of resources is also crucial. As the statement claims, the Earth has enough resources- renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone's needs; however, these need to be used with a view to keep the environment protected and clean so that a balance of production and use is maintained, and shortages are avoided.

**10. Read the given source and answer the following questions:**

*Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better?*

*Think about two friends: Rani and Meena. Both live in the same country. Rani is a software engineer in a city and earns ₹80,000 a month. Meena, a small farmer in a rural area, earns ₹6,000 a month. Over five years, Rani's income increases to ₹1.2 lakh,*

*while Meena's income rises only to ₹7,000. The country's average income has gone up, but the gap between the rich and the poor has widened.*

**(a) What does this case study tell us about the limitations of using average income as a measure of development?**

**(b) Suggest one better method to measure development and explain why.**

**(c) Can a rise in average income guarantee equity in development? Why or why not?**

**Ans:**

**(a)** It shows that average income does not reveal income inequality. While it may increase, it can hide the fact that only the rich are benefitting, while the poor remain the same or improve only slightly.

**(b)** The Human Development Index (HDI) is a better measure as it considers education, health, and standard of living, not just income.

**(c)** No, a rise in average income does not guarantee equitable development, as it may exclude large sections of the population from meaningful progress.