

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

Assignment

CLASS-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT-ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Question

Q1. Which of the following best describes 'Nationalism'? (1)

- 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

Q2. A state has rich mineral deposits, fertile land and abundant water resources, yet its people remain economically backward. Which of the following most appropriately explains this situation?.(1)

- a) Availability of resources automatically guarantees development.
- b) Resources become meaningful only when supported by planning and human development.**
- c) Natural resources alone determine the standard of living.
- d) Human beings have no role in resource utilisation.

Q3. Describe horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.(2)

Ans:

Horizontal Division of Power

1. Horizontal Division of Power is a power-sharing arrangement in which power is shared among different organs of government such as the executive, legislative, and judiciary.
2. In the horizontal division of power, different organs of government exercise different powers.
3. Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs.

Vertical Division of Power

1. In the vertical division of power, power is shared among governments at different levels like union, state, and local levels of government i.e., it involves higher and lower levels of government.
2. In the vertical division of power, the constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government.
3. There is no concept of checks and balances because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to the lower level.

Q4. 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. (2)

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.

Q5. Why power sharing is desirable? Explain by giving prudential reasons.(2)

Ans. When the power does not rest with any one organ of the state rather it is shared among different levels/organs of the government it is called power sharing.

Power sharing is desirable in democracy because:

i. Prudential reasons:

1. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
2. Reducing conflict between social groups ensures the stability of political order.
3. It promotes the unity of the nation.

Q6. Describe majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala Supremacy. (2)

Ans. Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated because:

1. The government adopted majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil.
2. The government followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
3. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

Q7. "Human activities have accelerated the problem of land degradation in India." Justify the statement with three suitable examples. (3)

Ans:

- *Deforestation and mining activities.
- *Overgrazing by animals.
- *Over-irrigation and excessive use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

Q8. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? (3)

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.

Q9. Read the given source and answer the following questions:

Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A plantation company started tea and coffee cultivation in a region receiving heavy rainfall and high temperature. Initially, crop productivity remained low because the soil had poor natural fertility due to intense leaching. Later, scientific soil management practices helped improve agricultural output in the area.

(i) Identify the type of soil referred to in the source. (1 mark)

Ans: Laterite soil.

(ii) Why is this soil naturally less fertile despite heavy rainfall? (1 mark)

Ans: Heavy rainfall causes intense leaching which removes humus and soluble minerals from the soil.

(iii) Analyse any two reasons why scientific management is essential for productive use of this soil. (2 marks)

Ans: Addition of manures and fertilisers improves soil fertility.

Proper soil management makes it suitable for plantation crops like tea, coffee and cashew nuts.

Q10. Discuss the role of culture in strengthening nationalism in Europe.(5)

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.
- (v) Vernacular languages and folklores strengthen the national spirit.
- (vi) In Poland Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through opera and music.
- (vii) Allegory of Germania and Marianne developed national feelings among citizens.