

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24

1. d) Protest by blocking shop entrances
2. Match the following

A

B

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| a) Baba Ramchandra     | - ii) Movement Against landlord and talukadar |
| b) Bankin Chandra      | - iv) Ananda math                             |
| c) Alluri Sitaram Raju | - i) Rebellion in Gudem hills                 |
| d) Oudh Kishan Sabha   | - iii) Jawaharlal Nehru                       |
3. C. Matternich- Austria
  4. D. Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the unification of Italy .
  5. C. Majoritarianism
  6. A. Panchayats and Municipals
  7. Matternich said” when France sneezes rest of the world catches cold”
  8. legislative has the power to make laws.
  9. Abdul Gaffar Khan
  10. A. No room for discussion
  11. The Zollverein was a German customs union that was founded in 1834 during the Prussian rule. It formulated many rules for free trade and economic cooperation among the German states. It abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to only two.
  12. Sharing power with various social groups is prudential, and the Imposition of the values of the majority community creates conflicts are the lessons we learn from the two different kinds of experiences in Sri Lanka and Belgium
  13. Communalism means when people of one community or religion go against the people of another community or religion. They start feeling themselves as superior than others. social organisation on communal basis gives birth to hatred in society which ultimately ends in conflicts in society.
  14. A votebank is a loyal bloc of voters from a single community, who consistently back a certain candidate or political formation in democratic elections. The behaviour of most/majority of the group are governed by emotions. Set belief systems deep rooted in tradition, not in logic or rationality.
  15. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism.
  16. NCM- The Non-Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration.  
CDM- The Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralysing the administration by breaking some specific rules and regulations.(any other relevant point)

17. Federalism is also defined as a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Coming together federations are formed by independent states coming together for a specific purpose while holding together federations are formed by previously separate territories coming together to form a unified country. The former has a weaker central authority and the latter has a stronger one.

18. (A): Napoleon was a remarkable administrator who created a more rational and efficient system in the following ways: He introduced the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, which simplified and unified the laws of France and abolished feudal privileges and serfdom. He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the newfound freedom.

OR

(B): The Congress redistributed the territories that had been annexed by France among its rivals. It gave Prussia parts of Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhineland. It gave Austria parts of Lombardy, Venetia, and Illyria. It gave Russia parts of Poland and Finland. (i) the Bourbon dynasty was returned to power. (ii) Under Napoleon, France lost the territories it had acquired. (iii) To prevent further French expansion, a series of nations were established along France's borders. (iv) In the north, Belgium was established, and in the south, Genoa was added to Piedmont.

19. a. people rule themselves. 1

b. Sharing authority contributes to the political order's stability. 1

c. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. 2

20 i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920. – CALCUTTA 1

ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.- DANDI 1