

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 01 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. In 1815 who hosted Congress in Europe?
 - a. Duke Metternich
 - b. Friedrich Wilhelm IV
 - c. Louis Philippe
 - d. Giuseppe Mazzini
2. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?
 - a. Italian revolutionary
 - b. Member of Second Estate of French Society

- c. Delegate of Treaty of Vienna
 - d. King of Europe
3. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because:
- a. There was no Indian member in the Commission
 - b. It supported the Muslim League
 - c. Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj
 - d. There were differences among the members
4. Fill in the blanks:

Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of _____ industry in India.

OR

The _____ in India is the fastest growing and diversifying.

5. Which sector of the following is called the backbone of the Indian GDP?
- a. Trade and Commerce
 - b. Industries
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Transport
6. The most important _____ growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtra.
- a. cotton
 - b. sugar cane
 - c. rice
 - d. wheat
7. Write one feature of sustainable development?
8. The land on which the crops are grown is known as _____ land.
- a. good
 - b. unuseful
 - c. useful
 - d. arable
9. The _____ launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
- a. Muslims

- b. Sri Lankan Tamils
- c. Christians
- d. Sinhals

10. What do you mean by federal division of power?

OR

What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?

11. Point out one feature in the practice of federation in India that is similar from that of Belgium.

OR

Suggest the two bases on which new states of India have been created.

12. In which of the following systems all the economic decisions are taken by the State ministry?

- a. Socialist mechanism
- b. Monopolist mechanism
- c. Competitive market mechanism
- d. Mixed economy mechanism

13. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.

- a. Self Financing Group
- b. Self Credit Group
- c. Self Women Group
- d. Self Help Group

OR

Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- a. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value
- b. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- c. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- d. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

14. Identify the incorrect option as given below:

- a. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
- b. Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income tax returns.
- c. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators
- d. The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

15. Globalisation has proved to be advantageous for the Indian economy on the account of:

- a. Greater competition among producers
- b. Has created monopoly in the Indian markets
- c. No change in the competition among producers
- d. Lesser competition among producers

16. **Assertion (A):** Local businesses may set up a joint production process with MNCs and earn higher profits.

Reason (R): MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.

- 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 correct but R is wrong
- d. A is wrong but R is correct

Section B

17. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swaraj Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.

18. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during eighteenth century?

OR

Who was the main architect of the nation-state in England? Describe their contribution.

19. Explain the factors responsible for the localisation of jute textile mills mainly on the banks of the river Hugli.
20. Explain the working of rural local government.

OR

Write down the features of 'holding together' federations.

21. How far it is correct to say that the modern currency is without any use of its own as a commodity? Give reasons to support your answer?
22. Elaborate any three disadvantages of Multinational Corporations.

Section C

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was underway. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association. In the German regions, a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost

their support. In the end, troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?
 - a. Women were excluded from the membership
 - b. It did not have the support of the peasants
 - c. Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly
 - d. None of the above
 - ii. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle-classes in Europe during the 19th century?
 - a. Demands of constitutionalism with national unification
 - b. Demands of new commercial classes
 - c. Demands of a unified economic province
 - d. All of these
 - iii. Which of the following is not true with respect to the "Frankfurt Parliament"?
 - a. A large number of political associations decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly
 - b. The Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of St Paul
 - c. The opposition of the aristocracy and military to the parliament grew stronger
 - d. The social basis of parliament eroded because it was dominated by the prosperous artisans
 - iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given extract?
 - a. A New Conservatism after 1815
 - b. The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class
 - c. The Revolution of the Liberals
 - d. Nationalism and Imperialism
24. **Read the text given below and answer the following questions:**

Classification of Resources: (a) On the Basis of Origin – Biotic and Abiotic

- Biotic Resources are obtained from the biosphere and have life. Eg: Human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
- Abiotic Resources: All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. Eg: rocks and metals.

(b) On the Basis of Ownership – Individual, Community, National and International

- Individual Resources are owned privately by individuals. In villages, people own

lands whereas in urban areas people own plots, houses and other properties. Eg: Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc.

- Community Owned Resources are accessible to all the members of the community. Eg: Grazing grounds, burial grounds, public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds etc.
- National Resources are owned by a nation or country. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation. Eg: Roads, canals, railways etc.
- International Resources are regulated by international institutions. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. An oil reserve has been discovered in an ocean. The oil reserve is 20 kms from the coast of India. Classify the oil reserve.
 - a. Abiotic Resource
 - b. National Resource
 - c. Community Owned Resource
 - d. International Resource
- ii. National Resources are owned by our country. Similarly, the International resources are owned by _____.
 - a. International Organisation
 - b. World Organisation
 - c. World Trade Organisation
 - d. All of these
- iii. _____ are all the physical; and biological elements used for human welfare all over the world.
 - a. Abiotic Resources
 - b. Individual Resources
 - c. Community Owned Resources
 - d. International Resources
- iv. Match the types of ownership in Column I with example in Column II:

Column I	Column II

A) Individual Resources	1) Antarctica continent
B) National Resources	2) Hotel Taj Palace of Tata
C) International Resources	3) Indian Defence Army

- a. A-1, B-2, C-3
- b. A-3, B-2, C-1
- c. A-2, B-3, C-1
- d. A-1, B-3, C-2

25. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In modern democracies, power-sharing can take many forms, as mentioned below:

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level which is called federal government.

Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.

Power-sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections and if they get elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. _____ organ maintains law and order by punishing the people who break the law.
 - a. Judiciary
 - b. Legislative
 - c. Executive
 - d. Both Judiciary and Executive
- ii. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government i.e community government which is elected by people belonging to one language

community – Dutch, French and German-speaking.

What kind of power-sharing is this?

- a. Power-sharing among different levels.
- b. Power-sharing among different organs.
- c. Power-sharing among social groups.
- d. Power-sharing among community groups.

iii. Match Column I (forms of power-sharing) with Column II (forms of government)

Column I	Column II
A. Power shared among different organs of government	1. Coalition government
B. Power shared among governments at different levels	2. Separation of powers
C. Power shared by different social groups	3. Community government
D. Power shared by two or more political parties	4. Federal government

- a. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
- b. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- c. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- d. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

iv. Study the given image and identify the **correct** option.



- a. Under this, power is shared among different levels of government.
- b. Under this, each organ checks the other.
- c. Under this, the lower organs work under the higher organs.
- d. all of these

26. **Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However,

even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- i. Pick out the cause that enhances environmental degradation:
 - a. Planting of trees
 - b. Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water
 - c. Ban on the use of plastic bags
 - d. Allowing an increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.
- ii. Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?
 - a. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need for future generations.
 - b. The present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
 - c. It means the utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.
 - d. To meets the needs of future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet.
- iii. What kind of development should be achieved by making a sincere attempt of preserving the environment and resources?
 - a. Economic Development
 - b. Eco-Friendly development

- c. Sustainable development
 - d. Both b and c
- iv. The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation because:
- a. Resources are being used judiciously by the present generation, which will make them exhausted
 - b. Resources are being used optimally by the present generation, which will make them exhausted
 - c. Resources are being overused by the present generation, which will make them exhausted
 - d. Both a and b

Section D

27. How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.

OR

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

28. "The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been mainly influenced by physiographic and economic factors." Support the statement with suitable examples."

OR

Describe major problems faced by road transport in India.

29. Explain the meaning of a Political Party. Mention its components. Name any two recognized national parties in India.
30. 'Corruption is a serious problem faced by the Indian Democratic System'. Explain.
31. "When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement.

OR

How can employment be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain.

Section E

32. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify

them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them (any one)

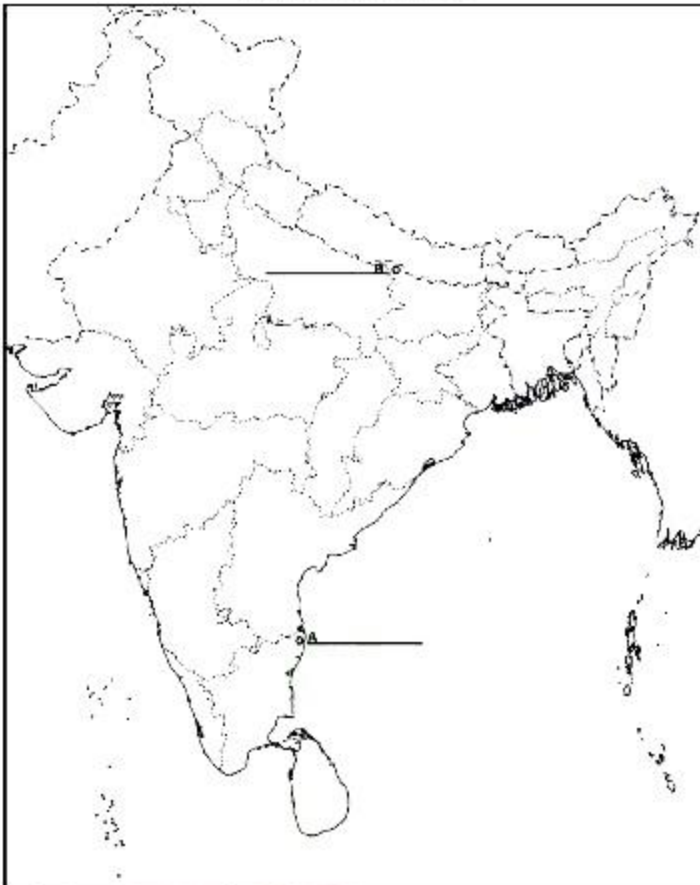
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)

- i. Kandla - Major Sea Port
- ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
- iii. Talcher – Coal Field
- iv. Rawatbhata - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) Duke Metternich

Explanation: In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

2. (a) Italian revolutionary

Explanation: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

3. (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission

Explanation: A Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

4. Business process outsourcing (BPO) is the contracting of non-primary business activities and functions to a third-party provider. BPO services include payroll, human resources (HR), accounting and customer/call center relations. BPO is also known as Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES).

OR

Chemical industry

5. (c) Agriculture

Explanation: Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy through its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

6. (c) rice

Explanation: Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana.

7. It attempts to minimize greenhouse gases, reduce global warming and preserve environmental resources.

8. (d) arable

Explanation: The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land.

9. (b) Sri Lankan Tamils

Explanation: The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied.

10. Power shared at different levels of government

OR

Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcome or results; whereas moral reasons emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable.

11. In both the countries of India and Belgium, there are two or more levels of Government. Power is shared between governments at the centre and state levels. The Central government will rule the whole country while the state government rules the smaller unit.

OR

The two bases on which new states of India have been created are language and differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.

12. (a) Socialist mechanism

Explanation: In socialism, all means of production are owned by the community, i.e. Government, and no individual can hold private property beyond a certain limit. Socialist mechanism is adopted by a country for the welfare of common masses.

13. (d) Self Help Group

Explanation: A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

OR

(d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

Explanation: As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

14. (b) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income tax returns.

Explanation: Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

15. (a) Greater competition among producers

Explanation: Globalisation has increased competition among producers both Indian and foreign, as a result of which Indian consumers are benefitted because they will now enjoy improved quality products.

16. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation: At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of the host countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is twofold as MNCs can provide money for additional investments and can bring with them the latest technology for production.

Section B

17. **During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, the flag designed was Tricolour flag. The features of the flag were:**

- i. The colour of the flag was — Red, Green and Yellow.
- ii. It had eight stars representing eight provinces in British India.
- iii. It had crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. The main features of this flag were as follows:

- i. It was a tricolour (saffron, green and white).
- ii. It had a spinning wheel that indicated the Gandhian philosophy of Swadeshi and self-dependency of Indians.

Symbol of defiance:

It represented Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during procession or marches, became a symbol of defiance.

18. Romanticism refers to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of

national sentiments. It aroused the nationalist sentiments in the following ways:

- i. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, institutions and mystical feeling.
- ii. Their efforts was to create a sense of shared and collective heritage, a common culture of past, as the basis of nation.
- iii. Some German Romantics believed that through folk songs, the true spirit of the nation can be popularized. German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

OR

British parliament was the main architect of the nation-state in England because it seized power from monarchy in 1707.

- i. The parliament through the Act of Union 1707 formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
 - ii. This Act enabled England to impose its influence on Scotland.
 - iii. Ireland was deeply divided between Catholic and Protestants. The English helped Protestants to establish their dominance over largely Catholic country.
 - iv. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.
 - v. A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant Eng. culture.
19. There are about 70 jute mills in India mostly located in West Bengal along the banks of the Hugli river. Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are:
- i. Proximity of the jute producing areas.
 - ii. Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways.
 - iii. Abundance of water for processing raw jute.
 - iv. Kolkata is a large urban centre that provides banking, insurance and other commercial facilities.
20. A few states in India have been given a special status in the constitution due to diverse population and regions within the state itself.
- I. Special status to Jammu and Kashmir is given by the constitution of India due to the history of conflict over the state with Pakistan.
 - II. The state was given to the Indian Union under very special terms, which provided the state with a unique position in the Indian Union.
 - III. This state has its own constitution. Indians who are not permanent residents of this

state cannot buy land or house there.

OR

The features of 'holding together' federation are:

- i. In this form of federation a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
 - ii. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.
 - iii. In this category the Central government tends to be more power full vis-a-vis the states.
 - iv. Very often different constituent units the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
21.
 - i. Modern forms of money include currency-paper notes and coins.
 - ii. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are not utilise as everyday things.
 - iii. The modern currency is merely a paper currency and it is accepted a medium of exchange because it is authorized by the government of the country. So the modern currency is without any use of its own.
22. **The disadvantages of MNCs are:**
- i. Small manufacturers such as manufacturers producing batteries, capacitors, plastic toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil were very much hit by the big MNCs as they could not compete with the large scale manufacturing of these big MNCs.
 - ii. Due to the entry of these MNCs, small units had to close down and many were rendered jobless.
 - iii. Most MNC employers prefer to employ workers 'flexibly' this means that there is no job security for workers. Small Indian companies are hard hit also because of Government's policies favouring the MNCs such as allowing import of goods which were previously not allowed.

Section C

23.
 - i. (c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly
 - ii. (a) Demands of constitutionalism with national unification
 - iii. (d) The social basis of parliament eroded because it was dominated by the prosperous artisans

- iv. (c) The Revolution of the Liberals
24.
 - i. (b) National Resource
 - ii. (a) International Organisation
 - iii. (d) International Resources
 - iv. (c) A-2, B-3, C-1
25.
 - i. (a) Judiciary
 - ii. (c) Power-sharing among social groups.
 - iii. (b) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
 - iv. (b) Under this, each organ checks the other. [Explanation: The given image is of Horizontal power-sharing. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others]
26.
 - i. (d) Allowing an increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.
 - ii. (b) Present generation fulfills its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
 - iii. (d) Both b and c
 - iv. (c) Resources are being over-used by the present generation, which will make them exhausted

Section D

27. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement was started by the Congress party in January 1921. The Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country in the following way:
- i. The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, the teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their lucrative practices and joined the movement.
 - ii. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces. Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods boycotted.
 - iii. The Non-Cooperation Movement dramatically affected the economy of British India. The economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement were as follows:
 - i. Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor and clothes hit the colonial economy. The import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922, and its value dropping from 102 crores to 57 crores rupees.

- ii. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or invest in foreign trade.
- iii. As the movement spread, people began to discard imported clothes and started to wear khadi and other homemade clothes. This promoted Indian textile mills and the production of handloom went up
- iv. In this way, the Non-Cooperation Movement helped boost the Indian economy.

OR

Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country:

- i. Gandhiji led the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the Salt Law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
 - ii. In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took an active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the government's revenue demand. For them, Swaraj meant to struggle against high revenue.
 - iii. The depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted and thus they joined the movement.
 - iv. Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies the restricted trade. They were against imports of foreign goods. When the civil disobedience movement was first launched, they gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported cloth. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. The industrial working class of the Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
 - v. Railway workers, dock workers, coal mine workers of Chhota Nagpur, etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
 - vi. Women also participated in large numbers. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
28. Examples of the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country being

influenced by physiographic and economic factors are:

Physiographic Factors:

- i. The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density, and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for the growth of railways, although crossing wide rivers posed some obstacles.
- ii. In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks were laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- iii. The Himalayan mountain regions are unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief and undulating terrain.

Economic Factors:

- i. State funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations.
- ii. The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways.
- iii. The places that are highly industrialized attract the development of railways because the growth of both is complementary to each other.

OR

Major problems faced by road transport in India are given below:

- i. The volume of traffic and passengers is very large.
 - ii. One major problem on the Indian roads is the mixing of traffic. The same road is used by high-speed cars, trucks, two-wheelers, tractors, animal-driven carts, cyclists and even by animals. Even highways are not free from this malady. This increases traffic time, congestion and pollution and road accidents.
 - iii. The road network is inadequate. The roadways are highly congested in cities.
 - iv. Half the roads are unmetalled, which limits their usage in rainy seasons.
 - v. Roadways are highly congested in cities and most bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
 - vi. Disrespect to the traffic rules is the major problem. The citizen has a casual attitude towards traffic rules, which leads to accidents causing traffic jams.
29. A **political party** is a group of people that come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people as to why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular through elections.

Components of Political Party:

- A. The leaders.
- B. The active members.
- C. The followers.

Two recognized national parties:

- A. Bhatatiya Janta party
- B. Indian National Congress

30. Due to the following reasons we can say that corruption has become a serious problem for the Indian democracy.
- i. It has now become an accepted fact that leaders use money to win favour of the votes. This reason lessens the very spirit of democratic values.
 - ii. There is an ever increasing tendency among the political parties to give tickets to those who are rich. The parties think that they could win not only their own seats but also help the party monetarily.
 - iii. Now scams by leaders and governments have become a routine tale in the Indian democracy. Many of the popular leaders are facing trials for corruption charges against them.
 - iv. It has been seen that the wards of the prominent leaders of party easily get tickets for election. The party workers keep serving for years but sometimes outsiders get tickets.
 - v. It has now become a tradition that in many of the popular political parties, the chair is inherited. Corruption is hampering the development of the country. It is also affecting the economic growth of our country.
31. i. The history of developed countries reveals a general pattern of development in their economic structure. In the initial stages of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity and predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, people began to take up other activities. When agricultural activities increased there was a need for industrialisation and gradually Industrial sectors dominated the economy.
- ii. Much of the worker's shifts to Industrial sector but Primary productivity did not hamper as Industrial sector produced much-sophisticated instruments and inputs that increased the productivity and filled the gap of loss of workforce. New methods of

manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

- iii. With the development of areas like transport and administration, the service sector kept on growing. In the past 100 years, there has been a shift from the secondary to the tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment without disturbing the production and productivity of the other two sectors. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

So, it is seen that the central tendency of the economic structure has been shifting from Primary to Secondary and finally to the Tertiary sector in developed countries. Similarly, almost all the developing countries are following the same path but may be at a different pace.

OR

Unemployment is a major problem in India and it is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. Underemployment is also visible as disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector in rural areas and as unorganised service sector in urban areas. These issues need to be addressed properly. The steps that should be taken to increase employment can be:

- i. Education and health sector can create massive employment in urban as well as rural areas. Proper planning needs to strengthen these sectors. Vocational training also creates massive employment.
- ii. Allied activities like horticulture, pisciculture should be promoted through financial assistance, awareness programmes which will create employment in rural areas.
- iii. Promotion of small scale industries and self-help groups will create employment in urban areas. Give incentives for the industry in urban areas to increase their capacity.
- iv. Increase vocational education courses, so that people educated get jobs easily.
- v. Tertiary activities like inclusive banking, promotion of market etc can penetrate the service sector to rural areas and induce mobilisation and growth in the Primary sector and ultimately create employment.
- vi. Cheap credit for the creation of new enterprises and encouraging foreign investment can also create employment in both rural and urban areas.

- vii. Social safety programmes like NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) etc generate massive employment in rural and urban areas respectively.
- viii. Improve local and intercity transportation, so that more people can be employed to work in the transportation industry.
- ix. Tourism can be developed in cities providing a massive number of jobs by opening hotels, restaurants for the tourists.
- x. Rapid industrialisation can create employment opportunities for a number of people in urban areas.

Section E

- 32. a. A. Madras
B. Champaran

