

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 10 (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. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that
  - a. they are part of different regions.
  - b. they aim for luxuries.
  - c. they fight amongst themselves.
  - d. they are all part of the same nation.
2. Name the region that was ruled by the Habsburg Empire.
  - a. Russia - Prussia
  - b. Austria - Hungary

- c. Belgium - Holland
  - d. Belgium - Brussels
3. Who of the following took command, when martial law was imposed in Amritsar in 1919?
- a. William Bentinck
  - b. Lord Dalhousie
  - c. General Dyer
  - d. Sir John Simon
4. Fill in the blanks:  
\_\_\_\_\_ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

OR

- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.
5. Which of the following techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?
- a. Power looms
  - b. Hand-spinning
  - c. Zari embroidery
  - d. Handloom weaving
6. How can industrialization assist in bringing in foreign exchange?
- a. Removing dependence on agriculture by providing alternative employment
  - b. Export of manufactured goods
  - c. Import of manufactured goods
  - d. Modernization of agriculture
7. Where was the first International Earth Summit held?
8. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies. Which of the following are the main advantages provided by cities to industries?
- a. Suitable climate and services
  - b. Agricultural products and minerals
  - c. Market and services
  - d. Power supply

9. It is an island nation.
- China
  - Myanmar
  - India
  - Sri Lanka
10. Apart from the Central and the State Governments which is the third type of government practiced in Belgium?

OR

Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.

11. What does the concept of decentralisation signify?

OR

What are the basic objectives of a federal system?

12. Out of these what do people need to get more income?
- Decent price for their crops and other products they produce
  - Sell their products only to rich ones
  - Freedom to sell their products at any place
  - Sell their products in the international market
13. What is the full form of NABARD?
- National Bank for Ahmedabad rural development
  - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
  - National Bank for Asian Roads Development
  - National Bank for Asian and Rural Development

OR

Identify the incorrect option from the following statement:

- In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans.
  - The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans.
  - Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector.
  - The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.
14. What is the debt trap?

- a. A situation from which recovery is not possible
  - b. Everyone constantly needs loans
  - c. The bank is unable to collect the loan amount
  - d. Everyone is able to repay their debts
15. There are 4 families in a country with per capita income ₹40,000. Family A earns ₹35,000, family B earns ₹50,000, Family C earns ₹29,000. What is the income family D?
- a. ₹44,000
  - b. ₹48,000
  - c. ₹46,000
  - d. ₹45,000
16. **Assertion (A):** The organized sector is better than unorganized sector.  
**Reason (R):** The unorganized sector does not follow government rules and regulations.
- a. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
  - b. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
  - c. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
  - d. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

### Section B

17. a. What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?  
b. What was the notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam?
18. "The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Elaborate upon the statement.

OR

Give a brief description of the revolt led by the Silesian weavers in 1845.

19. Differentiate between stock and reserve stating two points of difference.
20. Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.

OR

Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils?

21. Why do banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers?
22. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

### **Section C**

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

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This 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. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Which of the following is incorrect with regards to the contribution made by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay?
  - a. Created the image of Bharat Mata.
  - b. Wrote national anthem as a hymn to the motherland.
  - c. Wrote the novel Anandamath
  - d. All are correct

ii. Complete the given table:

Steps taken to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.	A new French flag, the tricolour, replaced the former royal standard.
Steps taken to create a sense of collective identity among the Indian people.	(?)

- a. Gandhiji designed the tricolour Sainik flag
- b. Gandhiji designed the tricolour Swadeshi flag
- c. Gandhiji designed the tricolour Swaraj flag
- d. Gandhiji designed the tricolour Swatantra flag

iii. Identify the flag with the given Image:



- a. Vande Matram Flag
- b. Swadeshi Flag
- c. Swaraj Flag
- d. Indian Independence Flag

iv. In the year \_\_\_\_\_, the first image of Bharat Mata was painted by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 1921, Mahatma Gandhi
- b. 1870, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- c. 1905, Abanindranath Tagore
- d. 1919, Rabindranath Tagore

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

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi

crops. The availability of precipitation during the winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jawar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean. 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. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Read the combinations showing the cropping season(sown) and select the correct option:  
X: June-July  
Y: October-December  
Z: Around March  
**Options:**
  - a. X-Rabi, Y-Kharif, Z-Zaid
  - b. X-Zaid, Y-Rabi, Z- Kharif
  - c. X-Kharif, Y-Zaid, Z-Rabi
  - d. X-Kharif, Y-Rabi, Z-Zaid
- ii. The three major cropping seasons of India are:
  - a. Aus, Aman, Boro
  - b. Rabi, Kharif, Zaid
  - c. Bhadava, Shravan, Vasant
  - d. Summer, Winter, Monsoon
- iii. In between two major seasons, Indian farmers take the best advantage of the brief interval during the summer and grow \_\_\_\_\_ crops.

- a. Kharif
- b. Zaid
- c. Rabi
- d. All of the above

iv. Match the group Crops in Column I with the harvesting season in Column II:

Column I	Column II
A. Peas and Mustard	1. Harvested in September-October
B. Arhar and Bajra	2. Harvested in April-June
	3. Harvested in July-October

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

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

The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland, and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain, and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Since the United States is a \_\_\_\_\_ type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are \_\_\_\_\_ compare to the federal government.
  - a. coming together, weak



- b. holding together, strong
  - c. coming together, strong
  - d. holding together, strong
- ii. Which of the given statements is incorrect regarding 'Holding together federation'?
- a. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
  - b. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
  - c. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
  - d. Constituent states have unequal powers.
- iii. India is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ federation and some states have more power than others. In India, the \_\_\_\_\_ government has more powers.
- a. holding together, state
  - b. holding together, central
  - c. coming together, central
  - d. coming together, state
- iv. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?
- a. Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
  - b. Large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these

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

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For

example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Secondary sector: Workers in a match factory, Tertiary Sector: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Beekeeper
  - b. Courier delivering person
  - c. Milk vendor
  - d. Tailor
- ii. Tomato is a \_\_\_\_\_ product and Ketchup is a \_\_\_\_\_ product.
  - a. man-made, natural
  - b. man-made, tertiary
  - c. natural, manufactured
  - d. labour made, natural
- iii. "After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two." Which of the following is incorrect with regarding the given statement?
  - a. These activities do not produce a good by themselves
  - b. These activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors
  - c. These activities are an aid or support for the production process
  - d. These activities generate goods services rather than services
- iv. Choose the incorrect pair:
  - a. Call centre employee-Secondary sector
  - b. IT specialists-Quaternary sector
  - c. Potter-Primary Sector
  - d. Money lender-Tertiary sector

#### **Section D**

27. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

OR

Mention the obstacles in the way of the Italian Unification.

28. Describe the growing importance of road transport.

OR

"Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India." Explain.

29. What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party.

30. How does democracy accommodate social diversities?

31. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Demonstrate with the help of illustrations.

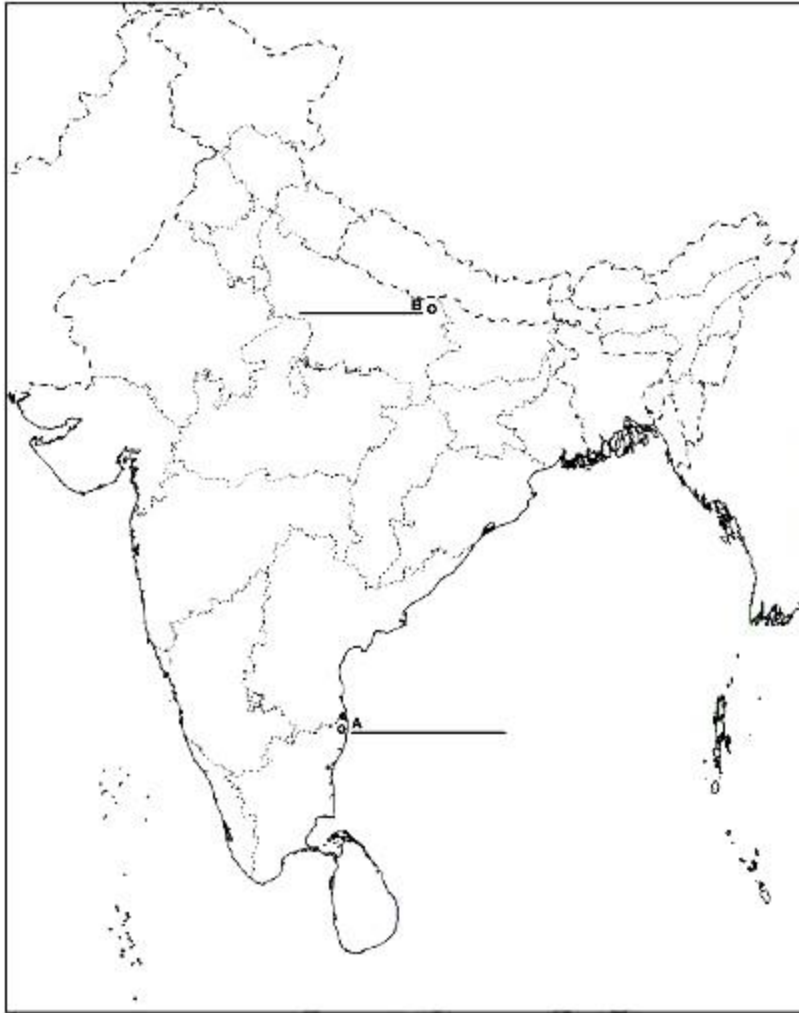
OR

How has Information and Communication Technology played a big role in bringing the whole world close to each other?

### 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 (anyone)
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
  - B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)
- i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
  - iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (d) they are all part of the same nation.

**Explanation:** Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together.

2. (b) Austria - Hungary

**Explanation:** The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions - the Tyrol, Austria, and the Sudetenland - as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.

3. (c) General Dyer

**Explanation:** On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

4. 1. Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

OR

Liberalization, Foreign Direct Investment

5. (a) Power looms

**Explanation:** In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a set back during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill made cloth from England.

6. (b) Export of manufactured goods

**Explanation:** The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange. The receipt of export proceeds also represents an inflow of funds into the country, which stimulates consumer spending and contributes

to economic growth.

7. The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

8. (c) Market and services

**Explanation:** Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. City offers a wide range of facilities to suit the specialized needs of companies desiring to locate within its boundaries. Available facilities range from light industrial, warehousing, distribution and retail, office suites as well as buildings suitable for corporate headquarters.

9. (d) Sri Lanka

**Explanation:** Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.

10. Apart from the Central and State Governments, Community Government is the third type of government practiced in Belgium. This government has power regarding culture, tradition and language related issues.

OR

In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.

11. The decentralisation concept signifies that power is taken away from central and state government and it is shifted to local government at rural as well as urban levels.

OR

The basic objectives of a federal system are:

- To safeguard and promote the unity of the country
- To accommodate regional diversity are the two basic objectives of a federal system

12. (a) Decent price for their crops and other products they produce

**Explanation:** To get more income people to desire regular work, better wages, and decent prices for crops and other products they produce. In India, about half of the population is associated with agriculture and in order to have more income, they need a decent price for their crops.

13. (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

**Explanation:** NABARD stands for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

and came into existence on 12th July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI. It is headquartered at Mumbai with regional offices all over India.

OR

(d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

**Explanation:** The main motive of the formal sector is social welfare

14. (a) A situation from which recovery is not possible

**Explanation:** A debt trap is a situation in which a borrower is led into a cycle of re-borrowing, or rolling over, their loan payments because they are unable to afford the scheduled payments on the principal of a loan. The debt is difficult or impossible to pay typically because high interest payments prevent re-payment of principal.

15. (c) ₹46,000

**Explanation:** Per capita income = ₹40,000. Since per capita income means the average income therefore total income = ₹40,000 × 4 = ₹1,60,000

Income of family D = ₹1,60,000 - ₹35,000 - ₹29,000 - ₹50,000 = ₹46,000.

16. (a) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

**Explanation:** Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

### Section B

17. i. Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859. They were rarely given such permission.
- ii. For plantation workers in Assam, the notion of 'Swaraj' meant the right to move freely in and out of their confined place, which was not permitted under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 and also the right to retain a link with their native villages. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, they left: plantations and headed for their own villages. They believed Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village. But they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.
18. **Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation:**
- i. The shaping of nationalist feeling and its expression was helped by art and poetry, stories and music.
- ii. Romantic artists and poets generally strongly criticised reason and science in their

glorified forms.

- iii. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore, recovered an ancient national spirit, as well as carried the modern nationalist message to large audiences that were mostly illiterate.

OR

The revolt led by the Silesian weavers in 1845 took place against the contractors who supplied them raw material for finishing textile but drastically reduced their payments. Dissatisfied and resented weavers emerged from their homes on 4th June and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. The contractor fled with his families to a neighboring village which ultimately refused shelter to such a person.

**19. Stock:**

1. Materials, which have the potential to satisfy human beings, but human do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are termed as stock. We do not have the required technical knowledge to use them for a specific purpose.
2. Example: Water is a compound of two gases; hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have advanced technical 'know-how' to use it for this purpose.

**Reserves:**

1. Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements.
2. Example: River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilised only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

**20. The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional and cultural diversities:**

- i. They amended their Constitution four times so as to work out an innovative arrangement that would enable everyone to live together in peace and harmony, i.e., there was sharing of power between the Dutch and the French both in the Central Government, State Government and Community Government. They followed a policy



of accommodation.

- ii. This helped to avoid civil strife and division of the country on linguistic lines.
- iii. On the other hand, the Sinhalese who were in majority in Sri Lanka as compared to the Tamils followed a policy of majoritarianism and adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy by passing an Act of 1956. These measures alienated the Tamils leading to civil strife between the two communities.
- iv. Belgium leaders established a federal structure under which power was shared between the union government and its other constituent units whereas Sri Lankan leaders adopted Unitary Government structure.
- v. The Belgium solution helped in avoiding civic strife whereas the Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka led to the civil war.

OR

**Demands of the Tamils:**

- i. Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
  - ii. Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs .
  - iii. Regional autonomy.
21. Banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers due to the following reasons: Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high-interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending, particularly in rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. Borrowers when borrowing from informal sources, then they fall into debt traps due to very high-interest rate and crop failure. While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.
22. The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cow dung and solar energy. At present, the consumption of energy in India is too high in comparison to its production and reserves. India's known reserves of oil are expected to last only for about 30-40 years. Therefore, there is an imminent danger of these oil resources running out and keeping this in view, we should look for other

possible sources of energy fifty years from now. The alternate sources of energy in the future could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and better utilisation of wind energy.

### Section C

23. i. (b) Wrote national anthem as a hymn to the motherland. [He wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Vande Mataram is a National Song. It is not the National Anthem. Jana Gana Mana is National Anthem]
- ii. (c) Gandhiji designed the Tricolour Swarajya flag
- iii. (b) Swadeshi Flag
- iv. (c) 1905, Abanindranath Tagore
24. i. (d) X-Kharif, Y- Rabi, Z-Zaid
- ii. (b) Rabi, Kharif, Zaid
- iii. (b) Zaid [Explanation: In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.]
- iv. (c) A-2, B-1
25. i. (c) coming together, strong
- ii. (c) All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
- iii. (b) holding together, central
- iv. (c) Both a and b
26. i. (b) Courier delivering person
- ii. (c) natural, manufactured
- iii. (d) These activities generate goods services rather than services [Explanation: These activities generate **services** rather than **goods**]
- iv. (a) Call centre employee-Secondary sector [Explanation: Call centre employee belongs to Tertiary sector. The quaternary sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT (information and **communication** technologies), consultancy R&D (Research and Development) etc.]

### Section D

27. The Process of Unification of Germany is as follows:
- i. By 1848, the popular effort of political associations failed in installing a constitutional monarchy in Germany.
- ii. The Failure of the Frankfurt Parliament made it clear that German unification had to come through the combined effort of monarchy and army supported by large

landowners.

- iii. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership in the unification of Germany. The architect of the process was the Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck. He took the help of bureaucracy and the military.
- iv. He fought three wars in seven years with Austria, Denmark, and France which ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of German unification.
- v. The Prussian King William-1 was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.

OR

Italian Unification faced the following obstacles in its way:

- i. Quarrelsome Division: The division of Italy into many states and their mutual quarrels rendered Italy quite weak.
  - ii. Foreign Rules: Foreign countries like France and Austria established their control over a large part of Italy. Napoleon, the French emperor, had conquered the whole of Italy. Thus, the foreign rule was a big hurdle in the way of the Italian Unification.
  - iii. Congress of Vienna: After the downfall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna once again divided Italy into small states and thus played a great havoc with the task of Italian unification.
  - iv. The Pope of Rome: The Pope of Rome was keeping Rome and its adjoining territories under his dominance. This way he was also proving a great hurdle in the way of the Italian unification.
  - v. Reactionary Rulers: Reactionary rulers in most of the Italian states were also proving a great hurdle in the way of Italian Unification.
28. **The growing importance of road transport is rooted in the following reasons:**
- i. Roads play a very important role in the transportation of goods and passengers for short and medium distances.
  - ii. The construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
  - iii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
  - iv. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
  - v. Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
  - vi. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much

lower.

- vii. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
- viii. The road transport system establishes easy contact between farms, fields, factories and markets.

OR

- i. These pipelines have been set mainly for the easy transportation of crude oil, petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, minerals in the slurry forms etc. to remote and far-flung areas of the country.
  - ii. Though the input cost is very high yet the output will have great side-effects on the progress of the nation as a whole. There will be upliftment in the standard of living as each village will have its own access to gas and electricity.
  - iii. Earlier these were used to transport water to cities and industries but now these are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
  - iv. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running costs are minimal.
  - v. It is much better than others as it rules out delays and losses. Some networks are from an oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur.
29. Democracies that follow a federal system over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. Those parties, which are countrywide parties, are called national parties.
- National and State Parties:
- i. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
  - ii. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
30. i. Democracy accommodates social diversity as it allows for equality, fair representation to all irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, race, religion, language or place of residence.
- ii. Democracy also ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but

it should have the representation of minorities as well

- iii. There is a tendency of gender discrimination everywhere in the world Woman are discriminated in one way or the other
  - iv. India is a secular country and it never tries to give undue preference to any language
  - v. Democracy is the best form of government to accommodate social diversities if it must fulfil some basic conditions. That is Free and fair elections, Majority rule should not be in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, Majority should always work in consonance with the minority.
- 31.
- i. Globalisation has no doubt benefited the well to do consumers and also the rich and wealthy producers, but many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition. The small producers are finding it very difficult to compete with global players. Also the benefits of globalisation has not been able to reach the people living in rural areas as most of the MNCs cater to the urban market where they can make huge profits.
  - ii. Removal of trade barriers and liberalisation policies of the governments to facilitate globalisation have hit the local producers and manufacturers hard. The small /local producers could not match to the large scale investment and production of the MNCs and had to shut down their businesses. Globalisation is mainly beneficial to large capitalists, industries and large companies. Consequently, it increases the concentration of economic power and leads to inequalities.
  - iii. Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the labour laws. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibl'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure. Globalisation has some negative impacts on employment and real wages. Due to ushering in of new technologies, output increases, but employment opportunities are not much, especially in rural areas, where over 60% of the population lives.

OR

- i. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.
- ii. Telegraph, telephone, internet, mobile phone and fax are widely used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communication from remote areas.

- iii. This has been facilitated by the satellite communication devices.
- iv. Through internet, information can be shared and obtained anytime and anywhere.
- v. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs thus bringing the whole world close to each other.

**Section E**

- 32. a. A. Madras  
B. Chauri Chaura
- b.

