

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 03 (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, 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. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe. In which war changes took place in Europe?
 - a. American war
 - b. Napoleonic war
 - c. Peninsular War

- d. British war
2. Giuseppe Mazzini Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies. In the above lines, the individual Giuseppe Mazzini was from which revolutionary?
- a. Russian
 - b. German
 - c. Italian
 - d. French
3. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food, and clothing?
- a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - b. Abnindranath Tagore
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore
 - d. Ravi Verma

4. Fill in the blanks:

_____ % mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

OR

There are about _____ jute mills in India.

5. India is an agriculturally important country. _____ of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- a. Two-third
 - b. Half
 - c. One-fourth
 - d. One third
6. The _____ fruit of the Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal is famous.
- a. banana
 - b. orange
 - c. mango
 - d. apple

7. Whom did Gandhi Ji consider responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level?
8. _____ state first among the Jowar producing states.
 - a. Madhya Pradesh.
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Andhra Pradesh
9. This community was relatively rich and powerful:
 - a. Dutch-speaking
 - b. English-speaking
 - c. Minority French-speaking
 - d. German-speaking
10. Which group of countries surrounds Belgium?

OR

Which composition best explains the complex ethnic composition of Belgium?

11. Where did India conduct its nuclear tests?

OR

How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution be changed?

12. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
 - a. Rs 6000
 - b. Rs 3000
 - c. Rs 7500
 - d. Rs 2000
13. Amrita is a government teacher and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani - A Dalit, works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take a loan. Amrita got the loan from easily as compared to Rani. Why is Rani not able to get the loan? Tick the most appropriate reason.
 - a. Because Rani is uneducated.
 - b. Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

- c. Because Rani is from an untouchable caste, Dalits.
- d. Because Rani is poor.

OR

Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:

Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.

Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.

Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.

What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?

- a. Lack of terms of credit
 - b. Lack of Banking system
 - c. Lack of double coincidence of wants
 - d. Lack of collateral security
14. Identify the incorrect option
- a. Commercial Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
 - b. People's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.
 - c. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 - d. The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.
15. Gaurav & Limited Company is an Indian Company. The Company wishes to import high-quality Televisions from Japan but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the Televisions very expensive leading to a decline in their sales. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation.
- a. The Import tax is acting as a Foreign Exchange Management Regulation.
 - b. The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier.
 - c. The Import tax is acting as a Foreign Exchange Regulation
 - d. The Import tax is acting as a Business Regulation
16. **Assertion (A):** The Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence.
- Reason (R):** This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from local competition.
- 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 were Mahatma Gandhi's views on women's participation in the national movements?
- 18. Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary.

OR

Describe the process by which Italy was unified.

- 19. Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other?
- 20. Mention the dual objectives of the federal system.

OR

State any two achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj system.

- 21. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?
- 22. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyse the reasons.

Section C

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

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists undergrounds. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and

kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to views of Giuseppe Mazzini?
 - a. He believed that nations are natural units of mankind.
 - b. In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom.
 - c. He believed in the creation of small states and kingdoms and wanted to further disintegrate them.
 - d. He believed that unification is the basis of Italian liberty.
- ii. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?
 - a. He wanted a united Italian Republic.
 - b. He founded an underground society called "Young Italy".
 - c. He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
 - d. He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- iii. "Most of the revolutionaries saw the creation of **nation-states** as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom." A nation-state is a state _____.
 - a. where people of all groups enjoy equal rights.
 - b. where the nation has its own emblem and flag.
 - c. which has a non-contiguous territory.
 - d. where people develop a sense of identity and share a common history.
- iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given extract?
 - a. Visualising the Liberals.
 - b. The Revolutionaries.
 - c. The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling.
 - d. Visualising the Nation.

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

Red and Yellow Soils: This type of soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau. These soils develop

a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form. Found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Arid Soils: Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas, the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water. Arid soil lacks humus and moisture. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

Forest Soils: These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available. The soil texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse-grained in the upper slopes. In the snow-covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Read the statements about arid soil and choose the incorrect one.
 - a. It is loose and sandy in nature.
 - b. It is found in arid and semi-arid climatic conditions.
 - c. It is infertile but can be used by irrigation facilities.
 - d. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- ii. Alluvial soil is rich in potash. Similarly, red soil is rich in _____.
 - a. Phosphorous
 - b. Ferric oxide
 - c. Magnesium
 - d. Lime
- iii. The forest soils are loamy and silty in _____ and coarse-grained in the _____.
 - a. valley sides, upper slopes
 - b. upper slopes, valley sides
 - c. Himalayan regions, valley sides
 - d. none of these
- iv. Taking a hint from the given picture, choose the incorrect option.



- a. This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- b. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar
- c. This soil range from red to brown in colour.
- d. This soil develops a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron.

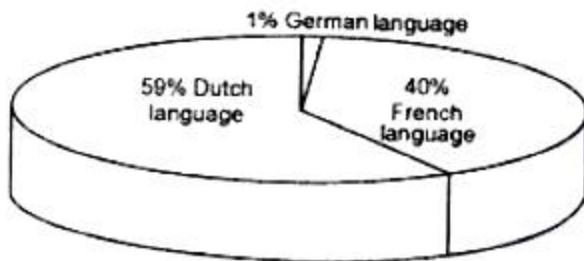
25. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 percent live in the Flemish region and speaks the Dutch language. Another 40 percent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. The remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent of people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch-speaking. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The tension between the French-speaking and the Dutch-speaking communities were more acute in Brussels because _____.
 - a. Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in Brussels, but a minority in Belgium
 - b. Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in Brussels, but a minority in Wallonia

- c. Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in Belgium, but a minority in Brussels
 - d. Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in Wallonia, but a minority in Brussels
- ii. Which of the following is correct with respect to "Ethnic"?
- a. It is a social division based on shared culture
 - b. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in different descent
 - c. It is a political philosophy that asserts that the majority community should be able to rule a country
 - d. All are correct
- iii. The given chart depicts which of the following option?



- a. Ethnic composition of Srilanka
 - b. Ethnic composition of Wallonia
 - c. Ethnic composition of Brussels
 - d. Ethnic composition of Belgium
- iv. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- a. Flemish in Belgium has the largest population
 - b. People residing in the Wallonia region speak French
 - c. The majority community got the benefit of economic development
 - d. All are correct
26. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**
- The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the crucial areas. The reason is — money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious

diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps. The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. Half of the children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in Bihar nearly half of your elementary class would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there! If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. The Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason? Find the correct answer from the following:
 - a. All the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a newborn child.
 - b. Most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
 - c. Kerala has a very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
 - d. Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.
- ii. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?
 - A. Full protection from infectious diseases
 - B. High-quality education
 - C. A luxury home
 - D. Peace and democracy
 - a. (A) and (B)
 - b. (C) and (B)
 - c. (A), (B) and (C)
 - d. (A) and (D)

- iii. "In some states, PDS functions well". Which of the following is incorrect with respect to PDS?
- It is a food security programme initiated by the Government of India
 - It aimed to provide food grains at subsidised prices.
 - It stands for People Distribution System
 - It ensures the availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, etc.
- iv. The given extract throws light on which aspect?
- Sustainability of Development
 - Public Facilities
 - Human Development Report
 - Both a and b

Section D

27. How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

OR

Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. What did freedom mean for them?

28. What is the significance of 'Border Roads'? Explain.

OR

Which agency provides the air travel service in north-eastern and off-shore areas of India? Explain why air transport is preferred in north-eastern states of India.

29. Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well as of the opposition parties.
30. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. Justify this statement.
31. What do you mean by the term Gross Domestic Product? What precaution should we take in calculating GDP?

OR

Define Disguised unemployment. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.

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)

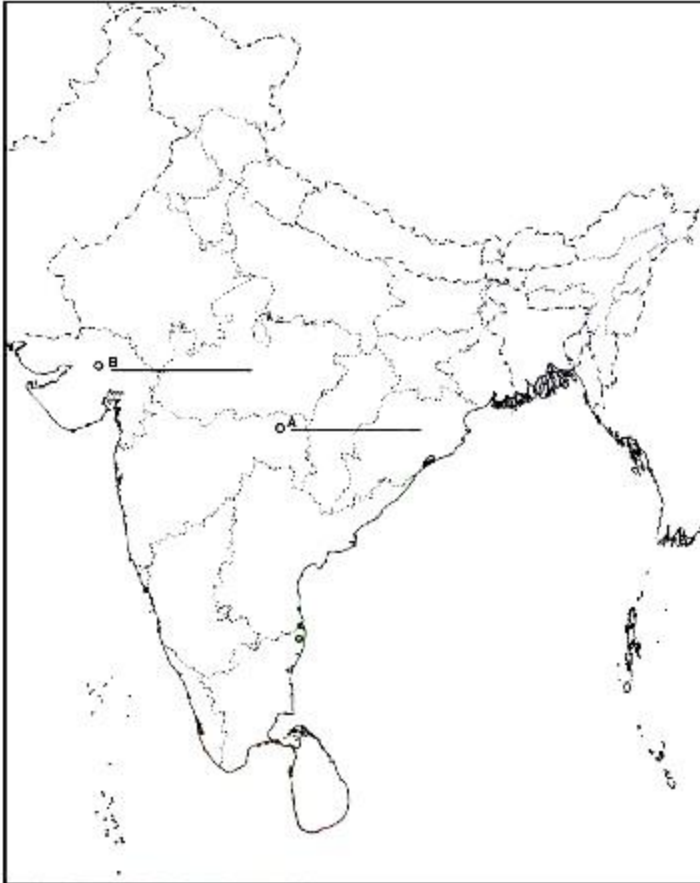
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920 -
Nagpur

B. The place associated with Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha - Ahmedabad

(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. Mayurbhanj – Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
- v. Indira Gandhi International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (b) Napoleonic war

Explanation: The Deligation drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

2. (c) Italian

Explanation: Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini.

3. (b) Abnindranath Tagore

Explanation: Bharat Mata's image was painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. Bharat Mata, the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food, and clothing. The mala on one hand emphasizes her ascetic quality.

4. 60

OR

70

5. (a) Two-third

Explanation: India is an agriculturally important country. Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

6. (c) mango

Explanation: India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya), bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, lichi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, pineapples of Meghalaya, grapes of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra, apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are in great demand the world over.

7. Gandhiji considered greedy, selfish people and exploitative nature of modern technology are responsible for the depletion of resources. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.
8. (c) Maharashtra
Explanation: Major Jowar producing States were Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12.
9. (c) Minority French-speaking
Explanation: The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
10. Germany, France, The Netherlands and Luxembourg surrounds Belgium.

OR

Population comprising 59% Dutch, 40% French and 1% German best explains the complex ethnic composition of Belgium.

11. India conducted its nuclear tests at Pokharan, Rajasthan. The Pokhran-II tests were a series of **five** nuclear bomb test explosions conducted by India at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range in May 1998.

OR

The fundamental provisions of the constitution of India cannot be changed unilaterally i.e. it can be changed only in a bilateral way wherein the consent of both the levels of government is required.

12. (a) Rs 6000

Explanation: Rs 6000

Calculation is done on the basis of the Per Capita Income Formula.

$$\text{Per Capita Income/Average Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income of a Country}}{\text{Total Population of the country}}$$

13. (b) Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Explanation: Rani will not be successfully to get the loan from a formal source because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Amrita, a government employee who belongs to a rich urban household would be successful in getting a loan from a formal source as compared to Rani who comes from a poor household and works as a helper on a construction site. This is because there are

certain terms of credit which need to be fulfilled in the formal sector.

OR

(c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

Explanation: Lack of double coincidence of wants

14. (d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

15. (b) The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier.

Explanation: Tax on imports is known as a trade barrier because some restrictions are set up on the trade of the product through the tax. The foreign product will be costly and its demand in the domestic market will automatically reduce. The government used trade barriers to increase or decrease i.e., regulate foreign trade.

16. (c) A is correct but R is wrong

Explanation: The Indian government put barriers to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

Section B

17. i. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.

ii. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. But Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and health, be good mothers and good wives.

iii. For a long time, Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation

18. **The role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary in the unification of Italy was as follows:**

i. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He founded two underground societies, first, 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and second, Young Europe in Berne whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

ii. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. In his view, creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom.

- iii. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of a democratic republic frightened the conservatives.

OR

The process of unification of Italy:

- i. In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy comprised of 7 states out of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was a princely state. There wasn't even a common form of the Italian language.
 - ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had tried to unite Italy. He formed the secret society called Young Italy, but both the uprising in 1831 and 1848 failed.
 - iii. Chief Minister, Cavour, made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
 - iv. Armed volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi also supported the troops and they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. They got the support of the peasants there.
 - v. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies succeeded to drive out the Spanish rulers with the help of local people.
 - vi. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared the king of unified Italy. However, most of the Italians were unaware of the idea of liberal-nationalist ideology.
19. **According to their main role industries are different from one another as follows:**
- i. **Basic or key industries:** These are the industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods, eg ., Iron and steel, copper smelting, aluminium smelting.
 - ii. **Consumer industries:** These are the industries which produce goods for direct use by consumers such as sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, watches fans etc.
20. The federal system has dual objectives. These two aspects are very crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.
- i. To safeguard and promote the unity of the country and at the same time accommodate regional diversity, government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.
- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in respect of legislation, taxation and administration. Thus federal system respects regional diversity and in this way protects the unity of the country. Changes

to be made in the fundamental provisions of the constitution require the consent of both the levels of the government.

- ii. An ideal federal system has mutual trust and agreement to live together. Governments at different levels should trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. The existence and authority of each tier of government are constitutionally guaranteed.

OR

The Panchayati Raj system of India has been introduced by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. Its achievements are:

- i. The introduction of local governments has helped to deepen the roots of democracy in India.
- ii. It has increased representation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women as well. At the same time its problems are:
 - a. While elections are held regularly but gram sabhas, block committees and zila parishads do not hold their meetings regularly.
 - b. Most of the state governments are not ready to provide powers to the local governments. Neither they are ready to provide sufficient funds for their needs

21. Lenders ask for collateral while lending money to the borrowers due to the following reasons:

- i. Collateral is a security against loan.
- ii. It is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to the lender until the loan repaid.
- iii. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain the amount.
- iv. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock, gold, are some common examples of collateral

22. **Reasons for putting trade barriers to foreign trade and investment by the Indian government after Independence are:**

- i. To protect local producers and goods from foreign competition.
- ii. As the Indian economy was unstable and weak after the British left India, it was important to allow the economy to develop and flourish itself in order to cope up with the high levels of development abroad.

- iii. Industries needed protection so that they could grow and develop in order to be ready to compete with developed countries later on. It imposed restrictions on the import of certain goods.
- iv. Further, industries were coming up in the 1950s and 1960s and tough competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to develop. Therefore, the number of imports was strictly regulated by the government for only certain essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

Section C

- 23.
 - i. (c) He believed in creation of small states and kingdoms and wanted to further disintegrate them.
 - ii. (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
 - iii. (d) where people develop a sense of identity and share a common history.
 - iv. (b) The Revolutionaries.
- 24.
 - i. (d) They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
 - ii. (b) Ferric oxide
 - iii. (a) valley sides, upper slopes
 - iv. (d) This soil develops a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron.
- 25.
 - i. (c) Dutch-speaking community constituted a majority in Belgium, but a minority in Brussels
 - ii. (a) It is a social division based on shared culture
 - iii. (d) Ethnic composition of Belgium
 - iv. (c) The majority community got the benefit of economic development
- 26.
 - i. (c) Because Kerala has a very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
 - ii. (d) (A) and (D)
 - iii. (c) It stands for People Distribution System [Explanation: PDS stands for Public Distribution System]
 - iv. (b) Public Facilities

Section D

- 27. The different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement were:
 - i. 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.

- ii. As 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.
- iii. Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies which 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.
- iv. Some workers participated in the movement with their selective approach adopted from Gandhian ideas to protest against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dockyard workers. Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- v. Women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in large number. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

OR

- i. The response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement was:
 - a. The government had passed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 under which plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea estates without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.
 - b. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
 - c. The plantation workers believed that the Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
 - d. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.
 - ii. For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj had a very different notion. For them, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
28. i. The roads which are built in the bordering areas of the country are called border

roads.

- ii. The Border Roads Organization was established in 1960 for the purpose of building the border roads. This organization is in charge of construction and maintenance of these roads.
- iii. This organization develops the roads of strategic importance in the North and the Eastern border areas.
- iv. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- v. These roads have enabled the economy to develop in the border areas.

OR

Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off- shore operations, to the north-eastern states.

Because of the following reasons the air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India:

- i. These states mostly lies in inaccessible hilly areas and have difficult terrains.
- ii. Dense forests are found in this region.
- iii. Big rivers and dissected relief are found in this area.
- iv. There is heavy rainfall and frequent floods in these areas.

Due to the above reasons it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines in these areas.

29. Functions of the ruling parties:

- i. A ruling party is one which has secured a majority in elections and has formed the government. Ruling party ensures that the country runs as per set ideologies and programmes. A ruling party makes laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
- ii. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, they give recognition to minorities. Parties provide access to people to government machinery. Ordinary citizens can also vent their grievances to local party leaders with regard to any policy and its implementation.

Functions of the opposition parties:

- i. To keep a check on the government in and outside the Parliament and also to provide an alternative to the people of the country.

- ii. Opposition plays an important role in acting as a link between the people and the government. It also offers constructive criticism.
- 30.
- i. In most countries, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
 - ii. No society can fully permanently resolve conflict among different groups. But we can learn to respect these differences and evolve mechanisms to negotiate them. Democracy is best suited as it develops a procedure to conduct competitions. Belgium is a successful example of negotiating differences among ethnic groups.
 - iii. The passion for respect and freedom, which is the basis of democracy, has been recognised throughout the world and has achieved in various degrees in various democracies. The support for the idea of democracy is overwhelming all over the world and is evident from South Asia.
 - iv. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them as in a democratic government. It makes them believe that it is suitable for their country as it is a legitimate government.
- 31.
- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country in one year. It is the calculation of values of all final goods and services within a year.
 - **The following precaution is required to be taken while calculating Gross Domestic Product:**
 - i. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It only includes the final goods and services. Final goods include the values of all raw material and intermediate goods. So, accounting these we can avoid multiple counting of intermediate goods. For instance, the making of biscuit uses wheat, flour, sugar, oil etc. Biscuits are final goods i.e. goods that reach the consumers. It already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in producing final goods and services.
 - ii. Expenditure on second hand goods, shares and bonds, transfer payments (called transfer expenditure) are not to be included.
 - iii. Expenditure on self-use of own produced goods (like the farmer using his production of wheat or the house owner using his own house) should be included.

OR

When more people are compelled to do a job which only a few can do, then such a

situation is termed as disguised unemployment.

The following measures can be adapted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector:

- i. One or two members of the farmer's family can work in the farms of big landlord and earn wages.
- ii. Two or three members of such a family may move to work in a nearby factory and earn more money.
- iii. Improvement in the agricultural practices should be done so that there can be an increment in the marginal productivity of the workers.
- iv. More irrigational facilities can be provided to grow two or three crops in a year.
- v. By opening processing units of agriculture production, more employment opportunities can be created.
- vi. Technical and vocational training can reduce the unemployment of farmers.

Section E

32. a. A. Ahmedabad
B. Nagpur

