

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 04 (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. What was the objective of drawing up Treaty of Vienna?
  - a. For bringing out peace among the countries
  - b. For Sustainable development
  - c. To form Constituent assembly
  - d. Undoing the effects of Napoleonic wars
2. Who was admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery when the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul?
  - a. Minorities

- b. Women
  - c. Men
  - d. Children
3. Why did Gandhiji urge the Congress to join the Khilafat Movement?
- a. He wanted to support the Khilafat alone
  - b. He knew that only muslims can launch broad-based movement
  - c. He knew that only hindus can launch broad-based movement
  - d. He saw this as an opportunity to bring the Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement
4. Fill in the blanks:

The first cement plant was set up in the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ in India.

OR

Limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum are the raw materials of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

5. Crops like jatropha and jojoba are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ crops.
- a. fiber
  - b. cash
  - c. food
  - d. bio diesel
6. \_\_\_\_\_ state is the major producer of pulses.
- a. Gujarat
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Uttar Pradesh
  - d. Maharashtra
7. What is sheet erosion?
8. In 2008, India was the third-largest producer of tea after \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Pakistan and China
  - b. Japan and England
  - c. China and Turkey
  - d. China and Nepal
9. Among Tamils there are \_\_\_\_\_ subgroups in Sri Lanka.
- a. three

- b. two
- c. five
- d. four

10. What is the separation of power?

OR

How is power shared in modern democracies?

11. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India?

OR

The system of Panchyati Raj works at which levels?

12. The development goal of a girl in a rich urban family is:

- a. freedom
- b. going to school
- c. get married
- d. learning cooking

13. A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash. What kind of payment system is indicated here?

- a. Loan activities of Bank
- b. Demand Draft
- c. Cheque Payments
- d. Electronic payments

OR

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
14. The exchange of goods for goods is known as:
- a. e-banking
  - b. banking
  - c. barter exchange
  - d. promissory bills
15. MNCs set up their production units at a place where there is:
- a. shortage of resources
  - b. long distance from the market
  - c. availability of skilled and unskilled labour at a cheap rate
  - d. availability of skilled and unskilled labour at an expensive rate
16. **Assertion (A):** The barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent by the Indian government.  
**Reason (R):** In 1991, the Indian government decided that the time has come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the world.
- 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. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?
18. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

OR

What was the status of France as a state before 1789? Which two political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?

19. Industries are responsible for developing urban areas. Discuss.
20. How have the Centre-State relations been restructured to strengthen federalism?

OR

"India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people". What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.

21. Given that a large number of people in our country are poor, does it in any way affect their capacity to borrow?
22. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers". Give arguments in support of this statement.

### Section C

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

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of La Patrie and Le Citoyen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

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

- i. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario

due to the French Revolution in Europe?

- a. Transfer of sovereignty from a body of French citizens to the monarchy
  - b. Establishment of the Congress of Vienna
  - c. Establishment of Custom Union
  - d. Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
- ii. Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution.
- a. The French people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
  - b. The monarchy would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
  - c. The absolutist would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
  - d. The Napoleon would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- iii. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to "measures and practices which created a sense of collective identity"?
- a. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens
  - b. New hymns were composed and oaths were taken
  - c. Regional dialects were discouraged
  - d. A new royal standard flag was chosen to replace the tricolor French flag
- iv. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?
- a. Dictatorship
  - b. Military
  - c. Body of French Citizen
  - d. Monarchy

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

India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed to the development of various types of soils.

**Alluvial Soils:** This is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. The Alluvial Soil is deposited by 3 important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. These soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

**Laterite Soil:** The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

Lateritic soils are acidic in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients. The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor. This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

**Black Soil:** This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soil. Climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. The soil is ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over the northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material and well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. Black soil is nutrients rich and contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. The soil is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

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

- i. Black soil is synonymous with which crop?
  - a. Sugarcane
  - b. Cotton
  - c. Maize
  - d. Tea
- ii. Match the following list of soil in Column I with the crops cultivated in Column II:

Column I	Column II
A. Alluvial Soil	1. Coffee
B. Black Soil	2. Cashew Nuts
C. Laterite Soil	3. Cotton
	4. Wheat

- a. A-1, B-4, C-2
  - b. A-3, B-2, C-1
  - c. A-4, B-3, C-1
  - d. A-2, B-3, C-4
- iii. Which type of soil covers nearly half of the total area of India?
    - a. Black Soil
    - b. Alluvial Soil
    - c. Laterite Soil
    - d. None of these

- iv. Black soil is sticky and clayey because \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is formed of lava rocks.
  - It is found in the region with heavy rainfall.
  - It has a moisture-retaining capacity.
  - It is found under sea beds

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

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. The tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, the former emphasises the very act of powersharing as valuable.

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

- Which reasons help in avoiding conflict in society and preventing majority tyranny?
  - Prudential reasons
  - Moral reasons
  - Financial reasons
  - Political reasons
- \_\_\_\_\_ stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable.
  - Moral reasons, Prudential reasons
  - Prudential reasons, Moral reasons
  - Political reasons, Financial reasons
  - Prudential reasons, Political reasons
- Complete the given table by choosing a suitable option

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Prudential Reasons	Moral Reasons
1. It is based on a careful calculation of gains and losses	1. It is purely based on moral considerations.
2. Example: Reservation of constituencies for women in India.	2. <b>Example: (?)</b>

- a. Decentralisation of powers
- b. Reservation of constituencies for minorities in India
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

iv. Which of the following title best describes the given extract?

- a. Forms of power-sharing
- b. Outcomes and Lessons of power-sharing
- c. Power-sharing is desirable
- d. None of these

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

**Groundwater in India:**

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

**Exhaustion of Natural Resources:**

As per the data of BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, the reserves of crude oil would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature

and process of development.

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

- i. Which of the following is the main factor responsible for the overuse of groundwater in western UP?
  - a. Overgrazing
  - b. Excessive Mining
  - c. Poor irrigation facilities
  - d. Excessive cultivation
- ii. India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the given situation?
  - a. The future is bright because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
  - b. The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
  - c. The future is safe and secure because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
  - d. All of the above
- iii. Groundwater is a \_\_\_\_\_ resource but its overuse in some regions is \_\_\_\_\_ the water table.
  - a. Renewable, lowering
  - b. Non-renewable, lowering
  - c. Renewable, increasing
  - d. Non-renewable, increasing
- iv. "The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development". Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
  - a. It cares for the need of future generations.
  - b. It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
  - c. It lays emphasis on quality of life.
  - d. All of the above

#### **Section D**

27. Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom struggle of India.

OR

List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

28. Explain the major sea ports of India situated on western coastline.

OR

Elaborate the important networks of pipeline transportation in India along with their branches.

29. Describe the necessity of political parties in a democracy.  
30. Economic growth in democracies is accompanied by increased inequalities among the people. Explain.  
31. Why is agriculture the most labour-absorbing sector in India? How does disguised unemployment make it worse? Explain with an example.

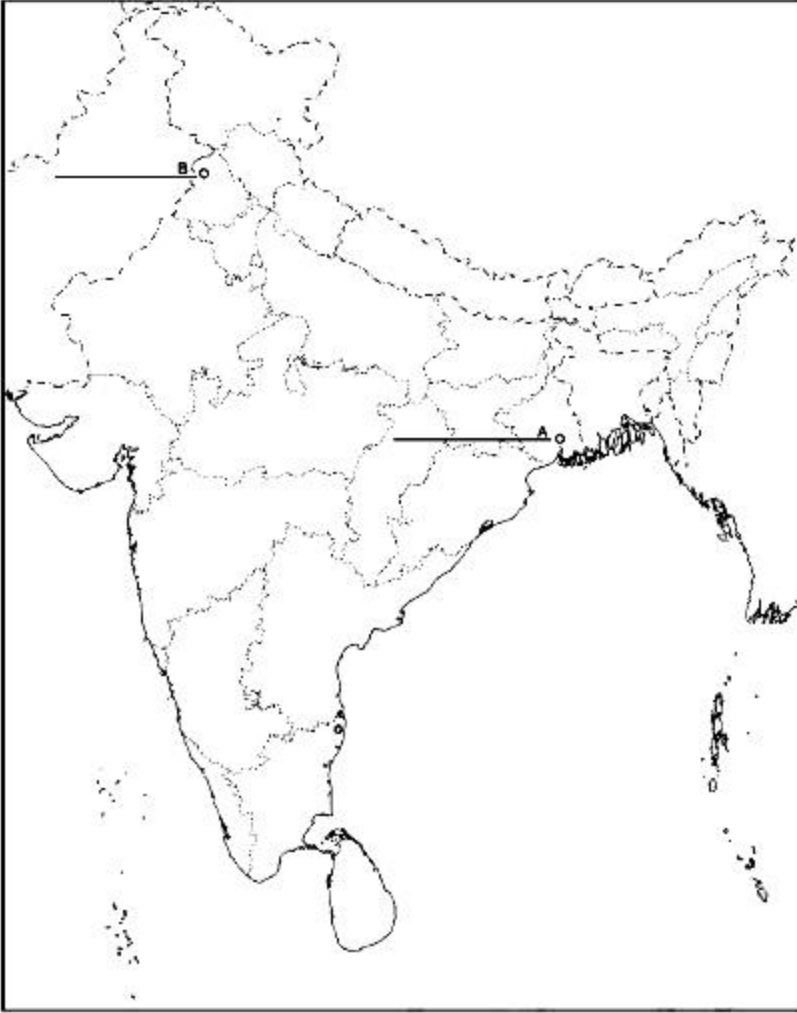
OR

"Agriculture had been the backbone of the Indian economy. But the declining share of agriculture in the GDP is now a matter of serious concern." Explain the meaning of this statement.

### 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 September, 1920.
  - B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)
- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Durg- Iron Ore Mines
  - iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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

**Section A**

1. (d) Undoing the effects of Napoleonic wars

**Explanation:** 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 during the Napoleonic wars.

2. (b) Women

**Explanation:** When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

3. (d) He saw this as an opportunity to bring the Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

4. Chennai, 1904

OR

Cement. This industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica and gypsum.

5. (d) bio diesel

**Explanation:** This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane.

6. (c) Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** Uttar Pradesh state is the major producer of pulses.

7. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large area down the slope. In such cases, the topsoil washes away. It is called sheet erosion. It can be a very effective erosive process because it can cover large areas of sloping land and go unnoticed for quite some time.

8. (c) China and Turkey

**Explanation:** In 2008 India was the third-largest producer of tea after China and Turkey.

9. (b) two

**Explanation:** Among Tamils, there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 percent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during the colonial period, is called 'Indian Tamils'.

10. The power sharing among the different organs of government with their specific jurisdiction is called separation of power.

OR

In modern democracies power is shared among different organs of government, among government at different levels and among various political parties, pressure groups etc.

11. The Official language of the country status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India. It is the mother tongue of about 40 percent of Indians.

OR

The Panchayat works at the village, block and district levels.

12. (a) freedom

**Explanation:** She wants to get as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in her life. She also wants to pursue her studies abroad.

13. (c) Cheque Payments

**Explanation:** For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

OR

(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.

14. (c) barter exchange

**Explanation:** Barter exchange is the exchange of goods for goods without any exact measurement and it requires a double coincidence of wants. Before the use of currency, barter system was prevalent everywhere.

15. (c) availability of skilled and unskilled labour at a cheap rate

**Explanation:** Availability of the labour at cheap rate will ensure them more profit.

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

**Explanation:** In 1991, the Indian government decided that the time has come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the world. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality. Thus, barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.

### Section B

17. Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of the following reasons:

- There were differences in opinion. The Nationalist Congress Leaders sown in the Movement the seeds of 'Divide and Rule', which weaken the National Movement. This policy of the British would benefit them to maintain their rule over India as long as they wished.
- While those supporting the cause of minorities and the Dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness. BR Ambedkar, the leader of the depressed classes, was in favour of separate electorates because he feared that in a combined electorate, the lower castes would be under the dominance of the upper castes.
- But Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slow down the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.
- Even Muslim leaders favoured the separate electorates as they feared their identity and culture would be in danger due to the domination of majority.

18. Giuseppe Garibaldi is the most celebrated Italian freedom fighter. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy.

**His contribution:** In 1833 he met Mazzini and joined the Young Italy movement and

participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed. Giuseppe Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel-II in his efforts to unify the Italian States. Giuseppe Garibaldi led the famous expedition of the thousand to South Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

OR

- **The status of France as a state before 1789:** in 1789, France was a full-fledged territorial state under the rule of an absolute monarch.
- **The two political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution are as follows:**

- i. French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- ii. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. So, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

19. **The given statement is justified because:**

- i. Industrialization causes growth in available factory jobs. Thus, an employment rate increases it pulls people from various places towards the places where industries are located.
- ii. People start moving towards cities for jobs and they gradually develop into urban centres. Sometimes industries are located in or near cities.
- iii. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

Thus, it can be concluded that industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

20. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the states. The State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different, the parties that ruled at the centre tried to undermine the power of the states. The Central Government misused the constitutional power to dismiss State Governments that were controlled by the rival parties. But the rise of regional political parties in many states has changed the Centre-



State relations. All this changed significantly after 1990.

This was the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the centre. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the centre. It led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments. This trend was supported by a major judgement of the Supreme court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss any State Government in an arbitrary manner. Thus federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.

OR

India is basically known as a land of unity in diversity. Although it is a vast country with people following different religions and speaking different languages, it has succeeded in maintaining the unity and integrity due to the following reasons:

- i. Right to equality.
  - ii. No discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region or religion.
  - iii. SCs and STs have some seats reserved and do get representation.
  - iv. Right to freedom of religion and cultural and educational rights.
  - v. No official religion or language followed in the country. All religions are treated equally.
21. Credit is always given after properly assessing the repayment capacity of the borrower. Since poor people do not have repayment capacity, they are usually unable to get a loan; especially from the formal sector. Poor have low capacity to borrow since they have no collateral to offer. They cannot get any credit from formal sources of credit like banks and cooperatives. They mostly take loans from informal sources of credit like moneylenders, friends, relatives etc. Even if they get some loan from the informal sector but in that case, they often fall in debt trap because of the very high rate of interest.
22. Globalisation and greater competition have been advantageous to consumers. The following arguments support the given statement:
- i. There is a greater choice available to the consumers in goods.
  - ii. The quality of goods has been improved. The competition encourages the producers to improve the quality to attract consumers.
  - iii. Prices of goods are lower. The competition also lowers the prices of the products

because consumers buy cheaper goods and companies would try to attract people by lowering prices.

- iv. Consumers are now able to enjoy a better life. Globalisation has improved the standards of living in a society.
- v. The well-off sections of society have access to the highest international brands.

### **Section C**

- 23.
  - i. (d) Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
  - ii. (a) The french people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
  - iii. (d) A new royal standard flag was chosen to replace the tricolor French flag
  - iv. (d) Monarchy
- 24.
  - i. (b) Cotton
  - ii. (c) A-4, B-3, C-1
  - iii. (b) Alluvial Soil
  - iv. (c) It has a moisture-retaining capacity.
- 25.
  - i. (a) Prudential reasons
  - ii. (b) Prudential reasons, Moral reasons
  - iii. (a) Decentralisation of powers
  - iv. (c) Power-sharing is desirable
- 26.
  - i. (c) Poor irrigation facilities
  - ii. (b) The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
  - iii. (a) Renewable, lowering
  - iv. (d) All of the above

### **Section D**

- 27. The Civil Disobedience Movement was unique and significant in many ways:
  - i. Unlike the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Satyagrahis in the movement broke various colonial laws.
  - ii. The Civil Disobedience Movement launched against the arrival of the Simon Commission. This continued between 1930 and 1934.
  - iii. Complete Independence was the main aim of the Civil Disobedience Movement which formulated this demand in the Lahore session.
  - iv. It was a fully-fledged mass movement.
  - v. Mahatma Gandhi started the famous Salt March. On 6th April, he ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea-water. This marked the beginning

of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- vi. In this movement, the Satyagrahis displayed immense courage and sincerity. Despite the oppression of the colonial government, they did not resort to violence and bravely courted arrests. All Congress leaders were arrested but this could not break the morale of the people.

OR

**Different social groups which joined the non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 are given below:**

- i. Middle class people: Teachers and students, merchants and traders and Lawyers.
- ii. Countryside peasants
- iii. Tribal peasants
- iv. Plantation workers in Assam
- v. Nai and Dhobi.

**Middle class people:** Teachers and students: Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and college students in large number joined the movement. Headmasters and teachers resigned from the colleges established by the government. New educational institutes such as Jamia Milia Islamia and Kashi Vidyapeeth were established.

**Peasants and Tribals:** They joined the movement from the countryside. They did so with hopes of self-emancipation. Peasants rebelled against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and also forced them to do *begar* or free labour. Tribal peasants revolted against the enclosure of large forest tracts by the British government, which left them devoid of a livelihood as well as traditional rights.

**Plantation workers:** Plantation workers desired freedom to move about and retain links with the villages they came from. All three believed that Gandhi Raj would come with the Non-Cooperation Movement, and this would mark an end to their sorrows. Hence, they joined the anti-colonial struggle.

28. The major sea ports of India situated on western coastline of India are:

- i. Kandla Port: Kandla in Kutch was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to

Pakistan after the partition. Kandla is a tidal port.

- ii. Mumbai Port: Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.
- iii. Jawaharlal Nehru Port: Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
- iv. Marmagao Port (Goa): It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port account for about fifty per cent of India's iron ore export.
- v. New Mangalore Port: New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
- vi. Kochi Port: Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

OR

- i. Commodities that are transported by pipelines are as under: Crude oil, refined petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel, highly volatile liquids such as propane and ethane, natural gas and even solids in the form of a slurry. Pipelines are considered to be one of the safest and most efficient means of transporting commodities used to power our homes and businesses.
  - ii. The important networks of pipeline transportation in India are as under:
    - a. From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
    - b. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi, and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
    - c. From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh. Gas pipeline via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.
29. i. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- ii. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
  - iii. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in

the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

- iv. Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
  - v. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
  - vi. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
30. The following points explain that economic growth in democracies is accompanied by increased inequalities among the people:
- i. Democracies are based on political equality.
  - ii. All individuals have equal rights in electing representatives without any regards to gender, caste, religion, creed, etc
  - iii. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities in almost all the democratic countries of the world.
  - iv. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
  - v. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies.

Those at the bottom of society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life such as food, clothing, housing, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

31. **Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector in India because of the following reasons:**
- Agriculture sector is the primary sector of Indian economy. More than half of the working population is employed in agricultural sector.
  - The secondary and tertiary sectors still failed to provide more employment opportunities as to a majority of the Indian people, so the people are forced to

engage themselves in agriculture.

- It provides labour to many people in the workforce like farmers, transporters, industrialists etc.

**Disguised unemployment makes it worse because:**

- In this sector, it does not mean that every labourer is employed in agricultural activities. The labourers or agriculturalists are working but their effort or working power is less or not utilised fully. This is a kind of underemployment situation, where someone is unemployed and it is not visible. It is also known as disguised unemployment.
- Disguised unemployment is generally found in agriculture sector. People engaged in farming are generally more than required. Though it seems that they are working in the cultivation of land, but actually they are partly employed.
- For example, A farmer who has a land of 3 hectares which require only 2 persons for farming related to work but all the 7 family members are engaged in it. If 5 persons out of them are withdrawn from the job, the total production will not fall. Therefore, 5 persons will come under the category of disguised unemployment.

OR

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because in India about 63% people were engaged in the agriculture sector in 2001. Share in GDP was more than 40% in 1973. Raw materials for secondary sectors are mostly supplied by agriculture. But now, the share of agriculture is declining in the GDP year by year. So, it is a matter of serious concern for all:

- i. Share of agriculture in the G.D.P has declined from 44% to 24% from 1973 to 2003.
- ii. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even in 2000 but the production has not increased by this rate.
- iii. Indian farmers are facing challenge from international competition.
- iv. Government is reducing investment in the agricultural sector, especially irrigation sector.
- v. Subsidy in fertilizers has decreased, leading to a rise in the cost of production.
- vi. There has been a reduction in import duties on agricultural products.

vii. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.

**Section E**

32. a. A. Calcutta  
B. Amritsar
- b.

